

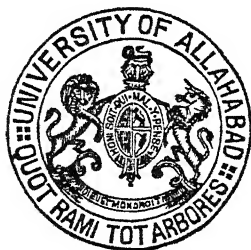
# University of Allahabad.

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## CALENDAR

FOR THE YEAR

1904-1905.



Allahabad

PRINTED AT THE PIONEER PRESS

(PUBLISHERS TO THE UNIVERSITY)

1904





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I.

# University of Allahabad Calendar, 1904.

JULY		
1 2	F S	
3 4 5 6 7 8 9	S M T W Th F S	
10 11 12 13 14 15 16	S M T W Th F S	College Summer vacation ends.
17 18 19 20 21 22 23	S M T W Th F S	
24 25 26 27 28 29 30	S M T W Th F S	Syndicate Meeting : or on the first Saturday in August.
31	S	

AUGUST		
1 2 3 4 5 6	M T W Th F S	
7 8 9 10 11 12 13	S M T W Th F S	
14 15 16 17 18 19 20	S M T W Th F S	Nag Panchami.  Shiva Kots fair
21 22 23 24 25 26 27	S M T W Th F S	Raksha Bandhan
28 29 30 31	S M T W	

SEPTEMBER		
1 2 3	Th F S	} Janamashtami.
4 5 6 7 8 9 10	S M T W Th F S	
11 12 13 14 15 16 17	S M T W Th F S	Solar Eclipse
18 19 20 21 22 23 24	S M T W Th F S	Anant Choudas
25 26 27 28 29 30	S M T W Th F	



OCTOBER		
1	S	
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	S M T W Th F S	Mahalaya Amawash
9 10 11 12 13 14 15	S M T W Th F S	University of Punjab incorporated 1882
16 17 18 19 20 21 22	S M T W Th F S	Dasehra holidays end.
23 24 25 26 27 28 29	S M T W Th F S	Shabi Barat.
30 31	S M	

NOVEMBER		
1 2 3 4 5	T W Th F S	Syndicate Meeting
6 7 8 9 10 11 12	S M T W Th F S	Somwati Amawash } Dewali and Yamadvitia
13 14 15 16 17 18 19	S M T W Th F S	University of Allahabad founded, 1887. Akshay Naumi. Deothan Ekadashi.
20 21 22 23 24 25 26	S M T W Th F S	Kartiki Purnamashi.
27 28 29 30	S M T W	

DECEMBER		
1 2 3	Th F S	Alwida. Syndicate Meeting.
4 5 6 7 8 9 10	S M T W Th F S	Idul Fitr.
11 12 13 14 15 16 17	S M T W Th F S	
18 19 20 21 22 23 24	S M T W Th F S	Christmas holidays begin.
25 26 27 28 29 30 31	S M T W Th F S	

JANUARY.		
1 2 3 4 5 6 7	S M T W Th F S	New Years Day
8 9 10 11 12 13 14	S M T W Th F S	Makar Shankrant. Syndicate Meeting.
15 16 17 18 19 20 21	S M T W Th F S	
22 23 24 25 26 27 28	S M T W Th F S	
29 30 31	S M T	

FEBRUARY		
1 2 3 4	W Th F S	Syndicate Meeting. Maghi Amawash
5 6 7 8 9 10 11	S M T W Th F S	Basant Panchami.
12 13 14 15 16 17 18	S M T W Th F S	
19 20 21 22 23 24 25	S M F W Th F S	Lunar Eclpse.
26 27 28	S M T	

MARCH		
1 2 3 4	W Th F S	Syndicate Meeting. Shiva Ratri.
5 6 7 8 9 10 11	S M T W Th F S	Annual Meeting of the Senate. Somwati Amawash.
12 13 14 15 16 17 18	S M T W Th F S	} Moharram
19 20 21 22 23 24 25	S M T W Th F S	} Holi.
26 27 28 29 30 31	S M T W Th F	

10 UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD CALENDAR, 1905.

A.F.I.I		
1	S	Syndicate Meeting
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	S M T W Th F S	Arts and Science, including the Entrance and School-Final Examinations, begin.
9 10 11 12 13 14 15	S M T W Th F S	Ram Naumi.
16 17 18 19 20 21 22	S M T W Th F S	LL.B. Examination begins.  Good Friday.
23 24 25 26 27 28 29	S M T W Th F S	Easter Monday.
30	S	

MAY		
1 2 3 4 5 6	M T W Th F S	
7 8 9 10 11 12 13	S M T W Th F S	
14 15 16 17 18 19 20	S M T W Th F S	
21 22 23 24 25 26 27	S M T W Th F S	
28 29 30 31	S M T W	



JUNE		
1 2 3	Th F S	
4 5 6 7 8 9 10	S M T W Th F S	4
11 12 13 14 15 16 17	S M T W Th F S	
18 19 20 21 22 23 24	S M T W Th F S	
25 26 27 28 29 30	S M T W Th F	

T . .		
1	S	
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	M T W Th F S	
10 11 12 13 14 15	M T W Th F S	
17 18 19 20 21 22	M T W Th F S	
24 25 26 27 28 29	M T W Th F S	
30 31	M	

14 UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD CALENDAR, 1905.

AUGUST		
1 2 3 4 5	T W Th F S	
6 7 8 9 10 11 12	S M T W Th F S	
13 14 15 16 17 18 19	S M T W Th F S	
20 21 22 23 24 25 26	S M T W Th F S	
27 28 29 30 31	S M T W Th	

SEPTEMBER		
1 2	F S	
3 4 5 6 7 8 9	S M T W Th F S	
10 11 12 13 14 15 16	S M T W Th F S	
17 18 19 20 21 22 23	M T W Th F S	
24 25 26 27 28 29 30	S M T W Th F S	

2 3 4 5 6 7	M T W Th F S	
9 10 11 12 13 14	M T W Th F S	
16 17 18 19 20 21	M T W Th F S	
23 24 25 26 27 28	M T W Th F S	
29 30 31	S M T	

1905		
1	W	
2	Th	
3	F	
4	S	
5		
6	M	
7	T	
8	W	
9	Th	
10	F	
11	S	
12		
13	M	
14	T	
15	W	
16	Th	
17	F	
18	S	
19		
20	M	
21	T	
22	W	
23	Th	
24	F	
25	S	
26		
27	M	
28	T	
29	W	
30	Th	

DRA EVLEL.		
1	F	
2	S	
3	S	
4	M	
5	T	
6	W	
7	Th	
8	F	
9	S	
10	S	
11	M	
12	T	
13	W	
14	Th	
15	F	
16	S	
17	S	
18	M	
19	T	
20	W	
21	Th	
22	F	
23	S	
24	S	
25	M	
26	T	
27	W	
28	Th	
29	F	
30	S	
31	S	

JANUARY		
1 2 3 4 5 6	M T W Th F S	
7 8 9 10 11 12 13	S M T W Th F S	
14 15 16 17 18 19 20	S M T W Th F S	
21 22 23 24 25 26 27	S M T W Th F S	
28 29 30 31	S M T W	



20 UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD CALENDAR, 1906.

J A S		
1 2 3	Th F S	
4 5 6 7 8 9 10	S M T W Th F S	
11 12 13 14 15 16 17	S M T W Th F S	
18 19 20 21 22 23 24	S M T W Th F S	
25 26 27 28	S M T W	

MAY. 21		
1 2 3	Th F S	
4 5 6 7 8 9 10	M T W Th F S	
11 12 13 14 15 16 17	M T W Th F S	
18 19 20 21 22 23 24	M T W Th F S	
25 26 27 28 29 30 31	M T W Th F S	

Ainil		
1 2 3 4 5 6 7	S M T W Th F S	
8 9 10 11 12 13 14	S M T W Th F S	
15 16 17 18 19 20 21	S M T W Th F S	
22 23 24 25 26 27 28	S M T W Th F S	
29 30	S M	

MAY		
1 2 3 4 5	T W Th F S	
6 7 8 9 10 11 12	S M T W Th F S	
13 14 15 16 17 18 19	S M T W Th F S	
20 21 22 23 24 25 26	S M T W Th F S	
27 28 29 30 31	S M T W Th	

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD CALENDAR, 1906.		
1 2	F S	
3 4 5 6 7 8 9	M T W Th F S	
11 12 13 14 15 16	M T W Th F S	
17 18 19 20 21 22 23	M T W Th F S	
24 25 26 27 28 29 30	S M T W Th F S	

## II. THE SENATE.

---

### PATRON :

The Right Hon'ble George Nathaniel Baron Curzon of  
Kedleston, M.A., F.R.S, G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E.

### CHANCELLOR :

THE HON'BLE SIR JAMES JOHN DIGGES LATOUCHE,  
*K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of the United Pro-  
vinces of Agra and Oudh.*

### VICE-CHANCELLOR :

The Hon'ble Mr Justice G. E. Knox (I.C.S.)

### HONORARY FELLOWS :

The Most Hon'ble the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava.  
The Most Hon'ble the Marquis of Lansdowne, G.C.M.G.  
The Right Hon'ble Victor Alexander Bruce, Earl of  
Elgin and Kincardine, P.C., J.L.D., D. Litt.  
The Hon'ble Sir Alfred Comyns Lyall, K.C.B., K.C.I.E.  
The Hon'ble Sir Auckland Colvin, K.C.M.G., K.C.S.I.,  
C.I.E.  
The Hon'ble Sir Charles Haukes Todd Crosthwaite,  
K.C.S.I.  
The Hon'ble Mr. Alan Cadell, C.S.I.  
The Hon'ble Sir James John Digges LaTouche, K.C.S.I.  
The Hon'ble Sir Antony Patrick MacDonnell, G.C.S.I.

## FELLOWS :

*I.—Ex-officio under section 5, sub-section (1), clause (a)  
of Act XVIII of 1887.*

	Date of appointment.
1. The Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature, N.-W. Provinces ...	15th November, 1887.
2. The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces ...	Ditto.
3. The Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana ...	Ditto.
4. The Chief Secretary to Government, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh...	Ditto.
5. The Secretary to Government, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Public Works Department, Build- ings and Roads Branch ...	31st May, 1893.
6. Ditto ditto Irrigation Branch	Ditto.
7. The Commissioner of Allahabad ...	15th November, 1887.
8. Ditto Lucknow ...	Ditto.
9. Ditto Agra ...	Ditto.
10. The Director of Public Instruction, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh...	Ditto.
11. The Principal of Muir Central College, Allahabad ...	Ditto.
12. The Principal, Queen's College, Benares ...	Ditto.
13. The Director of Public Instruction, Central Provinces ...	22nd April, 1892.
14. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Lucknow ...	20th May, 1893.
15. The Principal of the Thomason Engineering College, Roorkee ...	10th November, 1893.
16. The Director of the Forest School, Dehra Dun ...	Ditto.
17. The Commissioner of Rohilkhand ...	4th September, 1895.

*II.A.—Appointed by the Chancellor under section 6 (2)  
of Act XVIII of 1887.*

	Date of appointment.
1. Raja Jai Krishan Das, Bahadur, C.S.I.,	15th November, 1887.
2. Raja Udai Partab Singh of Bhunga, C.S.I.	Ditto.
3. Shams-ul-Ulama Maulvi Zaka-ul-lah, Khan Bahadur ...	Ditto.

	Date of appointment.
4. Pandit Lakshmi Shankar Misra. M.A., Rai Bahadur ...	... 15th November, 1887.
5. Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Aditya- ram Bhattacharya, M.A. ...	Ditto.
6. Babu Ram Saran Das, M.A., Rai Bahadur	Ditto.

*II-B.—Appointed by the Chancellor under section 5 (1), clause (b)  
of Act XVIII of 1887.*

	Date of appointment.
1. Shams-ul-Ulama Maulvi Syiad Amjad Ali, M.A. ...	... 2nd December, 1887.
2. Pandit Sundar Lal, B.A. ...	... 20th December, 1888.
3. George Theophilus Spankie, Esq., Barrister-at-Law ...	... 12th February, 1890.
4. Arthur Venis, Esq., M.A. ...	... 14th May, 1890.
5. Nawab Imad-ud-Dowlah Ali Yar Khan Motaman Jang Syiad Husain Bilgrami, B.A. ...	... Ditto.
7. Sir Walter Mytton Colvin, Bar.-at-law,	8th December, 1891.
8. Mahamahopadhyaya Pt. Sudhakar Dube	18th November, 1892.
9. The Rev. Thomas Jefferson Scott, M.A., D.D. ...	... Ditto.
10. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice George Edward Knox (I.C.S.) ...	... 29th November, 1892.
11. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arthur Hay Stewart Reid, M.A., Barrister-at-Law	Ditto.
12. John McConaghey, M.D., COL., I.M.S. ...	24th January, 1893.
13. Maulvi Mushtak Husain ...	... 14th November, 1894.
14. Hanson Odell Budden, Esq. ...	... 4th January, 1895.
15. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice William Robert Burkitt, M.A. (I.C.S.) ...	... 9th January, 1896.
16. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pramoda Charan Banerji, B.A., B.L. ...	Ditto.
17. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Robert Smith Aikman, M.A. (I.C.S.) ...	... Ditto.
18. Ernest George Hill, Esq., B.A. ...	... 2nd February, 1897.
19. Leslie DeGruyther, Esq., Barrister-at- Law ...	... Ditto.
20. Pandit Gendan Lal, B.A., Rai Bahadur	Ditto.
21. Maulvi Syiad Ashraf Ali, M. A. ...	Ditto.



	Date of appointment.
22. Claude Fraser de la Fosse, Esq., M.A....	5th April, 1898.
23. Charles Mathew Mulvany, Esq., M.A., B. Litt. ... ..	Ditto.
24. Syiad Akbar Husain, Khan Bahadur	Ditto.
25. Lala Baij Nath, B.A., Rai Bahadur	Ditto.
26. Pt. Jwala Prasad, M.A. ... ..	10th March. 1899.
27. Pt. Rama Shankar Misra, M.A. ... ..	Ditto.
28. M. Muhammad Ishak Khan ... ..	Ditto.
29. Charles Earle Welby, Esq. ... ..	Ditto.
30. Rev. Arthur Crosthwaite, M.A. ... ..	Ditto
31. Colin Hariogton Browning, Esq., M.A., Barrister-at-Law ... ..	11th September. 1899.
32. Lieut.-Col. John Anderson, M.B., I.M.S....	11th April, 1900.
33. Pandit Sri Lal. M.R.A.C. ... ..	Ditto.
34. Babu Sris Chandra Bose, B.A. ... ..	Ditto.
35. J. W. D. Johnstone, Esq. ... ..	16th October, 1900.
36. W. H. Moreland, Esq., B.A., LL.B. ... ..	9th April, 1901.
37. Pandit Ikbāl Kishen, B.A. ... ..	Ditto,
38. Muhammad Rafiq, Esq., B.A., Barrister- at-Law ... ..	Ditto.
39. Mahendra Nath Ohdedar, Esq., Rai Bahadur ... ..	Ditto,
40. Henry Sharp, Esq., M.A. ... ..	2nd January, 1902.
41. Rev. Arthur Henry Ewing, M.A., Ph.D. ... ..	10th May, 1902.
42. Aftab Ahmad Khan, Esq., Barrister-at- Law ... ..	25th August, 1903.

*III.—Elected by the Senate under section 5, sub-section (1), clause (c), of Act XVIII of 1887.*

	Date of election.
1. George Frederick William Thibaut, Esq., Ph D. ... ..	4th February, 1889.
2. Alexander Hamilton Pirie, Esq. ... ..	Ditto.
3. The Rev. J. M. Thoburn, D.D. ... ..	Ditto.
4. Thomas Gaskell Sykes, Esq., B.A. ... ..	Ditto.
5. Arthur William Ward, Esq., B.A. ... ..	19th February, 1891.
6. Manvi Muhammad Abdul Majid, Bar- rister-at-Law ... ..	Ditto.
7. Pandit Bishambar Nath ... ..	Ditto.

# THE SENATE.

29

Date of election.

8.	Homersham Cox, Esq., M.A.	...	15th February, 1892.
9.	Theodore Morison, Esq., B.A.	...	18th February, 1893.
10.	John Murray, Esq., M.A.	...	Ditto.
11.	The Rev. J. Haythornthwaite, M.A.	...	5th July, 1894.
12.	The Rev. G. H. Westcott, M.A.	...	Ditto.
13.	The Hon'ble Babu Sri Ram, M.A., LL.B., Rai Bahadur	...	Ditto.
14.	Babu Abhaya Charan Sanyal, M.A., F.C.S.	...	Ditto.
15.	Gyanendra Nath Chakravarti, Esq., M.A., LL.B., Rai Bahadur	...	Ditto.
16.	Wilfrid King Porter, Esq., B.A., Barrister- at-Law	...	Ditto.
17.	Shams ul-Ulama Maulvi Muhammad Shibli Nomani	...	Ditto.
18.	Maulvi Syed Karamat Husain, Barrister- at-Law	...	Ditto.
19.	James George Jennings, Esq., M.A.	...	8th May, 1896.
20.	Ernest Hanbury Hankin, M.A.	...	Ditto.
21.	Mohendra Nath Dutt, Esq., M.A.	...	Ditto.
22.	T. Cuthbertson Jones, Esq., M.A.	...	Ditto.
23.	Marlborough Crosse, Esq., M.A.	...	Ditto.
24.	William Knox Johnson, Esq., M.A., Bar- rister-at-Law	...	13th April, 1898.
25.	Babu Sarat Chandra Mukerjee, M.A., B.L.	...	Ditto.
26.	Dr. Satish Chandra Banerjee, M.A., LL.D.	...	10th March, 1899.
27.	The Hon'ble Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya, B.A., LL.B.	...	Ditto.
28.	Babu Sita Ram, B.A.	...	Ditto.
29.	Rev. James Marsh Challis, M.A.	...	Ditto.
30.	Llewellyn Tipping, Esq., B.A.	...	Ditto.
31.	Mathew Brown Cameron, Esq., M.A., B.Sc.	...	Ditto.
32.	Rev. Charles Lysander Bare, M.A., B.D.	...	11th April, 1900.
33.	G. S. Carey, Esq., M.A.	...	Ditto.
34.	Babu Beni Madhava Sarkar, M.A.	...	Ditto.
35.	Babu Ramanand Chatterji, M.A.	...	Ditto.
36.	Babu Kula Bhushan Bhaduri, M.A.	...	Ditto.

Date of election.

37. The Rev. Henry Bickersteth Durrant, M.A. 9th April, 1901.
38. Pt. Moti Lal Nehru ... 9th April, 1901.
39. Babu Sanjiban Ganguli, M.A., F.R.S.E., ... 25th April, 1902.
40. Dr. A. Richardson, Ph.D., F.C.S. ... Ditto.
41. Durga Charan Banerji, Esq., B.A. ... 2nd April, 1903.

---

### THE SYNDICATE.

## PRESIDENT :

1. The Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor, Mr. Justice G.E. Knox (I.C.S.)

*Ex-officio* MEMBERS :

2. The Director of Public Instruction, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.
3. The Principal, Muir Central College, Allahabad.
4. The Principal, Queen's College, Benares.
5. The Principal, Thomason Engineering College, Roorkee.
6. The Principal, Canning College, Lucknow.
7. The Principal, Agra College.
8. The Principal, M.A.-O. College, Aligarh.

## ELECTIVE MEMBERS :

9. The Rev. G. H. Westcott, M.A., Principal, Christ Church College, Cawnpore. Re-elected 3rd March, 1902.
10. The Secretary to Government, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch. Re-elected 7th March, 1904.
11. Pandit Sundar Lal, B.A., Member of the Faculty of Law. Re-elected 7th March, 1904.
12. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice R. S. Aikman, M.A., I.C.S., Member of the Faculty of Law. Elected (Acting) 5th November, 1900.
13. The Secretary to Government, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, P.W.D., Buildings and Roads Branch. Re-elected 7th March, 1904.
14. Shams ul-Ulama Maulvi Syiad Amjad Ali, M.A. Re-elected 7th March, 1904.
15. Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Adityaram Bhattacharya, M.A. Re-elected 2nd March, 1903.
16. C. F. de la Fosse, Esq., M.A. Elected 7th March 1904.

## FACULTY OF ARTS.

31

17. J. G. Jennings, Esq., M.A. Re-elected 7th March, 1904.
  18. H. Cox, Esq., M.A., Re-elected 3rd March, 1902.
  19. H. Sharp, Esq., M.A. Elected 2nd March, 1903.
  20. Rai Bahadur Gyanendra Nath Chakravarti, M.A., LL.B. Elected 7th March, 1904.
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## FACULTY OF ARTS.

PRESIDENT :

Director of Public Instruction.

### *Ex-officio* MEMBERS.

1. The Director of Public Instruction, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.
2. The Principal, Muir Central College, Allahabad.
3. The Principal, Queen's College, Benares.
4. The Principal, Thomason Engineering College, Roorkee.
5. The Principal, Canning College, Lucknow.
6. The Principal, Agra College, Agra.
7. The Principal, M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
8. The Principal, St. John's College, Agra.
9. The Principal, Christ Church College, Cawnpore.
10. The Principal, Government College, Jabalpur.
11. The Principal, Bareilly College, Bareilly.
12. The Principal, Reid Christian College, Lucknow.
13. The Principal, Kayastha Pathshala, Allahabad.
14. The Principal, Maharaja's College, Jaipur.
15. The Principal, Central Hindu College, Benares.
16. The Principal, Christian College, Allahabad.

### ELECTIVE MEMBERS :

17. Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Adityaram Bhattacharya, M.A. Re-elected 4th March, 1901.
18. Babu Abhaya Charan Sanyal, M.A. Re-elected 5th March, 1900.
19. Raj Bahadur Gyanendra Nath Chakravarti, M.A. Re-elected 5th March, 1900.
20. Shams-ul-Ulama Maulvi Syad Amjad Ali, M.A. Re-elected 7th March, 1904.
21. J. Murray, Esq., M.A. Re-elected 3rd March, 1902.

22. J. G. Jennings, Esq., M.A. Re-elected 3rd March, 1902.
23. Maulvi Syiad Ashraf Ali, M.A. Re-elected 2nd March, 1903.
24. C. F. de la Fosse, Esq., M.A. Re elected 7th March 1904
25. Mahamahopadhyaya Pt. Sudhakar Dwivedi. Elected 7th March, 1904
26. W. K. Johnson, Esq, M.A., Bar.-at-Law. Re-elected 7th March, 1904
27. C. M. Mulvany, Esq., M.A., B. Litt. Re elected 7th March, 1904.
28. L Tipping, Esq, M.A. Re-elected 2nd March, 1903.
29. M. B. Cameron, Esq, M.A., B. Sc. Elected 4th March, 1901.
30. Rev. A. Crosthwaite, M.A. Elected 4th March, 1901.
31. Babu Sarat Chandra Mukarji, M.A., B.L. Elected 3rd March, 1902
32. Dr. Satish Chandra Banerji, M.A., LL.D. Elected 7th March, 1904
33. Rev. J. M. Challis, M.A. Elected 2nd March 1903.
34. Lala Sita Ram, B.A. Elected 2nd March, 1903.
35. Babu Sris Chandra Bose, B.A. Elected 2nd March, 1903.

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### FACULTY OF SCIENCE.

PRESIDENT :

Mr A. W. WARD, M.A.

*Members :*

1. The Director of Public Instruction, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. Elected 2nd March, 1903
2. The Director of Public Instruction, Central Provinces. Elected 2nd March, 1903.
3. The Principal, Thomason Engineering College, Boorkee Elected 2nd March, 1903.
4. H. Cox, Esq. Re-elected 2nd March, 1903
5. E. G. Hill, Esq., B.A. Re-elected 7th March, 1904.
6. J. Murray, Esq., M.A. Elected 3rd March, 1902.
7. A. W. Ward, Esq., M.A. Elected 3rd March, 1902.
8. Rev. A. Crosthwaite, M.A. Elected 3rd March, 1902.
9. Babu Abhaya Charan Sanyal, M.A. Elected 3rd March, 1902.
10. Babu Beni Madhava Sarkar, M.A. Elected 2nd March, 1903.

11. Rai Bahadur G. N. Chakravarti, M.A., LL.B. Elected 2nd March, 1903.
12. Dr. G. Thibaut. Elected 2nd March, 1903.
13. A. Venis, Esq, M.A. Elected 2nd March, 1903.
14. Mahendra Nath Dutt, Esq, M.A. Elected 2nd March, 1903.
15. Dr. A. Richardson. Elected 7th March, 1904.
16. C. F. de la Fosse, Esq. M.A. Elected 7th March, 1904.
17. Mahamahopadhyaya Pt. Sudhakar Dwivedi. Elected 7th March, 1904.

## BOARDS OF STUDIES.

(FOR TWO YEARS ENDING MARCH, 1905.)

*I.—English Literature (7).*

The Director, Public Instruction, U P	Mr. Knox Johnson.
Mr. Jennings.	Dr. Thibaut
Mr. Venis.	Mr. Morrison.
	Mr. Pirie.

*Convener*—Dr Thibaut.*II.—Philosophy (7).*

Mr. Venis	Mr Pirie
Dr Thibaut.	Rev Mr Westcott.
Mr Cameron	Mr Sanjiban Ganguli.
Rev. Mr. Haythornthwaite.	

*Convener*—Mr. Venis.*III—Sanskrit (5)*

Dr Thibaut.	Pt A Bhattacharya
Mr. Venis.	Pt Sudhakar Dwivedi.

*Convener*.—Pt. Adityaram Bhattacharya.*IV—Arabic and Persian (5).*

Maulavi Syjad Ashraf Ali.	Maulavi Syjad Amjad Ali.
Dr. Thibaut.	Mr. Venis.

*Convener*—Dr Thibaut.*V.—Greek, Latin and Hebrew (5).*

Dr. Thibaut.	Mr. Knox Johnson.
Mr. Venis.	Rev. Mr Haythornthwaite

*Convener*—Rev. Mr. Haythornthwaite.

*VI.—History, Geography and Political Economy (7).*

Mr. Morison.  
Mr. Jennings.  
Mr. Knox Johnson.  
Mr. de la Fosse.

Dr. Thibaut.  
Mr. Browning.  
Mr. Paine.

*Convener*.—Mr. Morison.

*VII.—European Modern Languages (5).*

Mr. Morison.  
Dr. Thibaut.  
Mr. Knox Johnson.

Mr. Jones.  
Mr. Tipping.

*Convener*.—Mr. Knox Johnson.

*VIII.—Mathematics.*

Chosen  
by the  
Faculty  
of Arts.

{ The Director, Public  
Instruction, U. P.  
Mr. Muriy  
Mr G. N. Chakravarti  
Rev. Mr. Crosthwaite

Mr Cox.  
Mr. M. N. Dutt.  
Mr. Ward.

{ Chosen by the  
Faculty of  
Science.

*Convener*.—Mr. Cox (appointed by the Syndicate).

*IX.—Physical Science (5).*

Mr. Hill.  
Mr. Murray.  
Mr. A. C. Sanyal.

Mr. Cox.  
Mr. Ward.

*Convener*.—Mr. Hill.

*X.—Drawing and Surveying (5).*

The Director, Public Instruction,  
U. P.  
The Principal, Thomason College

Mr. Murray.  
Mr. G. N. Chakravarti.

*Convener*.—Mr. G. N. Chakravarti.

## FACULTY OF LAW.

## PRESIDENT :

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice R. S. AIKMAN, M.A., I.C.S. (Acting).

## MEMBERS :

1. Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Majid, Barrister-at-Law. Re-elected 7th March, 1904.
- ~~2. The Hon'ble Mr. T. Conlan, B.A., Barrister at Law. Re-elected 7th March, 1904.~~
3. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice G. E. Knox, I.C.S. Re-elected 3rd March, 1902.

4. Pandit Sundar Lal, B.A. Re-elected 7th March, 1904
5. W. K. Porter, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. Re-elected 7th March, 1904.
6. Maulvi Syed Karamat Husain, Barrister-at Law. Re-elected 7th March, 1904.
7. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pramoda Charan Banerji, B.A., B.L. Re-elected 3rd March, 1902.
8. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice W. R. Burkitt, M.A. (I.C.S.) Re-elected 3rd March, 1902.
9. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice R. S. Aikman, M. A. (I. C. S.) Re-elected 3rd March, 1902
10. Pt. Bishamber Nath. Re-elected 7th March 1904.
11. The Hon'ble Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya, B.A., LL B. Re-elected 7th March, 1904.
12. Dr. Satish Chandra Banerji, M.A., LL D. Re-elected 7th March, 1904.
13. Pt. Moti Lal Nehru. Elected 2nd March, 1903.

### FACULTY OF ENGINEERING.

#### MEMBERS :

1. The Secretary to Government, U. P. of Agra and Oudh, P.W.D., B & R. Branch Elected 2nd March, 1903.
2. The Secretary to Government, U P of Agra and Oudh, P.W D, Irrigation Branch. Elected 2nd March, 1903.
3. The Principal, Thomason Engineering College, Roorkee. Elected 2nd March, 1903.
4. The Director of Public Instruction, U. P. of Agra and Oudh. Elected 2nd March, 1903.
5. A. W. Ward, Esq, M.A Elected 2nd March, 1903.
6. H. Cox, Esq, M.A. Elected 2nd March, 1903.

### REGISTRAR.

Archibald E. Gough, Esq., M.A. Appointed on the 16th November, 1887. Officiating from 16th November, 1892, till the 8th January, 1893, re-appointed 9th January, 1893; resigned 5th March, 1894.

G. W. F. Thibaut, Esq. Officiating 12th February to 12th December, 1891.

Charles Dodd, Esq. Appointed on the 5th March, 1894; re-appointed 2nd March, 1896, re-appointed 7th March, 1898; re-appointed 5th March, 1900; re-appointed 3rd March, 1902; re-appointed 7th March, 1904.



**SUCCESSION LIST FROM 1887.****CHANCELLORS**

1887. The Hon'ble Sir Alfred Comyns Lyall, K.C.B., K.C.I.E.  
1887. The Hon'ble Sir Auckland Colvin, K.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.  
1892. The Hon'ble Sir Charles Haukes Todd Crosthwaite, K.C.S.I.  
1894. The Hon'ble Mr. A. Cadell, C.S.I.  
1895. The Hon'ble Sir Antony Patrick MacDonnell, G.C.S.I.  
1898. The Hon'ble Mr. James John Digges Lalouche, C.S.I.  
1898. The Hon'ble Sir Antony Patrick MacDonnell, G.C.S.I.  
1901. The Hon'ble Sir James John Digges Lalouche, K.C.S.I.
- 

**FELLOWS ELECTED BY THE SENATE FOR NOMINATION TO THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA & OUDH.**

- (1) The Hon'ble Mr. Walter Mytton Colvin, Barrister-at-Law,  
Elected 1st November, 1893; re-elected 11th January, 1896.  
(2) The Hon'ble Mr. Thomas Conlan, C.I.E., Barrister-at-Law.  
Elected 7th March, 1898, re-elected 4th August, 1900;  
re-elected 18th September, 1902.
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### III.

## ACT NO. XVIII OF 1887.

*Passed on the 23rd September, 1887.*

### THE ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY ACT, 1887.

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#### CONTENTS.

#### SECTIONS.

1. Title and commencement.
2. Establishment and incorporation of University.
3. Chancellor.
4. Vice-Chancellor.
5. Fellows.
6. First Fellows.
7. Vacation of office of Fellows.
8. Honorary Fellows.
9. Constitution and powers of Senate.
10. Chairman at Meetings of Senate.
11. Proceedings at Meetings of Senate.
12. Appointment of Syndicate, Faculties, Examiners and Officers.
13. Functions and Proceedings of Syndicate.
14. Power to confer Degrees after examination.
15. Power to confer Degrees.

16. Power to levy fees.
17. Power to make rules.
18. Examiners, officers and servants of the Senate to be deemed to be public servants.
19. Duty of Local Government to enforce Act and Rules.
20. Notifications in certain cases.
21. Annual Accounts and audit thereof.

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#### THE SCHEDULE.

PART I.—OFFICES TO BE DEEMED TO HAVE BEEN SPECIFIED  
UNDER SECTION 5, SUB-SECTION (1), CLAUSE (a).

PART II.—PERSONS TO BE DEEMED TO HAVE BEEN  
APPOINTED, OR TO HAVE BEEN ELECTED AND  
APPROVED AS FELLOWS, UNDER SECTION 5, SUB-  
SECTION (1), CLAUSE (b) OR CLAUSE (c).

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#### AN ACT TO ESTABLISH A UNIVERSITY AT ALLAHABAD.

WHEREAS it has been determined to establish a University at Allahabad; it is hereby enacted as follows:—

I. (1) This Act may be called the Allahabad University Act, 1887, and

Title and commence-  
ment.

(2) It shall come into force at  
once.

2. (1) A University shall be established at Allahabad, and the Governor-General for the time being shall be the patron of the University.

Establishment and  
incorporation of Univer-  
sity.

(2) The University shall consist of a Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and such number of Fellows as may be determined in manner hereinafter provided.

(3) The University shall be a body corporate by the name of the University of Allahabad, having perpetual succession and a common seal, with power to acquire and hold property, moveable or immoveable, to transfer the same, to contract and to do all other things necessary for, or incidental to, the purposes of its constitution.

(4) The University shall come into existence on such day as the Local Government may, by notification in the official *Gazette*, appoint in this behalf.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces for the time being shall be the Chancellor of the University, and the first Chancellor shall be the Hon'ble Sir Alfred Comyns Lyall, Knight Commander of the Most Hon'ble Order of the Bath, Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

Chancellor.

4. (1) The Vice-Chancellor shall be such one of the Fellows as the Chancellor may from time to time appoint in this behalf.

Vice-Chancellor.

(2) Except as provided in sub-sections (3) and (4) he shall hold office for two years from the date of his appointment, and on the expiration of his term of office may be re-appointed.

(3) If a Vice-Chancellor leaves India, he shall thereupon cease to be Vice-Chancellor, unless the Chancellor otherwise directs.

(4) The Hon'ble Sir John Edge, Knight, Queen's Council, Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces, shall be deemed to have been appointed the first Vice-Chancellor, and his term of office shall, subject to the provisions of sub-section (3), expire on the last day of December 1889.

Fellows. 5. (1) The following persons shall be Fellows, namely,—

- (a) all persons for the time being holding such offices under the Government as the Local Government may, by notification in the official *Gazette*, specify in this behalf;
- (b) persons whom the Chancellor may from time to time appoint by name as being eminent benefactors of the University, or persons distinguished for attainments in Literature, Science or Arts, or for services to the cause of education ; and
- (c) such persons as may from time to time be elected by the Senate of the University and approved by the Chancellor ;

Provided that—

(i) the whole number of the Fellows holding office under clauses (a), (b) and (c), exclusive of the Vice-Chancellor, shall not be less than thirty; and

(ii) the number of persons for the time being elected and approved under clause (c) shall not exceed the number for the time being appointed under clause (b).

(2) A person appointed under clause (b), or elected and approved, under clause (c) of sub-section (1), shall not, by succeeding to an office notified under clause (a) of that sub-section, cease to be a Fellow under clause (b) or clause (c) thereof, as the case may be.

6. (1) The offices specified in Part I of the Schedule shall be deemed to have been specified in a notification issued under section 5, sub-section (1), clause (a); and

First Fellows.

(2) The persons named in Part II of the Schedule shall, except for the purpose of the second clause of the proviso to section 5, sub-section (1), be deemed to be Fellows appointed under clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 5, or elected and approved under clause (c) of that sub-section.

7. (1) The Local Government may, by notification in the official *Gazette*, cancel or amend any portion of Part I of the Schedule or any notification under section 5, sub-section (1), clause (a).

Vacation of office of  
Fellows.

(2) The Chancellor may, with the consent of not less than two-thirds of the members of the Senate, present at a meeting specially convened for the purpose, remove any Fellows appointed under clause (b) of sub-section (1), of section 5, or elected and approved under clause (c) of that sub-section.

(3) If any Fellow leaves India without the intention of returning thereto, or is absent from India for more than four years, he shall thereupon cease to be a Fellow.

8. Every person who has filled the office of patron or  
Honorary Fellow. Chancellor shall be an Honorary  
Fellow of the University, but  
shall not be a member of the Senate.

9. (1) The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows  
Constitution and powers of Senate. for the time being shall form the  
Senate of the University.

(2) The Senate shall have the entire management of and superintendence over the affairs, concerns and property of the University, and shall provide for that management and exercise that superintendence in accordance with the rules for the time being in force under this Act.

10. At every meeting of the Senate, the Chancellor,  
or, in his absence, the Vice-Chancellor, or in the absence of both, a  
Chairman at meetings of the Senate. Fellow chosen by the Fellows  
present at the meeting or by a majority of them, shall  
preside as Chairman.

11. (1) When a question respecting the election of any person to be a Fellow under section 5, sub-section (1), clause (c), comes before the Senate at a meeting, it shall be decided by a majority of the votes given thereat by the members in person or by proxy.

(2) Every other question which comes before the Senate at a meeting shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the members present.

(3) No question shall be decided at any such meeting unless ten members at the least, besides the Chairman, are present at the time of the decision.

(4) The Chariman and, subject to the foregoing provisions of this section respecting the mode of voting, every Fellow shall have one vote, and the Chairman, in case of an equality of votes, shall have a second or casting vote.

12. Subject to the rules for the time being in force under this Act, the Senate may from time to time (1) appoint or provide for the appointment of a Syndicate from among the members of the Senate ;

(2) constitute Faculties of Arts and Law, and, with the previous approval of the Governor-General in Council, of Science, Engineering and Medicine ;



(3) appoint, suspend and remove, or provide for the appointment, suspension and removal of examiners, officers, and servants of the University ;

(4) appoint, or provide for the appointment of Professors and lecturers, and suspend and remove, or provide for the suspension and removal of professors and lecturers appointed by the Senate.

13. (1) The Syndicate shall be the executive committee of the Senate, and may discharge such functions of the Senate as it may be empowered to discharge by the rules for the time being in force under this Act.

Functions and proceedings of Syndicate.

(2) The Vice-Chancellor shall be a member of the Syndicate, and shall preside as chairman at every meeting of the Syndicate at which he is present.

(3) If the Vice-Chancellor is absent from any such meeting, the members present shall choose one of their number to be chairman of the meeting.

(4) Every question at a meeting shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the members present.

(5) In case of an equality of votes, the chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

14. Subject to the rules for the time being in force under this Act, the Senate may confer on persons who have passed such examinations in the

Power to confer degrees after examination.

University and fulfilled such other conditions as may be prescribed under the Act—

- (a) in the Faculty of Arts, the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts ;
- (b) in the Faculty of Law, the degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Laws ;  
and, if empowered by the Governor-General in Council in this behalf,—
- (c) in the Faculty of Science, the degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Science ;
- (d) in the Faculty of Medicine, the degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Medicine ;
- (e) in the Faculty of Engineering, the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Civil Engineering.

15. If the Vice-Chancellor and not less than two-thirds of the other members of the Syndicate recommend that an honorary degree be conferred on any person, on the ground that he is, in their opinion, by reason of eminent position and attainments, a fit and proper person to receive such a degree, and their recommendation is supported by a majority of the members at a meeting of the Senate and is confirmed by the Chancellor, the Chancellor may, on behalf of the Senate, confer on that person the degree of Doctor of Laws without requiring him to undergo any examination.

16. (1) The Senate may charge such reasonable fees for entrance into the University and continuance therein, for admission to the examinations of the University, for attendance at any lectures or classes in connection with the University, and for the degrees to be conferred by the University, as may be imposed by the rules for the time being in force under this Act.

(2) Such fees shall be carried to a General Fee Fund for the payment of expenses of the University.

17. (1) The Senate shall, as soon as may be after the coming into existence of the University, and may from time to time thereafter, make rules consistent with this Act touching—

- (a) the mode and time of convening the meetings of the Senate and of transacting business thereat ;
- (b) the appointment, constitution, and duties of the Syndicate and the Faculties, and the election of Fellows under section 5, subsection (1), clause (c) ;
- (c) the appointment, suspension, removal, duties and remuneration of examiners, officers and servants ;
- (d) the appointment, duties and remuneration of professors and lecturers, and the suspension and removal of professors and lecturers appointed by the Senate ;

- (e) the previous course of instruction to be followed by candidates for examinations of the University ;
- (f) the examinations to be passed and the other conditions to be fulfilled by candidates for degrees ; and
- (g) generally all matters regarding the University.

(2) All such rules shall be reduced into writing and sealed with the common seal of the University, and shall—

- (a) in the case of rules made under clause (e) or clause (f) of sub-section (1), after they have been confirmed by the Local Government and sanctioned by the Governor-General in Council ; and

(b) in the case of all other rules, after they have been sanctioned by the Local Government—  
be binding on all members of the University or persons admitted thereto, and on all candidates for degrees.

(3) If, on the expiration of eighteen months from the date on which the University comes into existence, rules have not been made and sanctioned, or, as the case may be, have not been made, confirmed, and sanctioned under the foregoing provisions of this section, touching a matter mentioned in sub-section (1), the Local Government may, by notification in the official *Gazette*, make such rules touching that matter as it thinks fit.

(4) Subject, in the case of rules touching any matter mentioned in clause (e) or clause (f) of sub-section (1), to the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, rules made by the Local Government under sub-section (3) shall be deemed to have been made and sanctioned or, as the case may be, to have been made, confirmed and sanctioned, under sub-sections (1) and (2).

18. (1) Every examiner, officer, or servant appointed or remunerated by the Senate shall, for the purposes of the Indian Penal Code, be deemed to be a public servant.

Examiners, officers, and servants of the Senate to be deemed to be public servants.

(2) The word "Government" in the definition of "legal remuneration" in section 161 of that Code shall, for the purposes of sub-section (1), be deemed to include the Senate, and sections 162 and 163 of the Code shall be construed as if the words "or with any member of the Senate of the Allahabad University" were inserted after the words "with any Lieutenant-Governor."

19. It shall be the duty of the Local Government to require that the proceedings of the University shall be in conformity with this Act and the rules for the time being in force thereunder, and the Local Government may exercise all powers necessary for giving effect to its requisitions in this behalf, and may, among other things, annul, by a notification in the official *Gazette*, any such

Duty of Local Government to enforce Act and Rules.

proceeding which is not in conformity with this Act and those rules.

20. All appointments made under section 4, all appointments made and elections approved under section 5, sub-section (1), clauses (b) and (c), all degrees conferred under sections 14 and 15, and all rules made under section 17, shall be notified in the local official *Gazette*.

21. (1) The accounts of the income and expenditure of the University shall be submitted once in every year to the Local Government for such examination and audit as that Government may direct.

Annual accounts and  
audit thereof.

(2) For the purposes of the examination and audit, the auditor appointed by the Local Government may by letter require the production before him of any books, vouchers, and other documents which he deems necessary, and may require any person holding or accountable for any such books, vouchers or documents to appear before him at the examination and audit or adjournment thereof, and to answer all questions which may be put to him with respect thereto, or to prepare and submit any further statement which the auditor considers necessary in explanation thereof.

(3) Any person who, in the absence of reasonable excuse, the burden of proving which shall lie upon him, refuses or neglects to comply with a requisition under sub-section (2), shall be punished for every such refusal

or neglect with fine, which may extend to one hundred rupees.

(4) When the auditor has completed the examination and audit, he shall report the result thereof to the Local Government, and that Government may thereupon disallow any payment made contrary to law, and surcharge it on the person making or authorizing the making of the illegal payment.

(5) If the amount of a payment so surcharged is not paid as the Local Government directs, within fourteen days after demand being made therefor, the Secretary of State for India in Council may proceed by suit in any Court of competent jurisdiction, to recover the amount from the person on whom the surcharge was made.

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### THE SCHEDULE.

[See Section 6.]

#### PART I.

Offices to be deemed to have been specified under section 5, sub-section (1), clause (a):—

The office of—

Bishop of Calcutta ;

Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature for  
the North-Western Provinces ;

Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces ;

Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana ;

Chief Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh ;

Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the Public Works Department ;

Commissioner of Allahabad ;

Commissioner of Lucknow ;

Commissioner of Agra ;

Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh ;

Principal of the Muir Central College, Allahabad ;

Principal of the Queen's College, Benares.

## PART II.

~~Persons to be deemed to have been appointed, or to~~  
have been elected and approved, as Fellows under section 5, sub-section (1), clause (b) or clause (c)—

1. The Hon'ble James Wallace Quinton, Bachelor of Arts, Bengal Civil Service, Member of the Board of Revenue of the North-Western Provinces, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Fellow of the Calcutta University, Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations, Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for making Laws and Regulations.

2. The Hon'ble William Tyrrell, Bachelor of Arts, Bengal Civil Service, Judge of the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces.



3. The Hon'ble Syed Ahmad, Khan Bahadur, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Fellow of the Calcutta University, Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for making Laws and Regulations.

4. The Hon'ble Syed Mahmud, Barrister-at-Law, Judge of the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces.

5. The Hon'ble Pandit Ajudhya Nath, Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for making Laws and Regulations.

6. Lieutenant-Colonel John Greenlaw Forbes, of the Royal Engineers, Fellow of the Calcutta University, Joint Secretary to Government, ~~North-Western Provinces and Oudh~~, in the Public Works Department.

7. Surgeon-Major James Cleghorn, Doctor in Medicine, Civil Surgeon, Lucknow.

8. Raja Shiva Prasada, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

9. Mortimer Sloper Howell, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, District Judge, North-Western Provinces, Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, Fellow of the Calcutta University.

10. Raja Jai Kishen Das Bahadur, Deputy Collector, North-Western Provinces, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Fellow of the Calcutta University.

11. Raja Udai Pratab Singh, Talukdar of Bhinga, in the Bahraich district.

12. Brigade-Surgeon Emanuel Bonavia, Doctor in Medicine, Civil Surgeon, Etawah.

13. Mahamahopadhyaya Bapu Deva Shastri, Sanskrit College, Benares, Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

14. John C. Nesfield, Esq., Master of Arts, Inspector of Schools, Oudh Division.

15. Kenneth Deighton, Esq., Bachelor of Arts, Inspector of Schools, Rohilkhand Division.

16. William Charles Benett, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

17. Michael J. White, Esq., Master of Arts, Principal, Canning College, Lucknow.

18. Alexander Thomson, Esq., Principal, Agra College.

19. Babu Promoda Das Mittia, Honorary Magistrate, Benares.

20. Charles H. Hill, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Allahabad.

21. William H. Wright, Esq., Bachelor of Arts, Professor of English Literature, Muir Central College, Allahabad.

22. W. N. Boutflower, Esq., Bachelor of Arts, Professor of Mathematics, Muir Central College, Allahabad.

23. Shams-ul-Ulma Moulvi Zaka-ul-lah, Khan Bahadur, Emeritus Professor of Arabic, Muir Central College, Allahabad.

24. Samuel Alexander Hill, Esq., Bachelor in Science. Professor of Physical Science, Muir Central College, Allahabad, and Meteorological Reporter to the Government.

25. The Rev. John Hewlett, Master of Arts, Principal, London Mission College, Benares.

26. Pandit Lakshmi Shankar Misra, Master of Arts, Professor of Physical Science, Queen's College, Benares.

27. Theodore Beck, Esq., Bachelor of Arts, Principal, Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh.

28. Pandit Adityaram Bhattacharya, Master of Arts, Professor of Sanskrit, Muir Central College, Allahabad.

29. Munshi Newal Kishore, Lucknow.

30. Babu Bireshwar Mittra, Professor of Law, Queen's College, Benares.

31. Lala Makund Lal, Rai Bahadur, Honorary Assistant Surgeon to the Viceroy, Lecturer, Medical College, Agra.

32. Babu Ram Saran Das Master of Arts, Fyzabad.

*Amendment of Act XVIII, 1887.*

## SCHEDULE—PART I.

N.-W. P. and Oudh Government Order No. <sup>1497</sup>/<sub>11-913</sub>, dated 31st May, 1893, under sub-section (1), section 7, of the ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY ACT, XVIII of 1887, the Local Government is pleased to amend PART I of the SCHEDULE of the Act in the following particulars:—

For the Office of "Bishop of Calcutta" shall be substituted the Office of "Bishop of Lucknow." For the Office of "Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the Public Works Department" shall be substituted the Office of "Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch."

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IV.

## RULES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD.

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### THE SENATE.

1. Meetings of the Senate shall be held in Muir Central College, unless for special cause the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor shall direct otherwise.

2. Such motions and amendments only as are immediately connected with the University of Allahabad, or relate to public education, and are not inconsistent with Act XVIII of 1887, shall be brought forward and debated in the Senate.

3. No question shall be considered by the Senate that has not in the first instance been considered and dealt with by the Syndicate.

4. The Senate shall hold an Annual Meeting to commence on the 1st Monday in March. The Senate shall meet at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor, or, in his absence from Allahabad, by the Syndicate.

5. The Senate shall be convened at such times as the Chancellor may direct. The Vice-Chancellor may also of his own motion, and the Syndicate may, in the absence of the Vice-Chancellor from Allahabad, convene the Senate at any time.

6. At any time between the 15th April and the 31st October, inclusive, the Vice-Chancellor shall convene the Senate on a requisition in writing signed by not less than one-half of the Fellows for the time being. Such requisition shall state the business to be brought before the Senate at such meeting, and that in the opinion of the Fellows so signing such business is urgent.

7. Any resolution passed at a meeting of the Senate between the 15th April and the 31st October in any year shall, if not confirmed at the first meeting of the Senate held after such 31st October, thenceforth cease to be of effect. Provided always that the foregoing part of this Rule shall not apply to any resolution on a matter for the consideration of which the Senate has been convened by the direction of the Chancellor.

8. At any time between the 1st November and the 14th April, inclusive, the Vice-Chancellor shall convene the Senate on requisition in writing signed by not less than one-third of the Fellows for the time being. Such requisition shall state the business to be brought before the Senate at such meeting, and that in the opinion of the Fellows so signing such business is urgent.

9. The Vice-Chancellor shall fix a date for any such meeting of the Senate within one month of the receipt by him of any such requisition duly signed.

10. Not less than thirty days' notice of any meeting, including the Annual Meeting, shall be given. Such thirty days to be computed from the date of the issue of the notice by the Registrar. Such notice

shall be sent through the post to each Fellow at his recorded address, and shall also be exhibited on a notice-board in the Registrar's office.

11. A Convocation for conferring degrees shall be held once in every year, on such date as the Chancellor shall appoint.

12. With the notice mentioned in Rule 10, the Registrar shall forward to each Fellow a copy of every motion that is to be proposed at that meeting. Every Fellow intending to propose a motion must furnish the Registrar with a copy of his intended motion in sufficient time to enable the Registrar to forward a copy of the same with notice hereinbefore mentioned.

19(a) Notice in writing of amendments intended to be proposed at a meeting, and the precise terms thereof, shall be forwarded to the Registrar so as to reach him at least 10 clear days before the day of such meeting. The Registrar shall forthwith forward to each Fellow through the post a copy of the said notice or notices. No Fellow shall be permitted to propose at the meeting of the Senate any amendment of which notice has not been given in the manner aforesaid, unless two-thirds of the members present agree in granting permission to put forward such an amendment.

13. No motion involving a change in or an addition to the Rules shall be considered by the Senate except at an Annual Meeting; and no such motion shall be brought forward unless at least three calendar months'

notice thereof in writing, signed by at least ten Fellows, shall have been given within the twelve months immediately preceding such Annual Meeting, to the Registrar, who shall at once communicate the same to each Fellow through the post to his recorded address.

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THE FACULTIES.

14. There shall be Faculties of Arts and Law and, with the approval of the Governor-General in Council, of Science, Engineering, and Medicine.

15. The Director of Public Instruction and all Principals of affiliated Colleges, who are Fellows of the University, shall be *ex-officio* members of the Faculty of Arts, in addition to the members who may be elected to that Faculty under the Rules; provided that the number of Fellows on the Faculty of Arts shall not exceed 35 nor be less than 10.

16. The number of Fellows on the Faculty of Law shall not exceed thirteen or be less than five.

17. The Governor-General in Council, having approved the constitution of a Faculty of Science, the number of Fellows on the Faculty shall not exceed twenty nor be less than twelve.

18. In case of the Governor-General in Council approving the constitution of a Faculty of Engineering, the number of Fellows to constitute such Faculty shall



be determined at the first Annual Meeting of the Senate after the notification of such approval.

18(a). The number of Fellows to constitute the Faculty of Engineering shall not exceed nine and not be less than five.

19. In case of the Governor-General in Council approving the constitution of a Faculty of Medicine, the number of Fellows to constitute such Faculty shall be determined at the first Annual Meeting of the Senate after the notification of such approval.

20. Any Fellow may be a member of more Faculties than one.

21. The election of a Fellow to a Faculty shall take place at an Annual Meeting of the Senate, and not at any other time. Except as provided by Rule 22, the Senate shall not proceed to consider the question of the election of any Fellow to a Faculty, unless (a) such Fellow has been proposed and seconded for election to the Faculty at a meeting of the Senate held at least thirty days before and within twelve months prior to such Annual Meeting; or unless (b) two Fellows have at least thirty days before and within twelve months prior to such Annual Meeting given to the Registrar a notice in writing, signed by them, stating their intention respectively to propose and second at such Annual Meeting such Fellow for election to the Faculty.

As soon as practicable after the receipt of such notice as aforesaid by the Registrar, he shall communicate the same to the Syndicate.

22. Any person elected by the Senate at its Annual Meeting in 1889 and approved by the Chancellor as a Fellow may, if proposed and seconded at that meeting for election to a Faculty, be elected a member of such Faculty by the Senate at that meeting.

23. Except as provided by Rules 25, 26 and 28, each member of the Faculty of Arts may continue to be a member of such Faculty until the fifth Annual Meeting of the Senate subsequent to that at which he was elected a member of such Faculty, when he shall cease to be a member of such Faculty, but he shall nevertheless be eligible for re-election.

24. Except as provided by Rules 25, 26 and 29, and except as may be provided under Rules 30, 31 and 32, each member of any Faculty, other than the Faculty of Arts, may continue to be a member of such other Faculty until the third Annual Meeting of the Senate subsequent to that at which he was elected a member of such other Faculty, when he shall cease to be a member of such other Faculty, but he shall nevertheless be eligible for re-election.

25. A member of a Faculty who has not attended at least one meeting of the Faculty within any two consecutive years after he has been elected a member of the Faculty shall, at the expiration of such two years, cease, *ipso facto*, to be a member of the Faculty, but he shall nevertheless be eligible for re-election.

26. Any member of a Faculty may retire from membership of the Faculty on giving a notice to that effect signed by him to the Registrar.

27. When a Fellow by death, or under Rule 25, or under Rule 26, has ceased to be a member of a Faculty, the Registrar shall, as soon as practicable, notify such fact to the Syndicate, and the Syndicate may thereupon, but subject to Rule 50, appoint a Fellow to act as a member of such Faculty until the then next ensuing Annual Meeting of the Senate, at which a Fellow to fill the place so vacated can be elected.

28. Of the members of the Faculty of Arts elected at the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1889, one-fifth shall cease to be members of the Faculty at the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1890; one-fifth shall cease to be members of the Faculty at the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1891; one-fifth shall cease to be members of the Faculty at the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1892; and one-fifth shall cease to be members of the Faculty at the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1893.

The members of the Faculty of Arts so ceasing as aforesaid to be members of the Faculty shall nevertheless be eligible for re-election.

At the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1889, the members of the Faculty of Arts shall determine amongst themselves by lot who shall cease to be members of the Faculty at the respective Annual Meetings in 1890, 1891, 1892 and 1893, in this rule mentioned.

29. Of the members of the Faculty of Law elected at the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1889, one-third shall cease to be members of the Faculty at the Annual

Meeting of the Senate in 1890, and one-third shall cease to be members of the Faculty at the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1891.

The members of the Faculty of Law so ceasing as aforesaid to be members of the Faculty shall nevertheless be eligible for re-election.

At the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1889, the members of the Faculty of Law shall determine amongst themselves by lot who shall cease to be members of the Faculty at the Annual Meetings in 1890 and 1891 respectively.

30. In case of the Governor-General in Council approving the constitution of a Faculty of Science, the Senate shall make provision similar to that contained in Rule 29, for the first elected members of the Faculty of Science ceasing to be members of such Faculty.

30(a). Of the members of the Faculty of Science elected at the Annual Meeting of the Senate, 1895, one-third shall cease to be members of the Faculty at the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1896, and one-third shall cease to be members of the Faculty at the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1897.

The members of the Faculty of Science ceasing as aforesaid to be members of the Faculty shall nevertheless be eligible for re-election.

At the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1895, the members of the Faculty of Science shall determine amongst themselves by lot who shall cease to be

members of the Faculty at the Annual Meetings in 1896 and 1897 respectively.

31. In case of the Governor-General in Council approving the constitution of a Faculty of Engineering, the Senate shall make provision similar to that contained in Rule 29, for the first elected members of the Faculty of Engineering ceasing to be members of such Faculty.

31(a). Of the members of the Faculty of Engineering elected at the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1894, one-third shall cease to be members of the Faculty at the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1896, and one-third shall cease to be members of the Faculty at the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1897.

The members of the Faculty of Engineering ceasing as aforesaid to be members of the Faculty shall nevertheless be eligible for re-election.

At the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1895, the members of the Faculty of Engineering shall determine amongst themselves by lot who shall cease to be members of the Faculty at the Annual Meetings in 1896 and 1897 respectively.

32. In case of the Governor-General in Council approving the constitution of a Faculty of Medicine, the Senate shall make provision similar to that in Rule 29, for the first elected members of the Faculty of Medicine ceasing to be members of such Faculty.

33. Each Faculty shall elect its own President at the Annual Meeting of the Faculty.

34. The term for which a President of a Faculty is elected shall be one year.

35. A President of a Faculty at or after the expiration of his term of office may be re-elected.

36. On a vacancy occurring in the office of President of a Faculty before the expiration of the term of his office, the Vice-Chancellor shall select a member of the Faculty to act as President for the remainder of such term.

37. Every meeting of a Faculty shall be convened by the Registrar under the orders of the Syndicate or of the President of the Faculty.

38. Each Faculty shall hold an Annual Meeting, to commence on a date between the 1st and 15th of March, to be fixed by the Vice-Chancellor.

39. Not less than fourteen days' notice of any meeting, including the Annual Meeting, shall be given; such fourteen days to be computed from the date of the issue of the notice by the Registrar. Such notice shall be sent through the post to each member of the Faculty at his recorded address, and shall also be exhibited on a notice-board in the Registrar's office.

40. With the notice mentioned in Rule 39 shall be forwarded an *Agenda* paper stating the business to be brought before the meeting, and such business only shall be considered at the meeting.

41. At all meetings of a Faculty the President shall take the chair. In the absence of the President the members present shall choose a chairman. Every

question at a meeting shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the members present. In case of an equality of votes the chairman shall have a second vote.

42. Five members of the Faculty of Arts shall constitute a *quorum*. Three members of any other Faculty shall constitute a *quorum* of such Faculty.

43. Each Faculty shall from time to time report to the Syndicate on the courses of study to be followed by candidates for the examinations of the University, and the examinations to be passed and the other conditions to be fulfilled by candidates for degrees, and on any other question submitted to it by the Syndicate.

44. No proposal which has been rejected by the Syndicate and the Faculty which it concerns shall be considered by the Senate except at an Annual Meeting, and not then unless at least thirty days' notice in writing, signed by at least ten Fellows, of an intention to bring such proposal before the Senate for its consideration, shall have been given within twelve months immediately preceding such Annual Meeting to the Registrar.

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#### THE SYNDICATE.

45. The Syndicate shall consist of—  
The Vice-Chancellor.

The Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.\*

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\* United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

The Principal of the Muir Central College, Allahabad.

The Principal of the Queen's College, Benares.

The Principal of Thomason Engineering College, Roorkee.

The Principal of Canning College, Lucknow, if he be a Fellow of the University, and if and so long only as Canning College, Lucknow, be affiliated to the University.

The Principal of Agra College, if he be a Fellow of the University, and if and so long only as Agra College be affiliated to the University.

The Principal of the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh, if he be a Fellow of the University, and if and so long only as the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College be affiliated to the University.

An Inspector of Schools, North-Western Provinces and Oudh,\* if a Fellow of the University, to be elected to the Syndicate by the Senate.

An officer of the Educational Service, Central Provinces, if a Fellow of the University, to be elected to the Syndicate by the Senate.

A Principal of one of the other Colleges in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh,\* if he be a Fellow of the University, and if and so long only as the College of which he is Principal be affiliated to the University up to the B.A. standard, to be elected to the Syndicate by the Senate, and

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\* United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.



The Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh,\* in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, or the Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh,\* in the Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads Branch, to be elected to the Syndicate by the Senate.

Two Fellows of the University, being members of the Faculty of Law, to be elected to the Syndicate by the Senate.

One other Fellow of the University, being a member of the Faculty of Engineering and engaged in the execution, maintenance or control of Public Engineering Works, to be elected to the Syndicate by the Senate, and

Five other Fellows of the University, to be elected to the Syndicate by the Senate :

Provided that any member of the Syndicate who shall cease to be a Fellow of the University, or who shall cease to hold the qualification upon which he was elected to the Syndicate, shall *ipso facto* cease to be a member of the Syndicate.

In the absence from India of the Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh,\* and of any of the Principals of the Muir Central College, Allahabad, the Queen's College, Benares, Thomason Engineering College, Roorkee, Canning College, Lucknow, Agra College, the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh, and of the Secretary to Government

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\* United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

elected as such to the Syndicate under this Rule, the person duly authorized to act as such Director or Principal or such Secretary to Government shall be deemed to be the Director of Public Instruction, or Principal, or the Secretary to Government elected as such to the Syndicate under this Rule, as the case may be, for the purpose of this Rule.

46. Until the second Monday in January, 1889, the first Syndicate shall consist of the *ex-officio* members mentioned in Rule 45, and of nine other Fellows to be elected at the meeting at which these Rules are considered.

47. The term of an elected member of the Syndicate shall be three years, and he shall be eligible for re-election. Any elected member of the Syndicate who has not attended a meeting of the Syndicate within twelve months, shall cease to be a member of the Syndicate.

48. The election of Fellows to the Syndicate shall take place at the Annual Meeting of the Senate. No notice of an intention to propose a Fellow of the University for election to the Syndicate need be given before the Annual Meeting at which the election may take place :

Provided that whenever there is a vacancy in the number of elective members of the Syndicate, the Syndicate may, but subject to Rule 50, appoint a Fellow of the University qualified for election to the vacant membership to act as a member of the Syndicate until the then next ensuing Annual Meeting of the Senate at which a Fellow of the University to fill such vacancy can be elected.

49. All meetings of the Syndicate and the Faculties shall be held at Allahabad, unless for special cause the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor direct otherwise.

50. The Syndicate shall ordinarily meet at such times as they shall fix for that purpose at their Annual Meeting, which shall be held immediately after the Annual Meeting of the Senate. The Syndicate shall meet at some convenient time shortly before each Annual Meeting of the Senate, to consider and deal with questions to be brought before the Senate at its Annual Meeting. The Syndicate shall also meet when convened by the Vice-Chancellor. The Vice-Chancellor shall not convene the Syndicate at any time between the 25th April and the 20th October, except for urgent business, to be certified as such by him. Any resolution passed at a meeting of the Syndicate between the 25th April and the 20th October, in any year, shall, if not confirmed at the first meeting of the Syndicate held after such 20th October, thenceforth cease to be of effect, except a resolution on a matter for the consideration of which the Chancellor has directed the Senate to be convened.

51. Not less than seven days' notice of any meeting, including the Annual Meeting, shall be given; such seven days to be computed from the date of the issue of the notice by the Registrar, and to be sent through the post to each member of the Syndicate at his recorded address.

52. With the notice mentioned in Rule 51, the Registrar shall forward to each member of the Syndicate

an *Agenda* paper stating the matter or matters to be brought before that meeting.

53. Four members of the Syndicate shall form a *quorum*.

54. It shall be the duty of the Syndicate to appoint, suspend, and remove Professors, Lecturers, Examiners and all other officers and servants of the University, except the Registrar; to fix their salaries and emoluments; to order examinations in conformity with the Regulations, and to fix the time at which they shall be held; to recommend for degrees, honours, and rewards; to keep the accounts of the University, and to correspond on the business of the University with the Government and with all other authorities and persons. A Professor or Lecturer in the University may also be appointed in any other manner and on any terms that may be agreed upon between the Senate and a donor or donors providing the funds for the purpose.

55. Any Fellow or Fellows may make any recommendation to the Syndicate, and propose any Rule or Regulation for the consideration of the Syndicate. Such recommendation or proposal shall be sent in the form of a letter through the Registrar.

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#### THE REGISTRAR.

56. The Registrar shall be appointed by the Senate at an Annual Meeting. The first Registrar is ARCHIBALD E. GOUGH, whose term of office shall be five years, to be counted from the 16th day of November, 1887. Except as aforesaid, the term of office of a

Registrar shall be two years. A person who has occupied the post of Registrar shall not be ineligible to be again appointed Registrar.

57. If a vacancy occur in the office of Registrar between the Annual Meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate shall appoint a person to officiate as Registrar till the next Annual Meeting of the Senate.

58. The Registrar shall conduct the duties of his office under the instructions of the Syndicate. All meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate, and the Faculties shall be convened through the Registrar, who shall keep a record of the proceedings of such meetings.

59. The Registrar shall conduct the official correspondence of the Syndicate and shall render the Vice-Chancellor such assistance as he may desire in the performance of his official duties.

60. Each Fellow shall inform the Registrar in writing of his address and of any change of address. The Registrar shall keep a record of the address so communicated to him. The address of each Fellow so recorded by the Registrar shall be deemed to be his recorded address.

61. In case of necessity the Vice-Chancellor is empowered to provide for the performance of the duties of the Registrar.

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#### ELECTION OF FELLOWS.

62. No person shall be elected a Fellow by the Senate under clause (c), sub-section (1), section 5 of the University Act, except at an Annual Meeting of the

Senate. Except as provided by Rule 63, the Senate shall not proceed to consider the question of the election of any person to be a Fellow unless (a) such person has been proposed and seconded for election as a Fellow at a meeting of the Senate held at least sixty days before and within twelve months prior to such Annual Meeting; or unless (b) two Fellows have, at least sixty days before and within twelve months prior to such Annual Meeting, given to the Registrar a notice in writing signed by them, stating their intention respectively to propose and second at such Annual Meeting such person for election as a Fellow. As soon as practicable after a person has been so proposed and seconded as aforesaid, or such notice in writing has been received by the Registrar, as the case may be, he shall give notice thereof to the Syndicate, and shall also give notice thereof through the post to each Fellow at his recorded address.

63. The Senate may, at the Annual Meeting in 1889, elect any person as a Fellow under clause (c), sub-section (1), section 5 of the University Act, who has been proposed and seconded at that meeting, if two Fellows have, prior to the first day of December, 1888, given a notice in writing signed by them to the Registrar, stating their intention respectively to propose and second at such meeting such person for election as a Fellow. As soon as practicable after the first day of December, 1888, the Registrar shall give to the Syndicate, and to each Fellow at his recorded address, notice of the receipt of such notice in writing.

## AFFILIATION.

64. Institutions or departments of institutions may be affiliated to the University in any of the Faculties.

65. The power of affiliating institutions rests with the Syndicate, subject to the sanction of the Chancellor. All applications for affiliation must be addressed to the Syndicate through the Registrar. In the case of a Government institution, application must be made by the Director of Public Instruction or other chief Educational Officer of the Province in which the institution is situated. In the case of any other institution application must be made by the chief controlling authority of such institution. Every application must be countersigned by two members of the Senate. In the case of institutions not within the North-Western Provinces and Oudh,\* the application must be also countersigned by the Secretary to the Government of the Province in which the institution is situated, or, if the College is situated in a Native State, by the Agent of the Governor-General or the Resident in such State.

66. The application for affiliation must contain—

- (a) a declaration that the institution has the means of educating up to the standard under which it desires to be affiliated ;
- (b) a statement showing the provisions made for the instruction of the students up to that standard ;

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\* United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

- (c) satisfactory assurance that the institution will be maintained on the proposed footing for at least five years.

67. With the sanction of the Local Government, the Syndicate may at any time withdraw the privilege of affiliation from any institution.

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### ACADEMIC COSTUME.

68. The following is the prescribed academic costume:—

#### Chancellor.

*Gown.*—A deep crimson cloth gown, with a four-inch band of cream-coloured plush down the front and round the bottom of the sleeves outside.

*Cap.*—A black velvet square cap with a gold tassel.

#### Vice-Chancellor.

*Gown*—Same as the Chancellor's but with two inches of cream-coloured plush band.

*Cap.*—A black velvet square cap with a silver tassel.

#### Registrar and Fellows.

*Gown.*—The M.A. gown of the University of Allahabad, or a gown of the University of which they are graduates.

*Hood.*—The M A. hood of the University of Allahabad, or that of the University of which they are graduates.

*Cap.*—A black velvet square cap with a black silk tassel.



**B.A.**

*Gown.*—Black stuff. Shape as Oxford B.A.

*Hood.*—Black silk, edged with one band of three inches of amber-yellow silk on both sides.

*Cap.*—A black cloth square cap (optional).

**M.A.**

*Gown.*—Black stuff. Shape as Oxford M.A.

*Hood.*—Black silk, lined with amber-yellow silk.

*Cap.*—A black cloth square cap (optional).

**LL.B.**

*Gown.*—Black stuff. Shape as Oxford M.A.

*Hood.*—Black silk, lined with pale blue silk.

*Cap.*—A black cloth square cap.

**LL.D.**

*Gown.*—Dark blue cloth with full sleeves. Shape as Calcutta Doctor of Laws.

*Hood.*—Pale blue silk.

*Cap.*—A black cloth square cap.

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**UNIVERSITY ARMS AND COMMON SEAL.**

69. Pending any grant of arms to the University of Allahabad, the Common Seal of the University shall bear the Royal Arms surrounded by a circular band, the upper half of which band shall bear the words "University of Allahabad," and the lower half shall bear the motto *Quot rami tot arbores*.

**RULES OF DISCUSSION IN THE SENATE.**

70. Every motion shall be in an affirmative form ; it shall begin with the word "that" and must be seconded ; otherwise it will drop. A motion standing in the name of a Fellow who is absent from a meeting may be proposed by any other Fellow.

71. When a motion has been seconded, the terms of it shall be stated by the Chairman, and the discussion thereof, if any is raised, will then proceed. If no discussion is raised, or no amendment thereto is proposed, the motion will at once be put to the vote.

72. Every amendment must be seconded ; otherwise it will drop.

73. When an amendment has been proposed and seconded, the terms of such amendment shall be stated by the Chairman, and the discussion of the original motion and the amendment thereto will proceed *pari passu* : Provided that only one motion and one amendment thereto shall be entertained at the same time.

74. A motion once brought forward and negatived or in respect of which an amendment has been carried shall not be again proposed at the same meeting or any adjournment thereof. A motion substantially identical in part with one already brought forward may be brought forward with the omission of such part. The same rule will apply to an amendment proposed and negatived.

75. No Fellow shall be allowed to speak more than once in the course of the discussion of a motion, or of a motion and an amendment, except the proposer of

the substantive motion, who will have a right of reply in either case at the close of the discussion: Provided that a Fellow who has spoken on a motion before the proposal of an amendment thereto shall be entitled to speak once upon such amendment. When the proposer has concluded his reply, no further discussion of the motion, or the motion and the amendment, can take place: Provided always that the mover of an amendment or of the dissolution or adjournment of the meeting or of the adjournment of the discussion, or that the meeting pass to the next business on the *Agenda*, shall have no right of reply.

76. A motion for (1) dissolution of the meeting; (2) adjournment of the meeting; (3) adjournment of the discussion; or (4) that the meeting pass to the next business on the *Agenda*, may be made at any time as a distinct question, but not as an amendment nor whilst a Fellow is speaking.

77. If a motion for dissolution of the meeting is carried, the meeting will stand dissolved. If a motion for adjournment of the discussion is carried, such discussion will stand postponed to the next meeting. If a motion that the meeting pass to the next business on the *Agenda* is carried, the substantive proposal and any amendment thereto under discussion cannot further be discussed at such meeting.

78. No amendment can be proposed to a motion for adjournment of the meeting or of the discussion, except one substituting a time other than that proposed for such adjournment. A meeting or discussion continued

on adjournment is to be deemed one with that preceding the adjournment.

79. A motion of the kind mentioned in Rule 76 shall be dealt with and disposed of forthwith. If negatived the substantive discussion will be resumed and continued in the same manner as if no such motion had been made.

80. A motion of the kind mentioned in Rule 76 or an amendment thereto, such as is permitted by Rule 78, shall not be proposed or spoken to by any Fellow who has already spoken in the substantive discussion.

81. When one motion of the kind mentioned in Rule 76 has been proposed and negatived, no other motion of the same kind shall be again proposed, except with the leave of the Chairman, and not until he is of opinion that a reasonable interval has elapsed since such former motion was negatived. If a second motion of the kind hereinbefore mentioned is sanctioned by the Chairman, no discussion shall take place upon it, but it shall be put to the vote forthwith.

82. A motion or amendment may be withdrawn by the proposer with the consent of the meeting, which consent shall be presumed if the proposer states his wish to withdraw the same, and the Chairman after an interval, which in his opinion is reasonable, announces that it is withdrawn : Provided that if five or more Fellows rise and object to such withdrawal, the motion or amendment shall at once be put to the vote in the ordinary manner.

83. A Fellow desiring to speak in a discussion must rise in his place at the close of a speech. If more than one Fellow rises, the Chairman shall determine which is to be heard, and shall call upon the Fellow selected by name.

84. The Chairman has the same right as any other Fellow of proposing or seconding a motion or amendment, and of addressing the meeting.

85. Any Fellow may at any time in the course of discussion rise and call the attention of the Chairman to a point of order. If a point of order is raised by one Fellow in the course of a speech by another, the speaker shall resume his seat until the Chairman has decided it. If the Chairman is of opinion that the point of order has been raised vexatiously, or for the purpose of mere obstruction or interruption to the discussion or to the business of the meeting, he shall so declare it, and it shall be deemed a breach of order.

86. The Chairman shall be the sole judge of any point of order, and may of his own instance, or at the instance of a Fellow, call any Fellow who is speaking to order. If the Fellow so called to order disregards such call, the Chairman may direct him to sit down. If the Fellow so directed to sit down disobeys such orders, or any Fellow contumaciously disregards or questions any order or ruling of the Chairman, the Chairman may forthwith take the vote of the meeting as to whether such Fellow shall not be suspended from his functions as a Fellow for the meeting. If two-thirds of the Fellows present are in favour of such

suspension, the Chairman shall declare the Fellow offending suspended, and such Fellow shall be bound immediately to withdraw.

87. When a discussion is concluded, the Chairman shall, if no amendment has been proposed, put the motion to the vote. If an amendment has been proposed, he shall first state the terms of the motion and then those of the amendment thereto, and shall then put the amendment to the vote. If an amendment is carried, the motion as altered thereby shall be stated by the Chairman, and may then be discussed as a substantive question to which an amendment may be proposed in manner hereinbefore provided. If an amendment is negatived, the substantive motion shall, in the absence of any other amendment being proposed thereto, be put to the vote. If such amendment is proposed, the discussion will proceed in manner hereinbefore provided.

88. On putting a motion or amendment to the vote the Chairman shall first call for the expression of the opinion of the meeting by a show of hands, and shall declare the result thereof. Any Fellow dissatisfied with such declaration may then and there demand a division, by rising in his place and informing the Chairman to that effect. The Chairman shall thereupon select two or more from among the Fellows to act as tellers, and shall hand to them a voting paper or papers ruled in two columns, one headed "for" and the other "against." The tellers shall then take such voting paper to each Fellow, who shall subscribe his

name in one or other of the columns, according as he is in favour of or against the motion or amendment before the meeting. In case of voting by proxy within sub-section (1) of section (11) of the University Act, a Fellow holding a proxy or proxies shall similarly record the vote or votes by proxy, having first delivered to the Registrar, or in his absence to the Chairman of the meeting, the authority or authorities under which such vote or votes by proxy may be given.

89. When all the Fellows present desiring to vote, including the tellers, have subscribed their names on the voting paper or papers, the tellers shall cast up the numbers of the two columns, and when the totals have been recorded, shall sign their names thereto and hand the voting paper or papers to the Chairman, who will thereupon declare the result of the division. When the numbers are equal, the Chairman shall have a second or casting vote, and if he gives it shall record the same on the voting below the signatures of the tellers as follows: I give my casting vote ["for" or "against" the motion or amendment, as the case may be], and shall sign his name and description as Chairman.

90. The Chairman at a meeting of the Syndicate or a Faculty may apply these Rules of Discussion at his discretion.

## **BYE-LAWS OF THE SYNDICATE.**

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### **Definition of Bye-Law.**

1. A Bye-law of the Syndicate is any resolution which has been passed by the Syndicate, and is declared to be a Bye-law of the Syndicate at an Annual Meeting of the Syndicate or at a meeting convened for the first Saturday of November in any year.

### **Meetings of Syndicate.**

2. Meetings of the Syndicate shall be held on the following dates :—

1. The first Saturday in November.
2. Do. do. in December.
3. The second do. in January.
4. The first do. in February.
5. The Saturday immediately preceding the Annual Meeting of the Senate, with an adjournment until after such Annual Meeting, such adjourned meeting to be the Annual Meeting of the Syndicate.
6. The first Saturday in April.
7. The last Saturday in July or the first Saturday in August.

This arrangement shall not debar the Vice-Chancellor from exercising his discretion in convening meetings under Rule 50 of the University Rules.

### **Important Business.**

3. All important business not calling for immediate decision shall be placed as it arises on the Agenda Papers



and postponed, so far as the Syndicate find possible, to meetings 1 and 5 mentioned in Bye-law 2.

**Text-books.**

4. The selection of text-books by the Syndicate shall take place at the November Meeting of the Syndicate.

**Budget Estimate.**

5. The Annual Budget of the University shall be considered at the Annual Meeting of the Syndicate.

**Amendment of Bye-laws.**

6. No bye-law of the Syndicate shall be rescinded or amended except at meetings 1 or 5 mentioned in Bye-law 2.

Provided that in cases judged by the Syndicate to be of urgency, any bye-law may be rescinded or altered at any meeting of the Syndicate.

**Boards of Studies.**

7. There shall be appointed a Consulting Board of Studies in each subject of the University Course in Arts.

8. The Faculty of Arts shall be asked to elect from among its members, at its Annual Meeting, Boards of Studies in—

(i) English Literature.

(ii) Philosophy.

(iii) Sanskrit.

(iv) Arabic and Persian.

- (v) Greek, Latin, and Hebrew.
- (vi) History, Geography and Political Economy.
- (vii) European Modern Languages.

The members of the Boards dealing respectively with English, Philosophy, and History shall not be more than seven in number on each Board.

The number of members on each of the other Boards shall not exceed five.

(a) The Faculty of Science shall be asked to elect from among its members, at its Annual Meeting, Boards of Studies in—

- (i) Physical Science and Chemistry.
- (ii) Drawing and Surveying.

The number of members on each of the above Boards shall not exceed five.

(b) The Board of Studies in Mathematics shall consist of seven members, four of whom shall be chosen by the Faculty of Arts and three by the Faculty of Science.

(c) Each member shall be elected for a period of two years and shall be eligible for re-election.

(d) A Convener of each Board of Studies shall be nominated by the Faculty from among the members of the Board:

Provided that in the Board of Studies in Mathematics the Convener shall be nominated by the Syndicate.

9. It shall be the duty of each Consulting Board of Studies to prepare a list of the text-books which it recommends for adoption in the subject with which the Board is concerned.

(a) Each Board of Studies shall report, in the first instance, to the Faculty by which it is elected, and the Faculty shall forward each such report, with its own report thereon, to the Syndicate; and, if possible, the reports shall be sent to the Registrar in time to allow of their being printed and circulated to the members of the Syndicate before the meeting of the Syndicate at which text-books are appointed.

(b) A Board of Studies may bring to the notice of the Syndicate any matters connected with the examinations in their special subject.

(c) A Board of Studies may also report to the Faculty, by which it is elected, on any matters connected with the improvement of the course in its special subject.

10. Each Board will dispose of its business by meetings, or correspondence, or by both, as may be convenient.

11. The Registrar will forward to the Convener of each Board any sample text-books in the subject under the Board which may be received from publishers or others. The Registrar is authorized to procure, for the use of any Board, books and periodicals relating to the subject under the Board which the Board may require. He is also authorized to print any notes and minutes which a Board requires to be printed; and to pay to the Convener of a Board any expenses incurred by a Board in circulating books to the members of the Board: Provided that the Registrar may, in any case in which he considers it expedient, take the orders of the Syndicate before exercising any authority conferred on him by this rule.

**Examiners.\***

12. The Syndicate shall appoint permanent Boards of Examiners† for the B.A., M.A., B.Sc. and D.Sc. examinations, dealing with the following groups of subjects :—

- (1) English Literature, Grammar and Composition.
- (2) Mathematics.

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\* Under Resolution No. 127 of the Minutes of the Meeting of the Syndicate held on the 29th February, 1896, each Examiner in the Arts or Science Examination is expected to send in a *brief* report to the Registrar for the information of the Examination Committee.

† Conveners of Boards of Examiners for the three years ending with November, 1904 (*vide* Syndicate Resolution No. 46, dated 4th November, 1901) :—

- (1) *English Literature, Grammar and Composition.*  
Messrs. Thibaut, Venis and Morison.  
Convener—Dr. Thibaut.
- (2) *Mathematics.*  
Messrs. Cox, Ward and Rev. Crosthwaite.  
Convener—Mr. Cox.
- (3) *History.*  
Messrs. Morison, Jennings and Knox Johnson.  
Convener—Mr. Morison.
- (4) *Economics.*  
Messrs. Morison, Thibaut and Pirie.  
Convener—Mr. Morison.
- (5) *Mental and Moral Science.*  
Messrs. Thibaut, Venis and Pirie.  
Convener—Mr. Venis.
- (6) *Physics and Chemistry.*  
Messrs. Ward, Murray and Hill.  
Convener—Mr. Hill.
- (7) *Arabic and Persian.*  
Messrs. Thibaut, Amjad Ali and Karamat Husein.  
Convener—Dr. Thibaut.
- (8) *Sanskrit.*  
Mr. Venis and Pandits Sudhakar Dwivedi and Adityaram Bhattacharya.  
Convener—Mr. Venis.
- (9) *Latin, Greek and Hebrew.*  
Mr. Porter, Rev. Mr. Durrant and Mr. Jones.  
Convener—Mr. Jones.
- (10) *European Modern Languages.*  
Messrs. Thibaut, Cox and Knox Johnson.  
Convener—Mr. Knox Johnson.

- (3) History.
- (4) Economics.
- (5) Mental and Moral Science.
- (6) Physics and Chemistry.
- (7) Arabic and Persian.
- (8) Sanskrit.
- (9) Latin, Greek and Hebrew.
- (10) European Modern Languages.

13. Each Board shall consist of three Fellows of the University, elected by the Syndicate at its November meeting. The members thus elected shall hold office for three years, and shall be eligible for re-election. The Syndicate may fill up any vacancy at any of its meetings, until the next election.

14. Every Board will appoint one of its members to be Convener. It will be the duty of the Convener to summon meetings and conduct the correspondence of the Board.

15. No Examiner residing outside the N-W. P. and Oudh\* will be required to conduct the Oral Examination.

16. Examiners for the B.A., M.A., B.Sc. and D.Sc. examinations shall be appointed in the following manner. The Conveners will summon meetings of their respective Boards on a day shortly preceding the Annual Meeting of the Syndicate for the purpose of nominating Examiners. Members of the Board may be Examiners, but there shall be in each subject in the

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\* United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

B.A., M.A., B.Sc. and D.Sc. Examinations an External Examiner, *i.e.*, a person not engaged in teaching in a College affiliated to the Allahabad University. The names of the persons selected by the Boards to act as Examiners will be reported to the Syndicate at its Annual Meeting for confirmation. Should the Syndicate decline to confirm the appointment of any person nominated to be an Examiner, it will at once proceed to appoint some one in his place. The Registrar will request those who are to set question-papers to send in their papers to him before September 1st. In the event of an Examiner declining to act, or resigning his post, or being from any cause unable to fulfil his duties, the Convener of the Board concerned will nominate a substitute. The nomination will be reported to the Syndicate for confirmation at its next meeting.

17. The Conveners, after receiving the Examination-papers set by Examiners, shall make arrangements for the revision of the papers by the members of the several Boards. Such revision shall be done at a meeting of the Boards in Allahabad. The Syndicate may sanction travelling allowance to members of the Boards, according to the rate specified in Bye-law 21. The Conveners of the Boards shall submit all the Examination-papers, as finally revised, to the Registrar before November 1st. In case of all the revised papers not being submitted to the Registrar before the 1st November, the Registrar shall report the matter to the Syndicate, which will issue such orders as it may deem necessary. The Boards will give such

instructions as they deem necessary with regard to the marking of answer-papers. The names of Examiners will not be published at the head of question-papers, as these papers will be regarded as set by the Boards.

18. A Committee of the Syndicate shall be appointed at the Annual Meeting of the Syndicate to prepare, for the approval of the Syndicate, a list of Examiners for the Intermediate, Entrance and School Final examinations of the following year. The Director of Public Instruction shall be an *ex-officio* member of this Committee, and with him there shall be associated four other Members of the Syndicate to be elected by ballot. The Syndicate will deal with the nominations made by this Committee in the same way as under Bye-law 16 it deals with the nomination made by the Board of Examiners. In the event of an Examiner declining to act, or resigning his post, or being from any cause unable to fulfil his duties, the Committee, or such member of the Committee as may be specially nominated for this purpose by the Committee, will nominate a substitute. The nomination will be reported to the Syndicate for confirmation at its next Meeting.

19. The question-papers set by the Examiners appointed under Bye-law 18 shall be revised in the same manner and at the same time as the papers for the B.A., M.A., B.Sc. and D.Sc. examinations, by the Boards appointed under Bye-law 12.

**Remuneration to Examiners.**

20. The scale of remuneration to Examiners will be as follows :—

*M. A. Examination.*

	Rs	a.	p.
For setting each question-paper ...	75*	0	0
„ marking each answer-paper ...	2	8	0
„ examining a candidate <i>vivâ voce</i> ...	2	8	0

Practical Examinees in the M A. Examination in Physical Science shall each be granted remuneration of Rs. 100.

*B. A. Examination.*

	Rs.	a.	p.
For setting each question-paper ...	50	0	0
„ marking each answer-paper ...	1	8	0
„ examining a candidate <i>vn â voce</i> ...	1	8	0

If in any subject the sum earned by an Examiner in the B A. Examination is less than Rs. 100, the fee will be raised to that amount.†

*Intermediate Examination.*

	Rs.	a.	p.
For setting each question-paper ...	25	0	0
„ marking each answer-paper ...	1	0	0

If in any subject the sum earned by an Examiner in the Intermediate Examination is less than Rs 75, the fee will be raised to that amount.

*Entrance and School Final Examinations.*

	Rs.	a.	p.
For setting each question-paper ...	20	0	0
„ marking each answer-paper ...	0	8	0

If in any subject the sum earned by an Examiner in the Entrance or School Final examination is less than Rs 50, the fee will be raised to that amount ‡

\* In the M A *English* and M A *History* Examinations the fee is Rs. 75 for each full or entire paper, or Rs 37 8 for each section of such paper

† For the B A and B Sc Examinations the Examiner's remuneration for the Practical Examination is fixed at Rs 50 plus Rs 3 for each candidate examined.

‡ The Examiner's fee for the School Final oral test is reduced to Re 1 per head, with a minimum fee of Rs 20

The *honorarium* for selecting passages for the Oral Test of the School Final Examination shall be Rs. 50.



The Examiners in the Examination for Honours in Law shall be remunerated at the same rate as the Examiners in the M.A. Examination, and the Examiners in the LL.B. Examination shall be remunerated at the same rate as the Examiners in the B.A. Examination.

The *minimum* fee of Examiners in Latin, Greek, or Hebrew, examining both in the Entrance Examination and in the higher Examinations in Arts, shall be Rs. 100.

21. An Examiner who comes in from an out-station to Allahabad to conduct the Oral Examination, shall be allowed double first class railway fare to and from his residence, and Rs. 5 *per diem* while he is in Allahabad.

22. The Examiners shall be instructed to maintain strict silence as to the marks assigned by them to candidates, both before and after they send the marks to the Registrar. No marks assigned to candidates shall be disclosed, except under an order of the Syndicate.

23. The Examiners shall return to the Registrar all the answer-papers as soon as convenient after examining them. The Registrar shall keep the answer-papers till the 15th July.

#### Marks in Examinations.

24. In the M.A. Examination in English, Philosophy, Classical Languages and History, the maximum number of marks for each paper and for the *vivâ voce* in each subject shall be 100.

25. Consequent on the amendment of Regulations in Arts for the B.A. Examination, and of Regulations in Science for the B.Sc. Examination, the following number of papers and marks are sanctioned by the Syndicate in its Resolution No. 86, dated 6th March, 1900: to take effect in the Examination of 1903 and after, *viz.*—

Subject.	Papers.	Total marks.
ENGLISH A.—General Section—		
Common to B.A. and B.Sc.	... 2 (& <i>Vivā voce</i> )	
Paper I	... ..	30 marks
Paper II (Essay)	... ..	40 marks
<i>Vivā voce</i>	... ..	30 marks
ENGLISH B.—Special Section—		
for B.A. only	... 2 ...	100
Philosophy	... 2 ...	150
Political Economy	... 2 ...	150
Mathematics	... 3 ...	150
Physics	... 2 ...	100
Do. <i>Vivā voce</i> or Practical	... ..	50
History	... 2 ...	150
Classical Language	... 2 ...	150
Chemistry	... 2 ...	100
Do. <i>Vivā voce</i> or Practical	2 ...	50

26. In the Intermediate Examination the marks assigned to the various subjects shall be—

Subject.	Total marks,
English ... ..	150
History ... ..	50
First Course of Mathematics ... ..	50
Second Course of Mathematics ... ..	50
Classical Language ... ..	100
Logic ... ..	50
Physics (two papers) ... ..	90
Chemistry ... ..	60

27. In the Entrance Examination the marks assigned to the various subjects shall be—

Subject.				Total marks.
English	...	...	...	150
Mathematics	...	...	...	100
History and Geography	...	...	...	100
Classical Language	...	...	...	100

28. In the School Final-Examination one question-paper shall be set in each Optional subject; and the full marks in the Compulsory subjects shall be the same as in the Entrance Examination; the full marks in the Oral test in English shall be 50.

29. The *maximum* marks in Urdu or Hindi shall be 50.

30. An Examination Committee shall be appointed to bring out and publish the results of the Examinations and to report to the Syndicate thereon. This Committee shall consist of five members of the Syndicate, to be elected at the Annual Meeting of the Syndicate. Three shall form a *quorum*.

31. Except in the case of candidates appearing for the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay Universities, and the Entrance Examination of the Punjab, if passed in English, from schools in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Central Provinces, Central India, and Rajputana, or as private candidates from within the same area, those examinations shall, for the purposes of the Arts Course, be accepted as equivalent to the Entrance Examination of the University of Allahabad.

The Cambridge Senior Local Examination is also accepted as equivalent to the Entrance Examination of the University of Allahabad.

32. For the purposes of the Arts Course, the following examinations shall be accepted as equivalent to the Intermediate Examination of the University of Allahabad :—

The First Arts Examination of the University of Calcutta.

The First Arts Examination of the University of Madras.

The Intermediate Examination in Arts of the University of Bombay.

The Intermediate Examination in Arts of the University of the Punjab (passed in English).

33. The Registrar shall authorize the admission of students who have failed in any of the examinations mentioned in Bye-law 32 into Second Year Classes in conformity with the principles embodied in the Inter-College Rules.

34. With reference to Regulation 10 of the Regulations in Arts, students who have attended Colleges affiliated in Arts to the University of Calcutta, the University of Madras, the University of Bombay, or the University of the Punjab, for not less than one academical year, are admissible into the Second Year Classes of Colleges affiliated in Arts to the University of Allahabad for the purpose of the Intermediate Examination in Arts: provided that they are transferred to these

provinces under a Civil Surgeon's certificate for the recovery of their health, or provided that their parents or guardians migrate or are transferred to these provinces.

With reference to Regulation 20, students who have attended Colleges affiliated in Arts to the aforesaid Universities for not less than three academical years, are admissible to the Fourth Year Classes of Colleges affiliated to the University of Allahabad for the purposes of the B.A. Examination : provided that they are transferred to these provinces under a Civil Surgeon's certificate for the recovery of their health, or provided that their parents or guardians migrate or are transferred to these provinces. With reference to the same Regulations, students who have attended Colleges affiliated in Arts to the aforesaid Universities, and who may join Colleges affiliated to the University of Allahabad for reasons other than those mentioned above, shall be allowed to present themselves for the Intermediate and B.A. Examinations: provided that in calculating their attendance, every two days' attendance in a College affiliated to another Indian University shall count as equivalent to one day's attendance in a College affiliated to the University of Allahabad.

With reference to Regulation No. 35 of the Regulations in Arts, exemption shall not be granted by the Syndicate except in the case of teachers; and the Syndicate shall not undertake to hold an examination solely for private candidates.

In the case of a student resident in a Licensed Hostel who may be prevented by sickness from attending lectures, the Principal of his College may, at his discretion, permit him to count such days of absence as full days of attendance up to a limit of 20 days in two years or 10 days in one year.

35. The Principals of Colleges affiliated in Arts and Law shall be requested to fix their academical years so that the academical years of the Second and Fourth Year Classes and of the Final Law Class may terminate in time to allow the calculation of the 75 *per cent.* of attendance required under Regulations 10 and 20 of the Regulations in Arts and of Regulation 2 of the Regulations in Law, respectively, to be made before forwarding the certificates.

36. The minimum 75 *per cent.* of attendance required under Regulations 15 and 26 of the Regulations in Arts, from candidates who have failed in the Intermediate Examination in Arts and the B.A. Examination, shall be counted only on the fresh year of attendance.

37. In the case of candidates who have not been sent up for the B.A. or Intermediate examination on account of their attendance having fallen short of the required amount, the 75 *per cent.* of attendance required under Regulations 10 and 20 of the Regulations in Arts shall be counted on the aggregate of the year immediately preceding the examination and any one other previous academical year.

38. Schoolmasters, in order to be admitted to an examination, must be of two years' standing as schoolmasters since their last examination, and their application should be accompanied with the subjoined form signed by an Inspector of Schools :—

CERTIFIED that *A.B.* is a schoolmaster of two years' standing as such since he passed the—— Examination, and as such I recommend him to be admitted to the —— Examination.

39. Unpaid or honorary teachers are not admissible as teachers to the examinations of the University.

Inspecting officers of the Education Department and Schoolmasters of Lower Bengal, Bombay, Madras and the Punjab shall not be admitted by grace of the Syndicate to the Intermediate Examination in Arts under Regulation 11 of the Regulations in Arts, or to the B.A. Examination under Regulation 21 of the same Regulations.

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#### SCHOOLS AND AFFILIATED COLLEGES.

40. Every application for the recognition of a High School shall be submitted to the Syndicate through the Inspector of Schools for the Province, Circle or State in which the School is situated.

The Manager or Proprietor of a School, who desires that his School should be recognised, shall, not later than two weeks after the commencement of the School

year, submit to the Inspector of Schools a statement in the form annexed, with an undertaking that he will maintain the teaching staff throughout the current school year. The Inspector will forward these applications to the Registrar for submission to the Syndicate, together with his remarks thereon.

Every change in the teaching staff of a recognised school shall be immediately communicated to the Inspector, with a statement of the reasons for it and of any change made in the pay of the appointment.

None but teachers recognised by Government shall be employed in a recognised school.

### Form of Application for Recognition of High Schools.

To

THE REGISTRAR

OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD.

SIR,

I REQUEST that you will lay before the Syndicate of the University of Allahabad this letter of application for the recognition of the \_\_\_\_\_ School, \_\_\_\_\_

I am, &c.,

\_\_\_\_\_ *Manager or Proprietor.*

I am of opinion that the \_\_\_\_\_ School.  
\_\_\_\_\_, satisfies\* or does not satisfy\* the conditions laid down for the recognition of High Schools.

\_\_\_\_\_ *Inspector of Schools,*  
\_\_\_\_\_ *Circle.*

Dated \_\_\_\_\_

\* One statement to be deleted.



Manager's statement.	Inspector's Remarks.
I.—The general desirability of the institution with reference to the suitability and sufficiency of existing schools in the locality, the special aims of the institution, and, in the case of new schools, the probable effect on existing schools.	
II.—Constitution of managing body, names of members.	
III.—The standards and subjects in regard to which it is intended that instruction should be given.	
<i>N.B.</i> —The subjects of instruction may not be altered without a report of the fact to the Syndicate through the Inspector of Schools.	
IV.—The provision and appliances for the instruction, health, recreation and discipline of the scholars, and the adequacy of the accommodation.	
V.—The scale of fees.	
VI.—The financial stability of the institution.	
VII.—List of teachers, with qualifications and pay of each.	(Inspector to note R. or N. against each, according as the teacher is recognised or not; and also to report on the adequacy of the staff with reference to the subjects mentioned in III.)
VIII.—Number of boys in each class or section.	(Any overcrowding to be noted.)

\_\_\_\_\_ *Manager or Proprietor.*

*Dated* \_\_\_\_\_

*The amended Bye-Law No. 40 having been rescinded by Syndicate Resolution No. 50, dated the 5th November 1904, the following old Bye-Law No. 40 will continue in force :—*

#### SCHOOL AND AFFILIATED COLLEGES.

40. The following rules shall apply to schools preparing candidates for the Entrance Examination :—

(a) That a scholar of an unaided school is not admissible as such to the Entrance Examination, unless the Inspector of Schools for the Province, Circle or State to which the school belongs certifies to the Registrar that the staff of the school is competent to teach the Entrance Course, or unless the scholars of such school are admitted as such to the Entrance Examination of another Indian University.

(b) That the manager or proprietor of an unaided school in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh,\* who desires that his school shall be recognised as competent to prepare pupils for the Entrance Examination, shall, not later than two weeks after the commencement of each school year, submit to the Inspector of Schools a statement giving the details of the instructive staff which he undertakes to maintain throughout the current school year. The Inspector will, after such inquiry as he may think needed, inform the manager or proprietor whether or not he will certify the school as competent to prepare candidates for the Entrance Examination, provided the staff as detailed is maintained.

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\* United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

(c) That if the Inspector of a circle in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh\* is satisfied by inquiry from the manager or otherwise that the staff as above has been maintained, he will, during the month of December in each year, send to the Registrar a list of the unaided schools in his Circle which in his opinion are competent to prepare candidates for the Entrance Examination. He will send a copy of this list to each of the schools concerned, and publish it in any convenient manner.

(d) The Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh,\* will forward to the Registrar, during December of each year, a list of the Government and Aided Schools in which the Entrance Class is maintained with his approval.

(e) Candidates who may have studied in uncertified schools shall be shown in the list of candidates as "Private" candidates, and not as pupils of any school.

(f) The Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh,\* shall be requested to afford the assistance of his Department which may be needed to give effect to the above resolution.

(g) The Syndicate may refuse to recognize any school that appears to exercise an injurious influence upon discipline, from the non-observance of the Inter-School Rules, or from any other cause.

(h) No institution shall apply for affiliation to a higher standard until it has sent up candidates for examination for at least three years on its present standard.

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\* United Provinces of Agra and Oudh

40(a). No institution shall apply for affiliation to a higher standard until it has sent up candidates for examination, for at least three years on its present standard.

41. No College, School or Institution shall be affiliated or recognised in any of its sections, unless on condition that it adopts and enforces in all its sections the Inter-College or Inter-School rules applicable to them.

42. The following Resolutions by the Syndicate, dated 2nd of March, 1895, amending the Course in English, have been declared Bye-Laws of the Syndicate :—

(1) *Entrance Examination*—

- (a) With reference to Regulation 6 (1) of the Regulations in Arts,—that the present provision of *unseen* passages be emphasised by allotting 20 marks, out of a total of 50, for answers in such *unseen* passages;
- (b) With reference to the same Regulation 6,—that the Paper in English Grammar be set with the object of testing the candidate's *practical* knowledge of the subject as in Parsing and Analysis, and shall not consist of mere rules and technicalities ;
- (c) That if the use of a prescribed Text-book be retained, such Text-book shall be changed annually, in whole or in part, in the same way as in the English Courses for the Intermediate and B.A. Examinations.

(2) *Intermediate Examination—*

That there be one paper in Prose, set from the prescribed Course ; and that a second paper be set half from the Poetry Course and half from *unseen* passages.

(3) *B.A. Examination—English :*

A.—GENERAL SECTION.

*(Two papers and a vivâ voce Examination.)*

*1st paper :* Unseen passages from modern books or magazines, or newspapers, etc , with grammatical questions.

*2nd paper :* An Essay on a subject of General Interest.

*Vivâ voce :* Conversational ; based on unseen passages similar to those set in the 1st paper : with grammatical questions.

B.—SPECIAL SECTION.

*(Two papers)*

*1st paper :* Questions on set books of Prose Literature, and on prescribed portions of the Literary History of English Prose.

*2nd paper :* Questions on set books of Poetry, and on prescribed portions of the History of English Poetry.

The following Resolutions by the Syndicate, dated 7th March, 1899, and 6th December, 1902, regarding the number of question-papers for the M.A. Examinations in *English* and *History*, and the fee for setting these papers, have been declared Bye-laws of the Syndicate.

(4) *M.A. Examination—**English.*

- \*(a) That in the *M.A. English* Examination there be *seven* papers set on the prescribed course, and as an *Eighth*. an Essay ;  
That in the *vivâ voce* test, the passages used be "*unseen*" passages.

*History.*

- (b) That there be *six* papers set.  
(c) That the marks allowed for each and every paper be 100 ; and that the marks for the *vivâ voce* test be similarly 100.

## INTER-COLLEGIATE RULES.

43. The following Rules are to be observed in all Colleges affiliated to the University of Allahabad :—

1. A student on first joining a College is required to bring with him a certificate as to his conduct, from the Head Master of the High School from which he matriculated, or passed the Final Standard Examination in the case of Europeans.

In the case of students who have matriculated as private candidates, such information regarding previous

For a *Duplicate* Examination certificate the following fee is to be levied :—

		Rs.	
For Entrance and School Final ...	...	20	or Rs 32 in the case of
" Intermediate ...	...	40	Private
" B.A. or B.Sc. ...	...	60	candidates.
" M.A. or D.Sc. ...	...	100	

The Registrar to be satisfied of the *bond fides* of the loss of the certificate.

\* From 1906 the first paragraph will read thus :—

That in the *M A English* Examination there be *six* papers set on the prescribed course, a *seventh* on *Unseen passages* and, as an *Eighth*, an *Essay*.

conduct must be furnished to the Principal as he may think necessary.

2. In the case of students desiring to migrate from one College to another, after having failed in any University Examination held immediately prior to the date of his application for admission, a leaving-certificate showing the subject or subjects in which they failed will be required.

3. A student will be recognised as a member of a College as soon as he has been accepted by the Principal and paid his admission and first month's fee in case of fees being required by the College.

4. If during an academical year a student desires to leave one College to join another after having duly qualified according to Rule 3, he must—(1) give notice of his intention to leave; (2) make payment of all College fees due up to date, and in addition pay a fine of Rs. 10; and (3) refund whatever scholarship or bursary has been paid to him from College funds, unless the refund of scholarships be specially excused by the Principal.

These payments having been made (or excused) the Principal will grant a transfer-certificate in the form hereinafter prescribed. Exemption from the payment of the fine will be granted in two cases—(1) in the case of the removal to another district of the parent or guardian with whom the student has been living, and (2) when a change of air is recommended by a recognised Medical Practitioner for the improvement of a student's health. The refund of scholarships, etc.,

will in such cases also depend on the decision of the Principal:

Provided always that, unless at the commencement of the academical year, a student will be refused admission into a College situated in the same city or district as the College from which his transfer-certificate was issued, except with the permission of the Principal of the last-named College.

5. A student who has not been permitted to continue his studies in any College owing to his failure at the College examination, or who has not been allowed promotion, may not be admitted into a higher class in another College.

6. A Principal may disqualify a student from appearing for a University Examination when the student has been guilty of such misconduct or persistent idleness as, in the opinion of the Principal, renders him an unfit person to be admitted to the examination.

7. A Principal may rusticate or expel a student according to the nature of the offence. No student who has been expelled may be admitted into any other affiliated College, except by the special permission of the Syndicate. No student who has been rusticated may be admitted into another College during the period of his rustication, except by the special permission of the Syndicate.

8. A student who has been educated at a College affiliated to any other University may be required to produce a certificate similar to that mentioned in para. 1.

9. The Transfer Certificate and the Leaving Certificate under these Rules shall be in the following forms;—



# College Transfer Certificate. FOIL.

UNTERFOIL.

No. of Certificate \_\_\_\_\_

No. \_\_\_\_\_ College.

's Name \_\_\_\_\_

CERTIFIED that \_\_\_\_\_, the \_\_\_\_\_, 190 .

\_\_\_\_\_, by caste \_\_\_\_\_, was a student

in the \_\_\_\_\_ year class in the \_\_\_\_\_ Department

from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_, during that period the

roll of the class was called \_\_\_\_\_ times and he was present on

\_\_\_\_\_ of these occasions. He leaves \_\_\_\_\_

is paid up to date \_\_\_\_\_

His conduct, as far as known to the Principal, was \_\_\_\_\_

He paid all charges due from him to the College.

*Principal.*

*Principal.*

College Leaving Certificate.

FOIL.

UNTERFOIL.

No. \_\_\_\_\_

COLLEGE, \_\_\_\_\_

Dated the \_\_\_\_\_ 190 .

CERTIFIED that \_\_\_\_\_,

son of \_\_\_\_\_, caste \_\_\_\_\_,

resident of \_\_\_\_\_, joined the \_\_\_\_\_

class of this College on \_\_\_\_\_ 190 ,

and ceased to attend the College from \_\_\_\_\_

from the \_\_\_\_\_ year class, having passed

in the \_\_\_\_\_ examination of 190 .

His conduct at College is reported to have \_\_\_\_\_

*Principal.*

No. \_\_\_\_\_

COLLEGE \_\_\_\_\_

Dated the \_\_\_\_\_ 190 .

CERTIFIED that \_\_\_\_\_,

son of \_\_\_\_\_, caste \_\_\_\_\_,

resident of \_\_\_\_\_, joined the \_\_\_\_\_

year class of this College on \_\_\_\_\_ 190

and ceased to attend the College from \_\_\_\_\_

190 , from the \_\_\_\_\_ year class, having passed or

failed in the \_\_\_\_\_ examination of 190 .

His conduct at College is reported to have been \_\_\_\_\_.

*Principal.*

44. *Rules for the constitution and working of a Board of Moderators for the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws.*

1. The Faculty of Law shall, at its Annual Meeting every year, appoint a Board, consisting of two of its Members, one of whom shall be appointed Convener, to moderate the papers set by the Examiners for the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws, for 1900 and following years.

2. It shall be the duty of the Board to scrutinize the papers set by the Examiners for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws, and the Registrar shall submit such papers to the Board before they are printed or lithographed.

3. The Board may omit any question from or add any question to or alter any question in a paper set by an Examiner, provided that the Members of the Board are unanimous as to the necessity of making such omission, addition, or alteration.

4. In the event of a Member of the Board resigning or being unable to act, the President of the Faculty shall appoint another Member of the Faculty in his place to act till the next Annual Meeting of the Faculty.

45. CONDITIONS TO BE FULFILLED BY COLLEGES DESIRING AFFILIATION IN SCIENCE.

Colleges desiring affiliation in Science must satisfy the Syndicate regarding —

1. Teaching Staff.
2. Accommodation.
3. Apparatus.

1. Teaching Staff.

Where the number of students in any class performing practical work in Physics or Chemistry exceeds sixteen, a competent Demonstrator must be provided to assist the Professor in supervision.

2. Accommodation.

Separate laboratories for Physics and Chemistry must be provided, and must be suitably equipped with furniture.

For both Chemical and Physical work an adequate supply of water is essential, and a supply of gas is at least highly desirable. No laboratory for physical work can be considered properly equipped unless it has a workshop with a lathe and the tools necessary for work both in metal and wood.

3. Apparatus.

In Chemistry, the necessary apparatus may be divided into two parts :

- (a) that required for lecture demonstration ;
- (b) that required for the student's practical work.

(a) It is recommended that Colleges be required to provide such apparatus as will enable the lecturer in Chemistry to perform all the experiments in Newth's Chemical Lecture Experiments, with the exception of those necessitating the use of Cailletet's apparatus.

(b) The following five lists are suggested as typical of what is required by the students for practical work :—

- (A) a list of apparatus which may be shared by two students working together ;
- (B) a list of apparatus which may be used in turn by three pairs of students, or in some cases by six single students.
- (C) a list of apparatus which each student should have for his exclusive use ;
- (D) a list of re-agent bottles which each student should have for his analytical work ;
- (E) a list of special re-agents of which one bottle of each should be at hand for each set of six students.

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#### LIST A.

*For pairs of Students working together.*

Article.	Size.	Number.
Copper flask ...	500 c. c.	1
Glass „ ...	500 c. c.	4
„ retort, stoppered ...	8 oz.	1
Hessian crucibles ...	...	2
Thistle funnels, ordinary ...	...	2
Glass-stoppered funnel ...	...	1

CONDITIONS TO BE FULFILLED BY COLLEGES, &c. 111

Article.	Size.	Number.
Woulff's bottle, 2-neck ...	20 oz.	1
Glass Jars ...	8" x 2"	6
„ circular plates for the above jars ...		8
„ flask ...	1 litre	1
„ bell jar, stoppered ...	6" x 3"	1
Deflagrating spoons ...	...	3
Iron retort stand with burette clamps and retort ring ...	...	1
Water bath, copper ...	...	1
Set of cork borers ...	...	1
Iron file, triangular ...	...	1
„ „ circular ...	...	1
Pneumatic trough ...	...	1
Iron triangle ...	...	1
Clay-pipe triangle ...	...	1
Pinch cock ...	...	1
Sand bath ...	...	1
Glass tubing ...	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	...
Solid glass rods ...	...	2
Mortar and pestle ...	...	1
Corks, velvet, assorted sizes ...	...	...

Cost of List A. about Rs. 60.

### LIST B.

*For each set of six Students.*

Article.	Size.	Number.
Graduated measure glass ...	8 oz.	1
Glass cylinder graduated in c. c. ...	500 c. c.	1
Balance, Physical ...	To weigh 2 lbs.	1
Weightbox for the above balance, containing from 1,000 to 1 gramme ...	...	1
Sulphuretted hydrogen apparatus ...	...	1
One Leibig's sheet iron charcoal furnace ...	...	1
Iron tube ...	24" x $\frac{3}{4}$ "	1
Scissors ...	...	One pair.

Cost of List B about Rs 50.

## LIST C.

*For each Student.*

Article.	Size.	Number.
Porcelain dishes ... ..	...	3
Iron tripod stand ... ..	...	1
Wooden funnel stand ... ..	...	1
Test tube stand, 12 holes in two rows, 2 larger holes at end, $1\frac{3}{8}$ " ... ..	...	1
Test tubes ... ..	$6" \times \frac{5}{8}"$	4 doz.
Boiling tubes ... ..	$6" \times 1"$	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Glass beakers ... ..	...	4
Wash bottles ... ..	...	2
Iron crucible tongs ... ..	...	One pair.
Gas burner ... ..	...	1
Rubber tubing for the above ... ..	2 feet	...
Platinum wire ... ..	3 inches	1
Good blow-pipe ... ..	...	1
Glass funnels ... ..	4 oz.	3
Bone spatula ... ..	...	2
Watch glasses ... ..	...	3
Clock glass ... ..	...	1
Wire gauze ... ..	...	3
Rubber tubing ... ..	dia $\frac{3}{16}$	1 yad.
Test tube-cleaner ... ..	...	1
Small glass flask, for passing sulphuretted hydrogen ... ..	6 oz.	1
Glass flask ... ..	500 c. c.	1
Filter paper, white, circular ... ..	...	5 packets (each packet containing 100 sheets)
Small Berlin crucibles ... ..	...	2

Cost of List C. about Rs. 30.

# LIST D.

*For each Student, one bottle for each of the following re-agents :—*

Narrow-mouth, flat-stoppered bottles.

Article.	Size.	Number.
Acids, Sulphuric ... ..	12 oz.	1
„ Hydrochloric ... ..	„	1
„ Nitric ... ..	„	1
„ Acetic ... ..	„	1
„ Tartaric ... ..	„	1
Liquor Ammonia ... ..	„	1
Sodium Hydrate ... ..	„	1
Lime Water ... ..	10 oz.	1
Ammonium Sulphite ... ..	„	1
„ Sulphate ... ..	„	1
„ Oxalate ... ..	„	1
„ Molybdate ... ..	„	1
„ Chloride ... ..	„	1
„ Carbonate... ..	„	1
Acetic Acid and Sodium Acetate ... ..	„	1
Sodium Phosphate ... ..	„	1
Bromine Water ... ..	„	1
Barium Chloride ... ..	„	1
Ferric Chloride ... ..	„	1
Silver Nitrate ... ..	„	1
Stannous Chloride ... ..	„	1
Cobalt Nitrate ... ..	„	1
Lead Acetate ... ..	„	1
Calcium Sulphate ... ..	„	1*
Mercuric Chloride ... ..	„	1
Carbon Disulphide ... ..	„	1
Potassium Ferrocyanide ... ..	„	1
„ Ferricyanide ... ..	„	1
„ Iodide ... ..	„	1
„ Chromate ... ..	„	1



Article.	Size.	Number.
Sulphuretted Hydrogen Solution ...	10 oz.	1
Wide-mouth, flat-stoppered bottles.		
Ferrous Sulphate ...	4 oz.	1
Manganese Dioxide ...	"	1
Sodium Carbonate ...	"	1
Fusion Mixture ...	"	1
Potassium Cyanide ...	"	1
Potassium Nitrate ...	"	1
Borax ...	"	1

Cost of List D (bottles only) about Rs.30.

### LIST E.

*For each set of six Students one bottle for each of the following re-agents :—*

Narrow-mouth, flat-stoppered bottles.

Article.	Size.	Number.
Ammonium Acetate ...	10 oz.	1
Sulphurous Acid ...	"	1
Chlorine Water ...	"	1
Oxalic Acid ...	"	1
Calcium Chloride ...	"	1
Platinum Tetrachloride ...	"	1
Cold Chloride ...	"	1
Ammonium Sulphocyanide ...	"	1
Indigo Solution ...	"	1
Litmus Solution ...	"	1
Rectified Spirits of Wine ...	"	1
Hydrofluosilicic Acid ...	"	1

Wide-mouth, flat-stoppered bottles.

Charcoal Powder ...	4 oz.	1
Microcosmic Salt ...	"	1
Potassium Chlorate ...	"	1
Copper Sulphate ...	"	1
Sodium Thiosulphate ...	"	1

Article.	Size.	Number.
Metallic Copper (strips and foil) ...	4 oz.	1
Metallic Zinc granulated ...	"	1
Potassium Dichromate... ..	"	1
Platinum Foil, 2" × 1" ...	"	1
Metallic Sodium ... ..	"	1
Phosphorus ... ..	"	1
Roll Sulphur ... ..	"	1
Iron Filings ... ..	"	...
Iron Wire ... ..	"	1
Magnesium Wire ... ..	"	1
Starch ... ..	"	1
Urea ... ..	"	1
Paraffin Wax ... ..	"	1
Soda Lime ... ..	"	1
Blue Glass (pieces) ... ..	in jars	...
Candle ... ..	...	1
Litmus paper (blue and red) ...	...	...
Turmeric Paper ... ..	...	...

Cost of List E. (bottles only) about Rs. 15.

In addition to the apparatus and re-agent bottles as above, a supply of chemicals, specimens, etc., must be kept up sufficient for the needs of the laboratory. For this a careful estimate of the mean expenditure at a laboratory for four years works out to Rs. 45 per head per annum, not including the up-keep of lecture apparatus.

This covers expenses only when several students are working in a laboratory. Each College wishing to become affiliated in Science should—

- (i) provide, initially, the apparatus as mentioned above, and

- (ii) guarantee Rs. 45 per head per annum, with a minimum of Rs. 540 per annum, for the up-keep of the laboratory.

In Physics the apparatus required for the Practical course will also, in general, be used on the lecture table, but besides this further illustrative apparatus is required. This should be for the most part simple and cheap, and such as a clever workman could turn out from a well-equipped College workshop. The expenditure of large sums on the purchase of elaborate and highly finished pieces of merely illustrative apparatus is particularly to be deprecated. Money so spent is usually to a large extent wasted, for such apparatus often brings into undue prominence some subsidiary aspect of the experiment, at the same time obscuring, more or less completely, the leading idea. Besides simple apparatus made locally arouses the interest of the student to a greater degree, and suggests the possibility of his making the apparatus for himself, which is an important step in the training of a teacher of Science. Herein lies the advantage of a well-equipped College workshop. While saving money, it benefits the student.

Money should not, on the other hand, be economized over apparatus for the Practical course. Here the students require instruments of the best quality, capable of determining exact measurements and not mere scientific toys. The standard for the B.Sc. Degree demands a thorough practical training in scientific manipulation and physical measurements, and for this reliable instruments are indispensable.

Colleges applying for affiliation in Science should have their laboratories equipped with the apparatus necessary for performing the experiments prescribed in the Calendar for the Practical course in Physics.

#### 4. Inspection.

Colleges desiring affiliation will be required to submit their laboratories and equipments to the examination of Inspectors, who will report on them to the Syndicate.

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### 46. RULES FOR THE LICENSING OF HOSTELS.

1. The Manager or Secretary of a Hostel at which students reading in Colleges affiliated to the University reside, who desires to have his institution placed upon the list of Licensed Hostels, should apply to the Syndicate, through the Registrar, sending a copy of the rules of the institution, together with a sketch plan of the buildings and grounds. The Syndicate, after satisfying itself that due provision has been made in the rules for the proper management of the institution, will depute a member or a board of members of the University to inspect the institution and report to it upon the arrangements made for board, lodging, moral discipline, recreation and resident supervision. The Syndicate, after consideration of the report, will inform the Manager or Secretary whether his institution can or cannot be placed upon the list of Licensed Hostels; and in the event of the application being refused, the reasons for refusal will be communicated to him,

The Syndicate recommend that the Resident Superintendent of a Licensed Hostel should in every case be a man of education and good social position, capable not only of commanding the respect of the students but of influencing their conduct, assisting them in their studies, and interesting himself in their social life.

2. A Licensed Hostel will be open to inspection at any time by the Principals of Colleges who have students resident at the hostel and by a member or a board of members of the University deputed by the Syndicate to visit it.

3. A Licensed Hostel will be required to maintain and produce for inspection when called for, an admission register, a register of attendance and a conduct register.

4. Any alterations in the rules of a Licensed Hostel or change in the Resident Superintendent must at once be reported to the Syndicate for confirmation, failing which the license will be liable to be withdrawn.

5. The Principal of a College will be expected to satisfy himself that the management of a Licensed Hostel in which students of his College reside is maintained in accordance with the conditions under which it received its license, and to report to the Syndicate if it is not.

6. Students expelled from Colleges under the provisions of the Inter-Collegiate Rules are not admissible to any Licensed Hostel.

7. The Superintendent of a Licensed Hostel should send monthly lists of the students residing in the hostel to the Principals of Colleges concerned ; and should report to them cases of serious misconduct.

8. License will not be taken away from a hostel by the Syndicate without a full statement in writing of the grounds for withdrawal having been previously communicated to the Manager and his written explanation having been taken.

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## V.

# REGULATIONS IN ARTS.

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### ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

1. The Entrance Examination shall be held once in every year, at a time fixed by the Syndicate, at Allahabad and at such other places\* as the Syndicate shall from time to time appoint. The date shall be approximately notified in the University Calendar of each year.

2. Any person, who is a resident of, or who has studied for not less than an academical year in a school in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh,† Central Provinces, Rajputana or Central India, and who, on the date of the commencement of the examination shall have completed the age of 16 years, may be admitted to the Entrance Examination.

Candidates who appear from Government, Aided or other recognized High Schools must have attended a course of instruction at their school for at least one year last preceding the date of the examination. Less than 75 *per cent.* of the attendance from the beginning of such school year up to the latest date of sending in

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\* The following places have been appointed — Agra, Ajmer, Allahabad, Aligarh, Almorah, Bareilly, Benares, Cawnpore, Fyzabad, Gorakhpur, Hoshangabad, Jabalpur, Jaipur, Lucknow, Meerut, Nowgong (Bundelkhand), Raiput, and Saugor.

† United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

applications for admission to the examination shall not be deemed prosecution of such a course of study.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Entrance Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A., to the Registrar. Every such application must reach the office of the Registrar at least six weeks before the date fixed for the commencement of the examination.

4. Each candidate who appears from a Government, Aided or other recognized High School, after prosecuting the prescribed course of study therein, shall pay a fee of Ten Rupees to the Registrar; every other candidate shall pay a fee of Sixteen Rupees to the Registrar. No candidate who fails to pass, or who from sickness or other cause is unable to present himself for examination, shall receive a refund of his fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Entrance Examinations on payment of the prescribed fee on each occasion.\*

5. The Entrance Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers, the same papers being used at every place at which the examination is held.

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\* Examination Fee-receipts shall not be issued by Head Masters of Government, Aided or other recognized High Schools to the candidates till ten days before the examination commences, and may be withheld if pupils are irregular in attendance. Pupils from whom Fee-receipts are withheld under these rules will be excluded from the examination, and their names and the reasons for exclusion should be at once reported to the Registrar.



122 REGULATIONS IN ARTS.—ENTRANCE EXAMN.

With the exceptions necessary in papers in a classical language, every question shall be set and shall be answered in English,

6. At the Entrance Examination every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

I.—English.

II.—History and Geography.

III.—Mathematics.

IV.—A Classical Language, *viz.*, one of the following :—

Sanskrit.	Latin.
Arabic.	Greek.
Persian.	Hebrew.

I.—In English, one paper will be set from a prescribed course in Prose and Poetry, together with a simple passage or passages of English from a book not prescribed. A second paper will be set in English Grammar and idiom ; and a third paper in translation into English from an Indian Vernacular\* or other modern language † to be determined by the Syndicate : provided that for such translation there be substituted English Composition in the case of any candidate whose mother-tongue is English. The text-books will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate. (See Appendix B.)

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\* Urdu, Hindi, Bengali, Mahratti, Gujrati or Parbatia.

† French, German or Italian.

II.—One paper will be set in History and one in Geography. In History the questions will be set in the History of India and England. In Geography the questions will be set in General and Physical Geography. The text-books may be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate. (See Appendix B.)

III.—In Mathematics, one paper will be set in Arithmetic and Algebra, and a second paper in Geometry and Mensuration.

The course in Arithmetic includes the four Simple Rules, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Reduction, Practice, Proportion, Simple Interest, Extraction of Square Root, Compound Interest, Present Worth, Discount and Stocks.

The course in Algebra includes the four Simple Rules, Proportion, Simple Equations, Extraction of Square Root, Greatest Common Measure and Least Common Multiple.

The course in Geometry includes the first four Books of Euclid, with easy deductions.

The course in Mensuration includes so much as presupposes a knowledge of the first four Books of Euclid.

IV.—In Classical Languages one paper will be set in a text-book and Grammar; and a second paper in the translation into English of easy passages from a book not prescribed, and in the translation into the Classical Language from English of easy sentences

illustrating grammatical principles. The text-book and Grammar will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate. (See Appendix B.)

7. After the examination the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions,—the First Division in order of merit and the Second and Third Divisions in alphabetical order. Every successful candidate shall receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, and shall be admissible as an undergraduate of the University.

8. The Syndicate may accept the ordinary certificate of the Final examinations prescribed for European Schools as equivalent to the Entrance Examination of the University: provided (1) that the candidate has passed such Final Examination and that the percentage of the total marks for Arithmetic and Mathematics together gained by the candidate is not less than the percentage of the total marks for Mathematics which has to be obtained in order to pass the Entrance Examination; (2) that the Department of Public Instruction satisfy the Syndicate that the said Final Examination is conducted in an efficient manner and maintained at a standard not inferior to that of the Entrance Examination.\*

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\* Under Syndicate Resolution No. 147, dated April 16th, 1904, the following Regulations will not take effect before the examinations for 1908.

#### REGULATIONS IN ARTS.

**Matriculation Examination.** (In supersession of the present Regulations for the Entrance Examination.)

*Regulation 1.*—The Matriculation Examination shall be held once in every year at a time fixed by the Syndicate, at Allahabad and at such other places as the Syndicate shall from time to time appoint.

The date shall be approximately notified in the University Calendar of each year.

2. Any person who has studied for not less than an academical year in a recognized school in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Central Provinces, Rajputana or Central India, or who being a resident of the same provinces, has studied privately,\* under conditions approved by the Syndicate, provided he shall have completed the age of sixteen years on the date of the commencement of the examination, may be admitted to the examination.

Candidates who appear from recognized High schools must have attended a course of instruction at their school for at least one year last preceding the date of the examination. Less than 75 per cent. of the attendance from the beginning of such school year up to the latest date of sending in applications for admission to the examination shall not be deemed prosecution of such a course of study.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Matriculation Examination shall send his application with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A to the Registrar. Every such application must reach the office of the Registrar at least six weeks before the date fixed for the commencement of the examination.

4. Each candidate who appears from a Government, Aided or other recognized High School, after prosecuting the prescribed course of study therein, shall pay a fee of ten rupees to the Registrar; every other candidate shall pay a fee of sixteen rupees to the Registrar. No candidate who fails to pass, or who from sickness or other cause is unable to present himself for examination, shall receive a refund of his fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Matriculation Examinations on payment of the prescribed fee on each occasion.

5. The Matriculation Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers, the same papers being used at every place at which the Examination is held.

With the exceptions necessary in papers in a Classical, Modern European or Indian Vernacular language, every question shall be set and shall be answered in English.

6. (i) At the Matriculation Examination candidates whose mother-tongue is English shall be examined in the following subjects:—

1. English.
2. Mathematics.
3. A Classical Language.
4. History and Geography.
5. (a) An Indian Vernacular, *or*  
(b) An additional Classical Language *or* Modern Language  
*or*  
(c) Physics and Chemistry.

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\* A private candidate at the Matriculation Examination is one who has not been educated at any school, recognized or unrecognized, during the year preceding the examination, but has studied privately under arrangements which the Inspector of Schools approves as satisfactory, and which must be reported to that officer at least ten months before the examination, and again in the third month before the examination. The certificate appended to the application to appear at the examination shall be signed by the Inspector of Schools who has sanctioned the applicant's appearing as a private candidate.

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6. (ii) Candidates whose mother-tongue is not English shall be examined in the following subjects :—

1. English.
2. Mathematics.
3. History and Geography.
4. Two of the following, *viz* :—
  - (a) A Classical Language.
  - (b) Physics and Chemistry.
  - (c) An Indian Vernacular.

6. (iii) Subject to the proviso contained in 6 (iv), any candidate may in addition offer himself for examination in the following subjects :—

- (a) An additional Language (Classical or Modern European).
- (b) A second additional Language (Classical or Modern European).
- (c) A further Course in the Classical Language offered as a compulsory subject.
- (d) A further Course in Mathematics.
- (e) A further Course in History.

6. (iv) Provided that no candidate may offer himself for examination in more than two optional subjects.

6. (v) The Classical Languages recognized for this Examination are Sanskrit, Arabic, Arabic with Persian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew.

The Modern Languages are French, German, Italian.

The Indian Vernaculars are Urdu, Hindi, Bengali, Mahratti, Gujrati.

7. After the examination the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions,—the First Division in order of merit and the Second and Third Divisions in alphabetical order. Every successful candidate shall receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, and shall be admissible as an undergraduate of the University.

### INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

9. The Intermediate Examination shall be held once in every year, at a time fixed by the Syndicate, at Allahabad and at such other places\* as shall from time to time be appointed by the Syndicate. The date of the Intermediate Examination shall be approximately notified in the University Calendar of each year.

10. Any undergraduate of the University may be admitted to this examination, provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study in an affiliated institution† for not less than two academical years after passing the Entrance Examination. Less than 75 *per cent.* of attendance shall not be deemed prosecution of a regular course of study.

11. Inspecting Officers of the Education Department and Schoolmasters may be admitted to this examination by grace of the Syndicate, if they have passed the Entrance Examination not less than two years previously.‡

12. Every candidate for admission shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar. Every such application must reach the Registrar at least six weeks before the date fixed for the commencement of the examination.

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\* The following places have been appointed:—Agra, Ajmer, Allahabad, Aligarh, Almorah, Bareilly, Benares, Cawnpore, Hoshangabad, Jabalpur, Jaipur, Lucknow, Meerut, and Nowgong (Bundelkhand).

† An affiliated institution throughout the Regulations in Arts and Law means an institution affiliated to the University of Allahabad.

‡ By Resolution 2 of the Syndicate passed at a meeting held on the 12th August, 1893, it has been decided that Inspecting Officers of the Education Department and Schoolmasters of Lower Bengal, Bombay, Madras, and the Punjab shall not be admitted by grace of the Syndicate to the Intermediate Examination in Arts under Regulation 11 of the Regulations in Arts.

13. Each candidate shall pay a fee of twenty rupees to the Registrar.\*

14. No candidate who fails to pass, or who from sickness or other cause is unable to present himself for examination, shall receive a refund of his fee.

15. No candidate who has failed in the Intermediate Examination shall be admitted to a subsequent Intermediate Examination, unless he has attended a regular course of study in an affiliated institution during the academical year in which the subsequent examination may be held; provided that the Syndicate may, in exceptional cases, and on the application of the Principal of the College at which the candidate has been reading, permit a candidate who has attended a regular course of study in an affiliated institution in any year subsequent to the year in which he last failed to be examined at the next examination.

16. The Intermediate Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers, the same papers being used at every place at which the examination is held. With the necessary exceptions in the Classical Language papers, every question shall be set and shall be answered in English.

17. After the examination the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions,—the First Division in order of merit,

\* Examination Fee-receipts shall not be issued by Principals of Government, Aided or other recognized Colleges to candidates till ten days before the Examination commences, and may be withheld if pupils are irregular in attendance. Candidates from whom Fee-receipts are withheld under these rules will be excluded from the Examination, and their names and the reasons for exclusion should be at once reported to the Registrar.

the Second and Third Divisions in alphabetical order. Every candidate shall on passing receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

18. At an Intermediate Examination every candidate shall be examined in—

- (i) English\* and First Course of Mathematics;  
 and { (ii) Deductive Logic, a Classical Language,  
           and either History or the Second Course  
           of Mathematics;  
       or (iii) The Second Course of Mathematics, and  
           Physics and Chemistry.

The text-books will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate in such a way that in no year more than one-half of any Course be altered. (See Appendix B.)

The Classical Language shall be one of the following :—

Sanskrit.	Latin.
Arabic.	Greek.
Persian with Arabic.	Hebrew.

### BACHELOR OF ARTS.

19. An examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts shall be held once in every year at Allahabad at such time as the Syndicate shall determine, the date to be approximately notified in the University Calendar.

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\* Three papers will be set in English, fifty marks being assigned to each paper; the third paper being in translation from a vernacular—Urdu, Hindi, Bengali, Mahratti, Gujrati, or Parbatia—into English. English Composition will be substituted for translation in the case of any candidate whose mother-tongue is a European language.



20. Any undergraduate of the University may be admitted to the examination, provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study in an affiliated institution for not less than two academical years after passing the Intermediate Examination. Less than 75 *per cent.* of attendance shall not be deemed prosecution of a regular course of study.

21. Inspecting Officers of the Education Department and Schoolmasters may also be admitted to this examination by grace of the Syndicate.\*

22. Every candidate shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least six weeks before the date fixed for the beginning of the examination.

23. Every candidate shall pay a fee of thirty rupees to the Registrar.†

24. No candidate who fails to pass, or from sickness or other cause is unable to present himself for examination, shall receive a refund of his fee.

25. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations for the Degree of Bachelor of

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\*By Resolution 2 of the Syndicate passed at a meeting held on the 12th August, 1893, it has been decided that Inspecting Officers of the Education Department and Schoolmasters of Lower Bengal, Bombay, Madras, and the Punjab shall not be admitted by grace of the Syndicate to the B.A. Examination under Regulation 21 of the Regulations in Arts

† Examination Fee-receipts shall not be issued by Principals of Government, Aided or other recognized Colleges to candidates till ten days before the Examination commences, and may be withheld if pupils are irregular in attendance. Candidates from whom Fee-receipts are withheld under these rules will be excluded from the Examination, and their names and the reasons for exclusion should be at once reported to the Registrar.

Arts on payment of a like fee of thirty rupees on each occasion.

26. No candidate who has failed in the examination shall be admitted to a subsequent B. A. Examination, unless he has attended a regular course of study in an affiliated institution during the academical year in which the subsequent examination may be held; provided that the Syndicate may, in exceptional cases and on the application of the Principal of the College at which the candidate has been reading, permit a candidate, who has attended a regular course of study in an affiliated institution in any year subsequent to the year in which he last failed, to be examined at the next examination.

27. The examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts shall be conducted partly by means of printed papers and partly *vivâ voce*.

28. After the examination the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions in alphabetical order. They shall also publish a list of such candidates as shall have gained more than 75 *per cent.* of the marks in any subject or subjects, in order of merit, as having taken Honours in such subject or subjects.

29. Every candidate for the B. A. Degree shall be required to show a competent knowledge of at least three distinct branches of study. The branches now recognized are—

(GROUP I.)  
English.

(GROUP II.)

Philosophy, Political Economy, Mathematics and Physics.

(GROUP III.)

History, a Classical Language, and Chemistry.

Every candidate must take (a) Group I; (b) a subject in Group II; and (c) a third subject, which may be chosen from either Group II or Group III.

Text-books will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate in such a way that in no year more than one-half of the Course be altered. (See Appendix B.)

30. Every candidate shall on passing receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, in which shall be specified the subjects in which he has graduated.

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MASTER OF ARTS.

31. An examination for the Degree of Master of Arts shall be held once in every year at Allahabad at such time as the Syndicate shall appoint, the date to be approximately notified in the University Calendar.

From 1907, Regulation 29 will read as follows :—

*Regulation 29.*—Every candidate for the B A Degree shall be required to show a competent knowledge of at least three distinct branches of study

The branches now recognized are :—

(GROUP I.)

English.

(GROUP II.)

Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Arabic, or Arabic with Persian, Sanskrit, Mathematics.

(GROUP III.)

Philosophy, Political Economy, Political Science with History, History

Every candidate must take (a) Group I; (b) a subject in Group II, and (c) a third subject from Group II or Group III.

32. Any ordinary Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science of the University of Allahabad may, two years after passing the B.A. or B.Sc. Examination, be examined for the Degree of M.A.

33. Bachelors who have passed the B.A. or B.Sc. examination in Honours shall be allowed to present themselves for the M.A. Examination in the subject in which they took Honours after one year from their passing the Bachelors' Examination.

34. Graduates of other Universities may be admitted to this examination by grace of the Syndicate.

35. Unless specially exempted by the Syndicate, every candidate shall be required to attend a regular course of study at an affiliated College for not less than one academical year.\*

36. The subjects of examination shall be the following :—

- (1) Languages.
- (2) Mental and Moral Science.
- (3) Mathematics.
- (4) Physics.
- (5) Chemistry.
- (6) History, Political Economy, and Jurisprudence.

37. Each candidate shall pay a fee of fifty rupees to the Registrar. No candidate who fails to pass, or from sickness or other cause is unable to present himself for examination, shall receive a refund of the fee.

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\* Exemption shall not be granted by the Syndicate except in the case of teachers, and the Syndicate shall not undertake to hold an examination solely for Private candidates [*Vide* Syndicate Resolution No. 157 (xv), dated 4th April, 1903.]

38. Each candidate shall intimate to the Registrar the subject in which he desires to be examined, at least six weeks before the date fixed for the commencement of the examination.

39. The examination shall be conducted partly by means of printed papers, partly *vivâ voce*. In Mathematics the examination shall be by printed papers only.

39 (a). None of the above Regulations shall be understood to apply to the M.A. Examination in *Mathematics*,\* except in so far as they agree with the Regulations in Science. In Mathematics\* candidates for the Degree of M.A. shall be required to pass the First D.Sc. Examination and the Second D.Sc. Examination according to the Regulations in Science.

40. The examination in Languages shall be in English, or in one of the following Classical Languages, viz., Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, Greek, Latin or Hebrew.

41. The subjects in Languages shall be fixed by the Syndicate two years before the examination.

42. The examination in Languages shall include written answers in English to questions relating to the books selected for the examination.

43. The examination in English shall include the language, literature and history of England.

44. The examination in any Classical Language other than Sanskrit shall include the language, literature and history of the country to which it belongs.

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\* Also Physics and Chemistry.

45. The examination in Sanskrit shall include the Sanskrit language, literature and philosophy.

46. The examination in the Classical Languages shall include translations from the several Classical Languages into English, and precise and idiomatic translation from English into the several Classical Languages.

47. The examination in Mental and Moral Science shall be in the following subjects :—

Logic, Deductive and Inductive.

Psychology.

Ethics.

Metaphysics.

Political Philosophy and the Theory of Legislation.

The subjects shall be studied historically in the works of the principal authorities.

The text-books shall be fixed by the Syndicate two years before the examination.

48 & 49. The M.A. Examinations in Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry shall be the First Examination and the Second Examination for the D.Sc. in these subjects.

50. The examination in History, Political Economy and Jurisprudence shall include Ancient History in general, History of Greece and Rome, History of Modern Europe, English History and Indian History ; and also Political Economy and Jurisprudence treated historically.

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The text-books shall be fixed by the Syndicate two years before the examination.

51. After the examination the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates in three divisions, each division in order of merit.

52. Every candidate shall on passing receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, setting forth the subject in which he was examined and the class in which he was placed.

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**SCHOOL FINAL-EXAMINATION.**

53. A School Final-Examination shall be held once in every year at the same time and places as the Entrance Examination. This examination will be conducted by the University.

54. Such persons as have attended for not less than two years a course of instruction at a school recognized by the Syndicate for this purpose, and who on the date of the commencement of the examination shall have completed the age of 16 years, may be admitted to this examination. Less than 75 *per cent.* of attendance from the beginning of the School year up to the latest date of sending in the application shall not be deemed prosecution of such a course of study.

55. Every candidate for admission to the School Final-Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar. Every such application must reach the office

of the Registrar at least *six* weeks before the date fixed for the commencement of the examination.

56. Every candidate shall pay a fee of ten rupees to the Registrar. No candidate who fails to pass, or who from sickness or other cause is unable to present himself for examination, shall receive a refund of his fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent School Final-Examinations on payment of a like fee of ten rupees on each occasion.\*

57. No candidate who has failed in the School Final-Examination shall be admitted to a subsequent School Final-Examination, unless he has attended a course of instruction at a school recognized by the Syndicate for this purpose during the School year in which the subsequent examination may be held. Less than 75 *per cent.* of attendance from the beginning of the School year up to the latest date of sending in the application shall not be deemed prosecution of such a course of instruction.

58. The School Final-Examination shall be *viva voce* and by printed papers, the same papers being used at every place at which the examination is held. With the exceptions necessary in a vernacular language, every question shall be set and shall be answered in English.

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\* Examination Fee-receipts shall not be issued by Head Masters of Government, Aided or other recognized High Schools to the candidates till ten days before the examination commences, and may be withheld if pupils are irregular in attendance. Pupils from whom Fee-receipts are withheld under these rules will be excluded from the examination, and their names and the reasons for exclusion should be at once reported to the Registrar.



59. At the School Final-Examination every candidate shall be examined in the following compulsory subjects :—

I.—English.

II.—History and Geography.

III.—Mathematics.

IV.—Either Urdu, or Hindi in the Nagri character.

The examinations in Urdu and Hindi, either or both, prescribed for the School Final-Examination shall be open to Entrance candidates, undergraduates and graduates of the University ; the two papers, one in Urdu and one in Hindi, shall be given at different times ; and a fee of two rupees for examination in each paper be levied : a separate certificate shall be granted by the Registrar to those who pass this examination in Urdu or Hindi, or both. Those candidates who appear for the School Final-Examination shall be allowed to appear also at this examination, in the *alternative* vernacular only, paying a fee of two rupees for the same : and lastly this arrangement shall come into force for the examination of 1900 and after.

And in not less than one of the following Optional subjects :—

V.—Drawing.

VI.—Elementary Physics and Chemistry.

VII.—Agriculture with Surveying.

VIII.—Book-keeping by Single and Double Entry.

IX.—Political Economy.

I.—In English the examination will be the same in all respects as in the Entrance Examination, except that the following oral test will be added to the three papers, *viz*—(a) conversation with an Examiner; (b) reading aloud with correct pronunciation; (c) writing a business letter quickly from dictation; (d) writing slowly from dictation, as a test of spelling and penmanship.

II & III.—In History and Geography and in Mathematics the examination will be the same in all respects as in the Entrance Examination.

IV.—One paper will be set in Urdu, in which the candidate shall be required (a) to write an original letter on a given subject to a given person with the proper forms of address; (b) to translate from English into Urdu; (c) to transliterate from Shikasta to Nastaliq. As alternative with Urdu, one paper will be set in Nagri of a similar character to that in Urdu, but omitting item (c).

V—IX.—In the Optional subjects the limits or textbooks will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate. (See Appendix B.)

60. After the examination the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions,—the First Division in order of merit and the Second and Third Divisions in alphabetical order. Every successful candidate shall receive a

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certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to be called the School-Final Certificate, and shall be admissible as an undergraduate of the University.\*

\* Under Syndicate Resolution No. 147, dated 16th April, 1904, the following Regulations will not take effect before the examination for 1908 :—

**School Final Certificate Examination.** (In supersession of the present Regulations for the School Final-Examination.)

**School Final Certificate Examination.**

53. A School Final Certificate Examination shall be held once in every year at the same time and places as the Matriculation Examination. This examination will be conducted by the University.

54. Such persons may be admitted to this examination as have attended for not less than two years a course of instruction at a school recognized by the Syndicate for this purpose. Less than 75 per cent. of attendance from the beginning of the school year up to the latest date of sending in the application shall not be deemed prosecution of such a course of study.

55. Every candidate for admission to the School Final Certificate Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar. Every such application must reach the office of the Registrar at least six weeks before the date fixed for the commencement of the examination.

56. Every candidate shall pay a fee of ten rupees to the Registrar. No candidate who fails to pass, or who, from sickness or other, cause is unable to present himself for examination, shall receive a refund of his fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent School Final Certificate Examinations on payment of a like fee of ten rupees on each occasion.

57. No candidate who has failed in the School Final Certificate Examination shall be admitted to a subsequent School Final Certificate Examination, unless he has attended a course of instruction at a School recognized by the Syndicate for this purpose, during the school year in which the subsequent examination may be held. Less than 75 per cent. of attendance from the beginning of the school year up to the latest date of sending in the application shall not be deemed prosecution of such a course of instruction.

58. The School Final Certificate Examination shall be  *viva voce* and by printed papers, the same papers being used at every place at which the examination is held. With the exceptions necessary in papers in a Classical, Modern European or Indian Vernacular language, every question shall be set and shall be answered in English.

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59. (i) At the School Final Certificate Examination every candidate shall be examined in the following compulsory subjects :—

- (a) English
- (b) History and Geography.
- (c) Elementary Mathematics.
- (d) Either a Classical Language or Science.
- (e) An Indian Vernacular.

59. (ii) Subject to the proviso contained in 59 (iii), any candidate may in addition offer himself for examination in the following optional subjects :—

- (a) An additional Language (Classical or Modern).
- (b) Drawing.
- (c) Book-keeping
- (d) Agriculture with Surveying.
- (e) Music.
- (f) Domestic Economy (for girls only).
- (g) Physiology.
- (h) Commercial Geography.
- (i) Botany.

59. (iii) Provided that no candidate may offer himself for examination in more than two optional subjects.

59. (iv) The Classical and Modern Languages and Indian Vernaculars recognized for this examination are the same as for the Matriculation Examination.

60. After the examination the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed arranged in three divisions—the First Division in order of merit, and the Second and Third Divisions in alphabetical order. Every successful candidate shall receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

**REGULATIONS FOR THE EXAMINATIONS IN ARTS  
OF GIRLS AND WOMEN.\***

61. Girls and women shall be examined in a separate place and under special superintendence.

**Entrance Examination.<sup>v</sup>**

62. The Entrance Examination for girls shall be the same as the Entrance Examination in general, with the exception that a Modern may be taken up in lieu of a Classical language. Such Modern language shall be French, German, Italian, Urdu, Hindi or Bengali.

**Intermediate Examination in Arts.**

63. Girls may be admitted to this examination without studying in an affiliated institution. No candidate, however, shall be allowed to present herself for this examination until two years have elapsed from the time of her passing the Entrance Examination.

The Intermediate Examination in Arts for girls shall be the same as the Intermediate Examination in Arts

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\* Under Syndicate Resolution No. 147, dated 16th April, 1904, the following Regulations will not take effect before the examinations for 1908 :—

**Regulations for the Examinations in Arts of Girls and  
Women.**

61. Girls and women shall be examined in a separate place and under special superintendence.

**Matriculation Examination.**

62. The Matriculation Examination for girls shall be the same as the Matriculation Examination in general, with the exception that a Modern may be taken up in lieu of a Classical language. Such Modern language shall be French, German, Italian, Urdu, Hindi, or Bengali.

in general, with the exception that a Modern language (French, German, or Italian) may be taken up in lieu of a Classical language.

#### **B.A. Examination.**

64. Women may be admitted to this examination without studying in an affiliated institution. But no candidate shall be allowed to present herself for this examination until two years have elapsed from the time of her passing the Intermediate Examination in Arts.

#### **M.A. Examination.**

65. The M.A. Examination for women shall be the same as the M.A. Examination in general.

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#### **GENERAL.**

66. The Syndicate may from time to time modify the Regulations regarding the number of papers to be set in the several subjects of each examination, and those regarding the mode of publishing the results.

67. The Syndicate may accept the examinations of Indian or other Universities as equivalent to those of similar rank prescribed by the Regulations; and may accept attendance at an institution affiliated to another Indian University as equivalent to attendance in an institution affiliated to this University.

68. For the purpose of the Examinations in Arts in the years 1889—91, the Syndicate may adopt, in whole or in part, the Regulations of the Calcutta University for its examinations, in lieu of those prescribed by these Regulations.

## VI.

# REGULATIONS IN SCIENCE.

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### BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

1. An examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science shall be held once in every year at Allahabad at such time as the Syndicate shall determine, the date to be approximately notified in the University Calendar.

2. Any undergraduate of the University may be admitted to the examination, provided he has regularly attended lectures and performed practical experiments in a laboratory duly recognized by the University, for not less than two years after passing the Intermediate Examination *with Physics and Chemistry*. Less than 75 *per cent.* of attendance shall not be deemed the regular course of instruction.

3. Every candidate shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar, at least six weeks before the date fixed for the beginning of the examination.

4. Every candidate shall pay a fee of thirty rupees to the Registrar.

5. No candidate who fails to pass, or from sickness or other cause is unable to present himself for examination, shall receive a refund of his fee.

6. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations for the Degree of Bachelor of

Science on payment of a like fee of thirty rupees on each occasion.

7. No candidate who has failed in the examination shall be admitted to a subsequent B.Sc. Examination unless he has attended a regular course of study in a duly recognized institution during the academical year in which the subsequent examination may be held: provided that the Syndicate may, in exceptional cases and on the application of the Principal of the College at which the candidate has been reading, permit a candidate who has attended a regular course of study in an affiliated institution in any year subsequent to the year in which he last failed, to be examined at the next examination.

8. The examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science shall be conducted partly by means of printed papers and partly *vivâ voce*. Candidates will be required to undergo a *practical* examination also.

9. After the examination the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions in alphabetical order. They shall also publish a list of such candidates as shall have gained more than 75 *per cent.* of the marks in any subject or subjects in order of merit, as having taken honours in such subject or subjects

10. At the examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science every candidate shall be examined in

- |                 |               |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. English.     | 3. Physics.   |
| 2. Mathematics. | 4. Chemistry. |



11. Every candidate shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, in which shall be specified the subjects in which he has graduated.

#### DOCTOR OF SCIENCE.

12. The examination for the Degree of Doctor of Science shall consist of three parts, to be called respectively the First D.Sc., the Second D.Sc., and the Third D.Sc. examinations.

These examinations shall be held once every year at Allahabad at such time as the Syndicate shall appoint, the date to be approximately notified in the University Calendar.

13. Any Bachelor of Science of the University of Allahabad may, one year after passing the B.Sc. Examination, be admitted to the First D.Sc. Examination, provided he has attended a regular course of study at an affiliated College during that year.

14. Any Bachelor of Science of the University of Allahabad may, one year after passing the First D.Sc. Examination, be admitted to the Second D.Sc. Examination, provided he has attended a regular course of study at an affiliated College during that year.

15. Any Bachelor of Science of the University of Allahabad may, one year after passing the Second D.Sc. Examination, be admitted to the Third D.Sc. Examination, provided he has attended a regular course of study at an affiliated College during that year.

16. The subject of examination shall be one of the following:—

1. Mathematics. 2. Physics. 3. Chemistry.

17. Each candidate shall pay to the Registrar a fee of twenty rupees for the First D.Sc., a fee of thirty rupees for the Second D.Sc., and a fee of fifty rupees for the Third D.Sc. No candidate who fails to pass or is unable to present himself for examination shall receive a refund of the fee.

18. Each candidate shall intimate to the Registrar the subject in which he desires to be examined at least six weeks before the date fixed for the commencement of the examination.

19. The examination shall be partly by means of printed papers and partly *practical*. In Mathematics the examination shall be by printed papers only.

20. After each examination the Syndicate shall publish a list of successful candidates in three divisions, each division in order of merit.

21. Every candidate shall, on passing each examination, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

## VII. REGULATIONS IN LAW.

### BACHELOR OF LAWS.

1. An examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws shall be held annually at Allahabad, commencing on a date to be fixed by the Faculty.\*

2. On and after 1st January, 1899, any Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science of the University, or of a British-Indian University, or any graduate of a British, British-Colonial, or other University, which may be recognized by the Syndicate, may be admitted to the examination: provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study in a School of Law affiliated to this University for not less than two academical years, after having fully passed the Bachelor of Arts or B.Sc. Examination.

3. Every candidate for admission to the examination shall send in his application, with a certificate in the form given in Appendix A, to the Registrar, sixty days before the date fixed for the commencement of the examination, and shall remit therewith the fee of fifty rupees, without payment of which he shall not be admitted to the examination. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for examination shall not receive a refund of such fee.

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\* The LL.B. Examination of 1905 will be held on Monday, the 17th April, and following days.  
Applications must reach the Office of the Registrar on or before the 17th February, 1905.

4. Failure to pass or present himself for examination shall not disqualify a candidate from admission to any subsequent examination, upon presentation of a fresh application and payment of a fresh fee of fifty rupees.

5. The examination shall be *vivâ voce* and by printed papers.

6. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

- (1) (a) The Principles of Jurisprudence.  
(b) The History and Constitution of the Legislative Authorities and Courts of Law in British India.
- (2) The Law of Evidence and pleading { Civil.  
Criminal.
- (3) Hindu and Muhammadan Law with the statutory modifications of the same.
- (4) The Law relating to Contracts ; to the Transfer and Lease of Immovable Property to Registration ; to Succession ; and to Torts.
- (5) Equity with special reference to the Law of Trusts, Mortgages and Specific Relief.
- (6) The Civil Procedure Code and the Law of Limitation.
- (7) The Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code.
- (8) The Law relating to Land Tenure, Revenue and Rent in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh,\* the Central Provinces and British Rajputana.

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\* United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

A paper will be set in each of the above eight subjects, and the examination will be held in such order as the Faculty may direct. Not less than three hours will be allowed for each paper.

7. The Faculty shall from time to time recommend the text-books and the Acts to be studied in connection with the above eight subjects.

8. As soon as may be possible after the examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in order of merit.

9. There will be two classes in the examination,—a first and a second class.

10. All candidates who have passed shall be placed in the order of their marks in one or other of such classes; those who have obtained equal marks being bracketed together. To qualify for the first class a candidate must obtain 60 *per cent*, and for the second class, 50 *per cent*. of the aggregate marks obtainable, and for both classes a *minimum* of 33 *per cent*. of the marks allotted to each paper.

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#### HONOURS IN LAW.

11. An examination for Honours in Law shall be held annually at Allahabad. Such examination shall be held as soon as reasonably may be after the publication of the list of candidates who have passed the immediately preceding examination of Bachelor of Laws. The dates of the examination shall be fixed by the Faculty.

12. Any candidate who has passed the examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws may be examined for Honours.

13. Every candidate for Honours shall send in his application to the Registrar, in the form to be found in Appendix A, at least one month before the date fixed for the commencement of the examination.

14. A fee of one hundred rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for the examination shall not receive a refund of the fee.

15. The examination shall be *vivâ voce* and by printed papers.

16. The Faculty shall from time to time indicate generally the subjects for examination.

17. As soon as possible after the examination the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in order of merit.

18. The standard for obtaining Honours shall be fixed by the Faculty in consultation with the Examiners.

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\* By a resolution of the Faculty of Law in consultation with the Examiners at the Honours in Law Examination of 1900, 100 marks are the *maximum* in each paper; and candidates are passed for Honours who obtain not less than 60 *per cent.* in each subject.

**DOCTOR OF LAWS.**

19. No special examination shall be held for the Degree of Doctor of Laws, but any person who has graduated as Bachelor of Laws, and has at any time passed the Honours Examination, may be admitted to the Degree of Doctor of Laws without examination : provided that he be a Bachelor of Laws of at least four years' standing, and that two Members of the Faculty of Law or two Doctors of Laws certify, to the satisfaction of the Syndicate, that the candidate is in habits and character a fit and proper person for the Degree of Doctor of Laws.

20. A fee of two hundred rupees shall be payable for the Degree of Doctor of Laws No candidate shall be admitted unless he have previously paid the fee to the Registrar.

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VIII.  
APPENDIX A.

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(1) FORMS OF APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION  
TO EXAMINATIONS.

SCHOOL FINAL EXAMINATION.\*

APPLICATION.

To

*The Registrar of the University of Allahabad.*

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing School Final-Examination\* of the University of Allahabad.

The fee † of 10 rupees is herewith forwarded.

I am, &c.,

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that I know nothing against the character of the above-named candidate which ought to exclude him from the School Final-Examination;\* that he has attended a regular course of instruction at—

—school for not less than—year ; that he has signed the above application in my presence ; and that, to the best of my belief, he will have completed sixteen years of age at the date of the commencement of the examination.

The—190 .

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\* From 1908 to be called the School Final Certificate Examination.

† The fee must be paid in Cash or Bank Notes. Half Notes and Postage Stamps will not be received.

N.B.—This application, with the Examination-fee, must be sent in the same cover, registered, or presented by hand.



*(Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.)*

Name.

Date of birth and age in years.

Religion.

Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, &c., &c.)

Caste, if any.

District and town or village where resident.

Name of father or guardian.

Where to be examined.

Whether to be examined in Urdu, or Hindi in the Nagri character.

Optional subject or subjects (V—IX).

Language from which translation is to be made in the third paper in English.

Whether he has appeared at the School Final-Examination\* of any previous year.

*(Signature of candidate.)*

### ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.†

#### APPLICATION.

To

*The Registrar of the University of Allahabad.*

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Entrance Examination of the University of Allahabad.

The fee‡ of 10 rupees (or Rs.16 in the case of Private candidates) is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.,

\* From 1908 to be called the School Final Certificate Examination.

† From 1908 to be called the Matriculation Examination.

‡ The fee must be paid in Cash or Bank Notes. Half Notes and Postage Stamps will not be received.

N.B.—This application, with the Examination-fee, must be sent in the same cover, registered, or presented by hand.

The fee receipt will be sent to the Officer who signs this application form, and not direct to the candidate.

## CERTIFICATE.

I certify that I know nothing against the character of the above-named candidate

The certificate of every candidate who is not a private student must be signed by the Principal or Head Master of the school from which he appears. The certificate of a candidate who appears as a *private* candidate (a candidate who has not attended a course of instruction at any Government, Aided or other recognized High School for six months immediately preceding the date of the examination, shall be deemed a *private candidate*) must be signed by the Principal of an affiliated College or a Government Inspector of Schools, or the Head Master of the Zila School, or the Head Master of the chief Aided School in the district where there is no Zila School.

which ought to debar him from matriculation ; that he has not already passed the Entrance Examination of any University ; that he has attended a regular course of instruction at school since the commencement of the school year last preceding the date of the examination ; that he has signed the above application in my presence ; and that, to the best of my belief, he will have completed sixteen years of age on the date of commencement of the examination.

*(The clause commencing "that he has attended" and terminating with "date of the examination" to be struck out in the case of other candidates than those who appear from Government or Aided or other recognized High Schools.)*

The \_\_\_\_\_ 190 .

*(Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.)*

Name.

Date of birth and age in years.

Religion.

Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, &c., &c.)

Caste, if any.

Where educated.

Present position (*i.e.*, at school or present occupation.)

District and town or village where resident.

Name of father or guardian.

Where to be examined.

Classical language in which to be examined.

Language from which translation is to be made in the third paper in English.

Whether he has appeared at the Entrance Examination\* of any previous year.

*(Signature of candidate.)*

### INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

#### APPLICATION.

To

*The Registrar of the University of Allahabad.*

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Intermediate Examination in Arts of the University.

The fee † of 20 rupees is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.

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\* From 1908 to be called the Matriculation Examination

† The fee must be paid in Cash or Bank Notes. Half Notes and Postage Stamps will not be received.

*N.B.*—This application, with the Examination-fee, must be sent in the same cover, registered, or presented by hand.

## CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has satisfied me, by the production of the

This certificate is to be signed by a Principal or Head Master of an affiliated institution, and in the case of Schoolmasters and Inspecting Officers of the Education Department by an Inspector of Schools.

Registrar's Certificate, that he has passed the Entrance\* (or School Final)\* Examination of the University of Allahabad (or of the University of———); that I know nothing against his character

which ought to exclude him from this examination; and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

The———190 .

*(Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.)*

Name (in full).

Age in years and months.

Name of father or guardian.

Date of passing the Entrance\* or School Final\*-Examination.

District and town or village where resident.

Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, &c., &c.)

Religion.

Caste, if any.

Where to be examined.

Language from which translation is to be made into English in the third English paper.

Whether he has appeared at the Intermediate Examination of any previous year.

*Signature of candidate (in full).*

---

\* From 1908 to be called the Matriculation (or School Final Certificate) Examination.

*Subjects in which he desires to be examined.*

I Group...	...	...	English and First Course of Mathematics.
II Group	...	...	(1) Deductive Logic. (2) Classical Language. (3) History or Second Course of Mathematics.
III Group	...	...	(1) Second Course of Mathematics. (2) Physics and Chemistry.

*Period or periods of study since passing the Entrance\* (or School Final\*) Examination.*

Affiliated institution or institutions at which candidate has studied. If Schoolmaster or Inspecting Officer of the Education Department, this must be stated.	Period or periods of continuous study.†	Signature of Principal or Head Master of affiliated institution, or of Inspector of Schools.
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\* From 1908 to be called the Matriculation (or School Final Certificate) Examination.

† In the case of broken periods of study at different institutions it is expected that Principals or Head Masters will satisfy themselves that the different periods of study amount in the aggregate to two years before admission to the examination. The Principals to sign where there is a College.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE REQUIRED OF  
SCHOOLMASTERS.

Certified that \_\_\_\_\_ is a Schoolmaster of two years' standing, as such, since he passed the \_\_\_\_\_ Examination, and as such I recommend him to be admitted to the \_\_\_\_\_ Examination.

*Inspector of Schools,*

*Dated* \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ *Circle.*

*N.B.*—The above certificate is not required from candidates who have failed in a former year in the examination to which they now apply for admission.

DECLARATION OF SCHOOLMASTERS WHO AS SUCH HAVE  
FAILED IN A FORMER YEAR IN THE EXAMINATION TO  
WHICH THEY NOW APPLY FOR ADMISSION.

I hereby certify that I appeared as a teacher in the \_\_\_\_\_ Examination of the University of Allahabad in the year \_\_\_\_\_ and failed.

*Master in* \_\_\_\_\_ *School.*

Countersigned.

*Inspector of Schools.*

\_\_\_\_\_ *Circle.*

*N.B.*—Inspecting Officers of the Education Department and Schoolmasters of Lower Bengal, Bombay, Madras and the Punjab are not to be admitted by grace of the Syndicate to the Intermediate Examination in Arts, under Regulation 11 of the Regulations in Arts.

## B A EXAMINATION.

## APPLICATION.

To

*The Registrar of the University of Allahabad.*

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

The fee\* of 30 rupees is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.,

## CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has satisfied me, by the production of the Registrar's Certificate, that he has passed the Intermediate Examination of the University of Allahabad (or the equivalent Examination of the University of \_\_\_\_\_); that I know

nothing against his character which ought to debar him from graduating; and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

The \_\_\_\_\_ 190 .

\* The fee must be paid in Cash or Bank Notes Half Notes and Postage Stamps will not be received

N B—This application, with the Examination-fee, must be sent in the same cover, registered, or presented by hand,

*(Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.)*

Name.

Age, in years and months.

Name and occupation of father.

Date of passing the Entrance (or School Final) Examination.

Date of passing the Intermediate Examination in Arts.

District and town or village where resident.

Race (*i e., nation, tribe, &c., &c.*)

Religion.

Caste, if any.

Whether he has appeared at the B A. Examination of any previous year.

*(Signature of candidate.)*

*Subjects in which he desires to be examined.*

Group 1	English Literature.
Group 2	{ Philosophy Political Economy Physics Mathematics
Group 3	History, Classical Language or Chemistry

*Period or periods of study since passing the intermediate Examination in Arts.*

Affiliated institution or institutions at which candidate has studied If Schoolmaster or Inspecting Officer of the Education Department, this must be stated	Period or periods of continuous study.*	Signature of Principal of affiliated institution or of Inspector of Schools.
---	---	--

\* In the case of broken periods of study at different institutions it is expected that Principals will satisfy themselves that the different periods of study amount in the aggregate to two years before admission to the examination.



FORM OF CERTIFICATE REQUIRED OF  
SCHOOLMASTERS.

Certified that \_\_\_\_\_ is a Schoolmaster of two years' standing, as such, since he passed the \_\_\_\_\_ Examination, and as such I recommend him to be admitted to the \_\_\_\_\_ Examination.

*Inspector of Schools,*

\_\_\_\_\_ *Circle.*

*Dated* \_\_\_\_\_

*N.B.*—The above certificate is not required from candidates who have failed in a former year in the examination to which they now apply for admission.

DECLARATION OF SCHOOLMASTERS WHO AS SUCH HAVE FAILED IN A FORMER YEAR IN THE EXAMINATION TO WHICH THEY NOW APPLY FOR ADMISSION.

I hereby certify that I appeared as a teacher in the \_\_\_\_\_ Examination of the University of Allahabad in the year \_\_\_\_\_ and failed.

*Master in* \_\_\_\_\_ *School.*

Countersigned.

*Inspector of Schools,*

\_\_\_\_\_ *Circle.*

*N.B.*—Inspecting Officers of the Education Department and Schoolmasters of Lower Bengal, Bombay, Madras, and the Punjab are not to be admitted by grace of the Syndicate to the B.A. Examination under Regulation 21 of the Regulations in Arts.

**M.A. EXAMINATION.****APPLICATION.**

(Candidates taking *Mathematics, Physics, and Chemistry* will use the Form of Application for the First D.Sc. and Second D.Sc. Examinations, everywhere substituting 'M.A.' for 'D.Sc.' and 'B.A.' for 'B.Sc./')

To

*The Registrar of the University of Allahabad.*

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing examination for the Degree of Master of Arts in———\*

The fee† of 50 rupees is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.,

**CERTIFICATE.**

I certify that the above-named candidate has satisfied me, by the production of the

This certificate is to be signed by the Principal of an affiliated institution.

Registrar's Certificate, that he has passed the B.A. or B.Sc.

Examination of the University of———; that I know nothing against his character which ought to debar him from graduating as a Master of Arts; and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

The———190 .

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\* State the subject of examination.

† The fee must be paid in Cash or Bank Notes. Half Notes and Postage Stamps will not be received.

N.B.—This application, with the Examination-fee, must be sent in the same cover, registered, or presented by hand.

*(Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.)*

Name.

Age, in years and months.

Name of father or guardian.

Date of passing the B.A. or B.Sc. Examination.

Present occupation.

District and town or village where resident.

Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, &c., &c.)

Religion.

Caste, if any.

Whether he has appeared at the M.A. Examination of any previous year.

*(Signature of candidate.)*

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### SPECIAL VERNACULAR EXAMINATION.

#### APPLICATION.

To

*The Registrar of the University of Allahabad.*

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Special Vernacular Examination of the University of Allahabad.

The fee\* of 2 rupees is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.,

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\* The fee must be paid in Cash. Postage Stamps will not be received.

N.B.—The Fee-receipt will be sent to the Officer who signs this application form, and not direct to the candidate.

This application, with the Examination-fee, must be sent in the same cover, registered, or presented by hand.

## CERTIFICATE.

I certify that I know nothing against the character of the above-named

The certificate of every candidate who is not a private student must be signed by the Principal or Head Master of the school from which he appears. The certificate of a candidate who appears as a *private student* must be signed by the Principal of an affiliated College or a Government Inspector of Schools, or the Head Master of the Zila school, or the Head Master of the chief Aided school in the district where there is no Zila school.

candidate which ought to debar him from appearing at the Special Vernacular Examination of this University.

The \_\_\_\_\_ 190 .

*(Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.)*

Name.

Age, in years and months.

Name of father or guardian.

Religion.

Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, &c., &c.)

Caste, if any.

Where educated.

Present position (*i.e.*, at school or present occupation).

District and town or village where resident.

Where to be examined.

Urdu or Hindi or both in which to be examined.

Whether he has appeared at the Special Vernacular Examination of any previous year.

What other examination the candidate is going up for.

*Signature of candidate.*

### B Sc. EXAMINATION.

#### APPLICATION.

To

*The Registrar of the University of Allahabad.*

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science.

The fee\* of 30 rupees is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.,

#### CERTIFICATE..

I certify that the above-named candidate has satisfied

This certificate is to be signed by the Principal of an affiliated institution duly recognized under paragraph 2, Regulations in Science.

me, by the production of the Registrar's Certificate, that he has passed the Intermediate Examination of the University of Allahabad (or the equivalent Examination of the University of———); that I

\* The fee must be paid in Cash or Bank Notes. Half Notes and Postage Stamps will not be received.

N.B.—This application, with the Examination-fee, must be sent in the same cover, registered, or presented by hand.

know nothing against his character which ought to debar him from graduating; and that he has regularly attended lectures in English, Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry, and Courses of *Practical* instruction in the Physical and Chemical Laboratories of this College; and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

The\_\_\_\_\_190 .

*(Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.)*

Name.

Age, in years and months.

Name and occupation of father.

Date of passing the Entrance or School Final-  
Examination.

Date of passing the Intermediate Examination in Arts  
with Physics and Chemistry.

District and town or village where resident.

Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, &c., &c.)

Religion.

Caste, if any.

Whether he has appeared at the B.A. or B.Sc.  
Examination of any previous year.

*Signature of candidate.*

## FIRST D.Sc. EXAMINATION.

## APPLICATION.

To

*The Registrar of the University of Allahabad.*

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination for the Degree of D.Sc. in\_\_\_\_\_

The fee\* of 20 rupees is paid herewith.

I am, &c.,

## CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has

This certificate is to be signed by the Principal of the affiliated institution at which the candidate has studied.

satisfied me, by the production of the Registrar's Certificate, that he has passed the B.Sc. Examination of the University of Allahabad; that he has during

the last year regularly attended a course of instruction in\_\_\_\_\_; that I know nothing against his character which ought to debar him from graduating as a Doctor of Science; and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

The\_\_\_\_\_ 190 .

\* The fee must be paid in Cash or Bank Notes. Half Notes and Postage Stamps will not be received.

N.B.—This application, with the Examination-fee, must be sent in the same cover, registered, or presented by hand.

*(Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.)*

Name.

Age, in years and months.

Name of father or guardian.

Date of passing the Entrance Examination.

Date of passing the Intermediate Examination in Arts.

Date of passing the B.Sc Examination.

District and town or village where resident.

Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, &c., &c.)

Religion.

Caste, if any.

Whether he has appeared at the First D.Sc. Examination of any previous year.

*(Signature of candidate.)*

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\* SECOND D.Sc EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To

*The Registrar of the University of Allahabad.*

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Second Examination for the Degree of D.Sc. in \_\_\_\_\_

The fee\* of 30 rupees is paid herewith.

I am, &c.,

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\* The fee must be paid in Cash or Bank Notes Half Notes and Postage Stamps will not be received

N.B.—This application, with the examination-fee, must be sent in the same cover, registered, or presented by hand.



## CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has satisfied me, by the production of the

This certificate is to be signed by the Principal of the affiliated institution at which the candidate has studied.

Registrar's Certificate, that he has passed the First Examination for the D.Sc. Degree of the University of Allahabad; that he has

during the past year regularly attended a course of instruction in\_\_\_\_\_; that I know nothing against his character which ought to debar him from graduating as a Doctor of Science; and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

The\_\_\_\_\_190 .

*(Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.)*

Name.

Age, in years and months.

Name of father or guardian.

Date of passing the B.Sc. Examination.

Date of passing the First D.Sc. Examination.

District and town or village where resident.

Race (*i.e., nation, tribe, &c., &c.*)

Religion.

Caste, if any.

Whether he has appeared at the Second D.Sc. Examination of any previous year.

*(Signature of candidate.)*

## THIRD D.Sc. EXAMINATION.

## APPLICATION.

To

*The Registrar of the University of Allahabad.*

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Third Examination for the Degree of D.Sc. in\_\_\_\_\_.

The fee\* of 50 rupees is paid herewith.

I am, &c.,

## CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has satisfied me, by the production of

This certificate is to be signed by the Principal of the affiliated institution at which the candidate has studied.

the Registrar's Certificate, that he has passed the Second Examination for the D.Sc. Degree of the University of Allahabad ;

that he has during the past year regularly attended a course of instruction in\_\_\_\_\_ ; that I know nothing against his character which ought to debar him from graduating as a Doctor of Science ; and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

*The*\_\_\_\_\_ 190 .

\* The fee must be paid in Cash or Bank Notes. Half Notes and Postage Stamps will not be received.

N.B.—This application, with the Examination-fee, must be sent in the same cover, registered, or presented by hand.

*(Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.)*

Name.

Age, in years and months.

Name of father or guardian.

Date of passing the B.Sc. Examination.

Date of passing the Second D.Sc. Examination.

District and town or village where resident.

Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, &c., &c.)

Religion.

Caste, if any.

Whether he has appeared at the Third D.Sc. Examination of any previous year.

*(Signature of candidate.)*

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### LL.B. EXAMINATION.

#### APPLICATION.

To

*The Registrar of the University of Allahabad.*

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws.

The fee\* of 50 rupees is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.,

---

\* The fee must be paid in Cash or Bank Notes. Half Notes and Postage Stamps will not be received.

N.B.—This application, with the Examination-fee, must be sent in the same cover, registered, or presented by hand.

## CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under Regulation 2 of the Regulations in Law; that I know nothing against his character which ought to debar him from graduating as a Bachelor of Laws; and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

This certificate is to be signed by the Principal of the affiliated institution at which the candidate has studied.

The \_\_\_\_\_ 190 .

*(Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.)*

Name.

Age, in years and months.

Name of father or guardian.

Date of passing the Entrance Examination.

Date of passing the B.A. or B.Sc. Degree Examination.

District and town or village where resident.

Race (*i.e., nation, tribe, &c., &c.*)

Religion.

Caste, if any.

Whether he has appeared at the LL.B. Examination of any previous year.

*(Signature of candidate.)*

## HONOURS IN LAW.

## APPLICATION.

To

*The Registrar of the University of Allahabad.*

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing examination for Honours in Law.

The fee\* of 100 rupees is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c,

## DOCTOR OF LAWS

## APPLICATION.

To

*The Registrar of the University of Allahabad.*

SIR,

I request to be admitted to the Degree of Doctor of Laws.

The fee\* of 200 rupees is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.,

## CERTIFICATE.

I certify that \_\_\_\_\_ has fulfilled the

This certificate is to be signed by the President of the Faculty of Law

conditions laid down in Regulation 19 of the Regulations in Law.

The \_\_\_\_\_ 190 .

\* The fee must be paid in Cash or Bank Notes. Half Notes and Postage Stamps will not be received

A B—This application, with the Examination-fee, must be sent in the same cover, registered, or presented by hand.

## (2) FORMS OF CERTIFICATES OF PASSING EXAMINATIONS.

## ENTRANCE.\*

I certify that \_\_\_\_\_, aged \_\_\_\_\_, passed the Entrance Examination\* held in the month of \_\_\_\_\_ 190 , and was placed in the \_\_\_\_\_ Division.

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD : }

The \_\_\_\_\_ 190 . }

*Registrar.*

## SCHOOL FINAL-EXAMINATION.†

I certify that \_\_\_\_\_, aged \_\_\_\_\_, passed the School Final-Examination † held in the month of \_\_\_\_\_ 190 , and was placed in the \_\_\_\_\_ Division.

The candidate passed in the following subjects, and has satisfied the Examiner that he can pronounce English correctly and speak it idiomatically :—

English \_\_\_\_\_ Division

History and Geography \_\_\_\_\_ Division

Mathematics \_\_\_\_\_ Division

and so on.

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD : }

The \_\_\_\_\_ 190 . }

*Registrar.*

\* From 1905 to be called the Matriculation Examination.

† From 1905 to be called the School Final Certificate Examination.

CERTIFICATE GRANTED TO MATRICULANTS WHO HAVE  
PASSED THE FINAL EXAMINATION UNDER THE CODE  
OF EUROPEAN SCHOOLS.

Certified that \_\_\_\_\_  
having passed the Final Examination of 190 , from  
\_\_\_\_\_prescribed by the Code of Regulations for  
European Schools in the subjects laid down in Regula-  
tion 8 of the Regulations in Arts, may be admitted as a  
student in Arts into the first year class of institutions  
affiliated to the University of Allahabad, under Regu-  
lation 8 of the Regulations in Arts.

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD : }  
The \_\_\_\_\_ 190 . }

*Registrar.*

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

I certify that \_\_\_\_\_ passed the Inter-  
mediate Examination in Arts held in the month of  
\_\_\_\_\_ 190 , and was placed in the \_\_\_\_\_  
Division.

The subjects in which he was examined are English  
Literature, First Course of Mathematics, Deductive  
Logic, Classical Language, History or Second Course  
of Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry.

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD : }  
The \_\_\_\_\_ 190 . }

*Registrar.*

## BACHELOR OF ARTS.

This is to certify that\_\_\_\_\_obtained the Degree of Bachelor of Arts in this University in the Examination of 190 ; and that he was placed in the\_\_\_\_\_ Division.

The subjects in which he was examined are English Literature,\_\_\_\_\_and\_\_\_\_\_

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD : }

The\_\_\_\_\_190 . }

*Registrar.*

## BACHELOR OF ARTS WITH HONOURS.

This is to certify that\_\_\_\_\_obtained the Degree of Bachelor of Arts in this University in the Examination of 190 ; with Honours in\_\_\_\_\_, and that he was placed in the\_\_\_\_\_ Division.

The subjects in which he was examined are English Literature,\_\_\_\_\_and\_\_\_\_\_

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD : }

The\_\_\_\_\_190 . }

*Registrar.*



## MASTER OF ARTS.

This is to certify that \_\_\_\_\_ obtained the Degree of Master of Arts in this University in the Examination of 190 , in \_\_\_\_\_; and that he was placed in the \_\_\_\_\_ Division.

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD : }

The \_\_\_\_\_ 190 . }

*Registrar.*

## SPECIAL VERNACULAR.

I certify that \_\_\_\_\_ passed the Special Vernacular Examination held in the month of \_\_\_\_\_ 190 , in Urdu or Hindi.

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD : }

The \_\_\_\_\_ 190 . }

*Registrar.*

## BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

This is to certify that \_\_\_\_\_ obtained the Degree of Bachelor of Science in this University in the Examination of 190 , and that he was placed in the \_\_\_\_\_ Division.

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD : }

The \_\_\_\_\_ 190 . }

*Registrar.*

## BACHELOR OF SCIENCE, WITH HONOURS.

This is to certify that \_\_\_\_\_ obtained the Degree of Bachelor of Science of this University in the

Examination of 190 , with Honours in \_\_\_\_\_; and  
that he was placed in the \_\_\_\_\_ Division.

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD: }

The \_\_\_\_\_ 190 . }

*Registrar.*

FIRST EXAMINATION FOR THE D.SC. DEGREE.

I certify that \_\_\_\_\_  
passed the First Examination for the Degree of Doctor  
of Science in the subject of \_\_\_\_\_  
held in the year 190 , and was placed in the \_\_\_\_\_  
Division.

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD: }

The \_\_\_\_\_ 190 . }

*Registrar.*

SECOND EXAMINATION FOR THE D.SC. DEGREE.

I certify that \_\_\_\_\_  
passed the Second Examination for the Degree of Doctor  
of Science in the subject of \_\_\_\_\_  
held in the year 190 , and was placed in the \_\_\_\_\_  
Division.

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD: }

The \_\_\_\_\_ 190 . }

*Registrar.*

## FINAL EXAMINATION FOR THE D.SC. DEGREE.

This is to certify that \_\_\_\_\_ obtained the Degree of Doctor of Science in this University, in the Examination of 190 , and was placed in the \_\_\_\_\_ Division.

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD : }

The \_\_\_\_\_ 190 . }

*Registrar.*

## DOCTOR OF SCIENCE.

This is to certify that \_\_\_\_\_ has been admitted to the Degree of Doctor of Science in this University at the Convocation of 190 .

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD : }

The \_\_\_\_\_ 190 . }

*Chancellor  
or  
Vice-Chancellor.*

## BACHELOR OF LAWS.

This is to certify that \_\_\_\_\_ obtained the Degree of Bachelor of Laws in this University in the Examination of 190 , and that he was placed in the \_\_\_\_\_ Class.

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD : }

The \_\_\_\_\_ 190 . }

*Registrar.*

## HONOURS IN LAW.

This is to certify that \_\_\_\_\_ passed the Examination for Honours in Law held by this University in 190 .

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD : }

The \_\_\_\_\_ 190 . }

*Registrar.*

## DOCTOR OF LAWS.

This is to certify that \_\_\_\_\_ has been admitted to the Degree of Doctor of Laws in this University at the Convocation of 190 .

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD : }

The \_\_\_\_\_ 190 . }

*Chancellor*  
*or*

*Vice-Chancellor.*

## HONORARY DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LAWS.

This is to certify that the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws in this University has been conferred upon \_\_\_\_\_ at the Convocation of 190 .

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD : }

The \_\_\_\_\_ 190 . }

*Chancellor.*

## IX.

# APPENDIX B.

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### TEXT BOOKS FOR THE EXAMINATIONS OF 1905.

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#### ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1905.

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I.—English.

II.—History and Geography.

III.—Mathematics.

IV.—A Classical Language, *viz.*, one of the following :—

Sanskrit.

Arabic.

Persian.

Latin.

Greek.

Hebrew.

#### English.

Three papers will be set. One paper will be set from the course in Prose and Poetry prescribed below, together with a simple passage or passages of English from a book not prescribed. A second paper will be in English Grammar and Idiom; and a third paper in translation from an Indian vernacular (Urdu, Hindi, Mahratti, Gujrati, Bengali, Parbatia) or other modern language (French, German or Italian) into English; but for such translation there will be substituted English Composition in the case of any candidate whose mother-tongue is English.

IRVING: Selection from the Sketch Book:—Rip Van Winkle (without the Introduction and Note); The Spectre Bridegroom; Stratford-on-Avon; Sleepy Hollow; Roscoe; The Wife; Rural Life in England.

DEFOE: Robinson Crusoe (George Bell's edition, 1897).

COOKSON and HOUGHTON: English Poetry for Schools (Macmillan), Book I, Part II, Poem No. 45; Part III, Poems Nos. 63 to 94 (inclusive); Poems Nos. 63, 81, 93 and 94 to be committed to memory.

#### History and Geography.

One paper will be set in History and one paper in Geography.

One question in map-drawing will be included in the question-paper in Geography.

*English History*.—GARDINER'S Outlines of English History.

*Indian History*.—De la FOSSE'S History of India for High Schools (Macmillan).

LEE-WARNER: The Citizen of India.

*Geography*.—CLARKE'S Geographic Reader.

#### Mathematics.

In Mathematics, one paper will be set in Arithmetic and Algebra, and a second paper in Geometry and Mensuration.

The course in Arithmetic shall be the whole of Arithmetic, including Compound Interest, Present Worth, Discount and Stocks.

The course in Algebra includes the four Simple Rules, Fractions, Proportion, Simple Equations, Extraction of Square Root, Greatest Common Measure, and Least Common Multiple.

The course in Geometry includes the first four Books of Euclid, with easy deductions ; at least one-half of the questions set shall be such as can be answered from the text-book of Euclid.

The course in Mensuration includes so much as presupposes a knowledge of the first four Books of Euclid. The course in Mensuration also includes the Field Book.

#### Classical Languages.

In Classical Languages, one paper will be set in a text-book and Grammar ; and a second paper in the translation into English of easy passages from a book not prescribed, and in the translation into the Classical Languages from English of easy sentences illustrating grammatical principles.

#### *Sanskrit.*

ADITYARAM BHATTACHARYA : Selections in Prose and Poetry (omitting Vakabadha and Andhamuniputrabadha).

RAJ KRISHNA BANERJI : Upakramanika, or any other elementary book in English or in Hindi covering the same ground.

*(Sanskrit must be written in the Devanagiri character only)*

*Arabic.*

SYAD AMJAD ALI: Selections in Arabic Prose and Poetry, together with the elements of Arabic Grammar as contained in Mizan Munsha'ib Sarf Mir and Nahv Mir.

*Persian.*

Persian as in M. Muhammad Shibli's Selections for the year 1904, viz :—

Prose	...	{ Gulistan.
		{ Nasir Khusro.
Poetry	...	{ Bostan.
		{ Muhtashim Kashi.

*Greek.*

XENOPHON: Anabasis, Books I, II, III.

SMITH: Initia Græca, Vol. I.

*Latin.*

VIRGIL: Æneid, Books IV and V.

CÆSAR: De Bello Gallico, Books IV and V.

SMITH: Principia Latina, Part I.

*Hebrew.*

The Book of Genesis.

ARNOLD: First Hebrew Book.



*French.**(For Female Candidates.)*

LA FONTAINE : Selections, by Moriarty (Macmillan's Primary Series of French Reading Books).

SOUVESTRE : Un Philosophe sous les Toits.

*Hindi.**(For Female Candidates.)*

TULSIDASA : Ramayana (Indian Press, Allahabad).  
Pages 208—213 ; 329—340

HARISHCHANDRA : Harishchandra Nataka (Khadgavilas Press, Bankipur).

RAMPRASAD TEWARI : Nitisudha Tarangini (Government Press, Allahabad). Pages 1—97

*Bengali.**(For Female Candidates.)*

Pushpamala of SIVANATH SASTRI (Calcutta).

Prabandha Mala of RAJANIKANTA GUPTA (Calcutta).

*Urdu.**(For Female Candidates.)*

Tahzeeb Unneesa (Anwar-i-Ahmadi Press, Allahabad).

## SCHOOL FINAL EXAMINATION, 1905.

*English.*

As in the Entrance Examination.

*History and Geography.*

As in the Entrance Examination.

**Mathematics.**

As in the Entrance Examination.

**Urdu and Hindi.**

As under Regulation 59 (iv).

*No books to be fixed.*

RAI DURGA PRASAD : " Majmua Kaghazat Karrawai " for transliteration in Urdu.

**Drawing.**

*Free-hand Drawing*—Light and Shade, as in MACMILLAN'S *Official Drawing Books* Nos. 10, 14, 19.

*Geometrical Drawing*.—Plane Geometry as in Gill's *New School of Art Geometry* to page 92.

*Free-hand Model Drawing*.—Rectilineal and curved forms in outline, and in addition simple every-day objects, such as tables, trestles, *surahis*, etc.

**Elementary Physics and Chemistry.**

GREGORY and SIMMONS : *Elementary Physics and Chemistry*, first stage to end of page 132 (omitting the subsequent Chapters, *i e.*, XXXIV and XXXV).

**Agriculture with Surveying.**

*Chain Surveying.*

*I. Measurement*.—Structure and use of chains (Gunter's and 100-feet chains, ; Point to be kept in view in

chaining ; the duties of the leader and the follower ; rectangular and oblique offsets ; use of offset rod (latha or gatha) ; erecting perpendiculars with the chain only ; description and use of cross-staff and optical square ; methods of overcoming obstacles in the chain line, such as building, tank, swamp, etc. ; use of chain angles ; chaining on a slope ; finding distances of inaccessible points with the chain ; keeping field-book ; checking by tie-lines ; liability to error in chain ; provision for error of chain ; maximum error allowed in lineal measurement ; testing chain's length by standard measuring-rods.

*II. Plotting.*—Plotting to scale ; conventional representations of ground and of objects on the ground ; construction and use of simple and diagonal scale ; use of compasses and parallel rulers ; representative fractions ; copying and reduction of plans by squares.

*III. Finding areas.*—Rules of mensuration ; use of area-comb (talc square).

#### *Agriculture.*

First Book of Agriculture for the use of Schools in Southern India, by CHARLES BENSON and C. K. SUBHA ROW (Addison & Co., Madras).

#### *Book-keeping, Single and Double Entry.*

DICKSEE: Book-keeping for Account-students, Pt I (Gee & Co., London).

#### *Political Economy.*

Political Economy, by J. E. SYMES.

## INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION, 1905.

Every candidate will be examined in—

- (i) English and First Course of Mathematics,  
and { (ii) Deductive Logic, a Classical Language,  
and either History or the Second Course  
of Mathematics ; or  
(iii) The Second Course of Mathematics, and  
Physics and Chemistry.

**English.**

There will be one paper in Prose, set from the prescribed course ; and a second paper will be set half from the Poetry course and half from *Unseen Passages* ; and a third paper will be in translation from a vernacular into English. The translation is to be as literal as is compatible with correctness of idiom and expression. English Composition will be substituted for translation in the case of any candidate whose mother-tongue is English.

TENNYSON : Enoch Arden.

MATTHEW ARNOLD : Sohrab and Rustum.

SOUTHEY : Life of Nelson, ed. A. F. Blaisdell (Ginn & Co., Boston and London).

CHARLOTTE YONGE : The Dove in the Eagle's Nest.

NOTE.—Grammatical questions will be asked, including Parsing, Analysis, the Sequence of Tenses, and conversion of the Direct and Indirect Forms of Speech.

## FIRST COURSE OF MATHEMATICS.

*Arithmetic, Algebra and Geometry.**Arithmetic :*

1. Principles of Arithmetic, including scales of notation (H. Cox : Macmillan & Co.)
2. Arithmetic, General (including Commercial Arithmetic, *i.e.*, Compound Interest, Present Worth, Discount and Stocks).
3. Mensuration of the Simpler Solids—Cylinders, parallelopipeds, prisms, pyramids, prismoids and spheres.

*Algebra :*

Quadratic equations; theory of quadratic equations and expressions; imaginary expressions; arithmetical, geometrical and harmonical progressions; permutations and combinations; binomial and exponential theorems.

*Geometry :*

Euclid.—the definitions only of Book V, Book VI and the first 21 Propositions of Book XI, with easy deductions.

## SECOND COURSE OF MATHEMATICS.

*Trigonometry and Conic Sections.**Trigonometry :*

Trigonometry including logarithms; methods of measuring angles; trigonometrical ratios and the simple relations connecting them; relation between trigonometrical ratios of angles differing by multiples

of right angles ; trigonometrical transformations ; solution of triangles ; area of a circle ; the properties of logarithms ; the use of logarithmic tables ; properties of triangles ; DEMOIVRE'S Theorem ; Expansions of Sine and Cosine.

*Conic Sections :*

Geometry of Conic Sections.

Equations to the straight line and circle.

**Deductive Logic.**

The following syllabus is prescribed :—

First Principles and Laws of Thought ; Logical use of Language, Terms, Categories and Predicables ; Formal Division and Definition ; Propositions and their Import ; Forms of Immediate Inference ; Syllogism and other varieties of Formal Reasoning ; Fallacies ; Functions of Syllogism ; Trains of Reasoning ; Demonstration and Necessary Truth.

**Classical Languages**

The Classical Language must be one of the following :—

Sanskrit.	Latin.
Arabic.	Greek.
Arabic-Persian.	Hebrew.

Sentences will be given for translation from English into the Classical Language, and from the Classical Language into English. One paper in each such language will also include questions on grammar and idiom.

*Sanskrit.*

KALIDASA: Raghuvansa, Cantos I and II.

DASAKUMARACHARITA, pp. 1 to 37, edited by G. K. Ambardekar. (Nirnaya Sagara Press, Bombay.)

APTE: Guide to Sanskrit Composition, including illustrative sentences *in larger type*.

Grammar as contained in MACDONELL'S abridged edition of MAX MÜLLER'S Grammar or in any similar book.

*(Sanskrit must be written in the Devanagri character only.)*

*Arabic.*

SYAD AMJAD ALI: Selections in Arabic Prose and Verse, omitting the following pieces:—Zikrul Hawatif, Annawadir, the extracts from Ibrahim Beg, Abbas Ibnul Ahuaf, and Aljawaeb.

Arabic Grammar as contained in Zariri.

*Arabic-Persian.*

Persian as in M. Muhammad Shibli's Selections for the year 1904, viz:—

Prose	{	Namae Khusrawan.
		Ali Hazin.
		Safar Namae Shah Iran.
Poetry	{	Saadi.
		Nezami.
		Firdousi.

Arabic as in Maulvi Amjad Ali's Selections in Arabic Prose and Poetry in the Arabic Entrance Course for 1904 :—

Prose	...	Alf Laila.
Poetry	...	Assadeh Val Baghim.

*Latin.*

HORACE: Odes, Books I & II.

LIVY: Book XXI.

CICERO: De Amicitia.

*Greek.*

EURIPIDES: Hecuba.

PLATO: Apology, Crito.

*Hebrew.*

Genesis.

First Book of Samuel.

Psalms I—XVIII.

*French.*

*Prose—*

MÉRIMÉE: Colomba.

COFFÉ: Contes Choisis.

*Poetry—*

CORNEILLE: Cinna.

*History.*

MÉRIVALE AND PULLER: School History of Rome  
(Longmans, Green & Co.)

C. A. FYFFE: Greece (History Primer).



*Physics.*

The following syllabus is prescribed :—

*Syllabus—*

Measurements of length, area and volume.

Comparison of weights. The balance Methods of weighing. Mass. Density. Density relative to water. Buoyancy of liquids. Pressure at any point of a liquid. Pressure of a gas. BOYLE'S Law. Atmospheric pressure. Barometer. Water-pump. Air-pump. U-tube manometer. Siphon.

Temperature. Thermometry. Quantity of Heat. Specific Heat. Fusion. Vaporization. Condensation. Solidification. Latent Heat. Melting point. Boiling point. Vapour tension. Distillation. Dilatation—Co-efficients of expansion. CHARLES' Law.

Rectilineal propagation of Light. Shadows. Pin-hole Camera.

Reflection of Light. Mirrors, Images.

Refraction of Light. Index of refraction. Prisms. Minimum deviation Lenses. Focal lengths. Position and magnification of images. Telescope. Simple Microscope.

Dispersion. Spectroscope. Spectra.

Sound Waves. Vibration frequency. Pitch Intensity. Vibration of stretched strings. Monochord. Relation between frequency, length, mass and tension of stretched string. Tuning fork. Velocity of sound.

Velocity of a moving body. Uniform acceleration in direction of motion. Relation between force, mass and acceleration. Unit of force. Momentum. Energy. Work. Power. Units of Work and Power. Conversion of Energy into Heat.

Condition of equilibrium of two or more forces acting at a point. Triangle and polygon of forces. Resultant of two or more forces acting at a point. Parallelogram Law.

Parallel forces acting on a rigid body. Condition of equilibrium. Resultant. Centre of gravity. Couples.

Lever. Systems of Pulleys. Screws. Mechanical advantage and efficiency of machines. Friction.

Magnets. Magnetic lines of force. Magnetization. Strength of pole. Magnetic moment. Magnetic field. Action of a magnetic field on a magnet. Earth's magnetic field.

Frictional Electricity, including its production, the nature and properties of a charge, conductors and non-conductors, the Leyden Jar, principles of simple condensers. Frictional machines, induction electrophones, electroscopes. The production of current electricity, the electro-chemical changes taking place in the commoner forms of cell, the methods of connecting cells in a battery in parallel series. Elementary ideas as to the nature of resistance, potential, and quantity of a current.

Magnetic field due to electric currents. Unit current. Measurement of currents. Static and Tangent Galvanometer.

Heating effect of currents. Electric lighting.  
Electro-chemical action of currents. Electroplating.  
Electro-magnets. Electric Telegraph.

The following text-books are suggested :—

WENTWORTH and HILL : Text-book of Physics (Ginn & Co., Boston).

JONES : Heat, Light and Sound.

SANDERSON : Electricity and Magnetism.

BALFOUR STEWART : Elementary Physics.

ROBINSON : Mechanics.

GLAZE BROOK : Statics, Dynamics and Hydrostatics.

#### Chemistry.

The following syllabus is prescribed :—

##### *Syllabus—*

Measurements of length, volume and contents ; the use of the balance, burette, thermometer, barometer, BOYLE'S LAW, CHARLES' LAW, vapour tension, liquefaction and solidification, determination of melting points and boiling points, distillation and condensation.

Elementary and compound substances, mixtures, solution, chemical action, the laws of definite and multiple proportion, the determination of equivalent weights, atoms, molecules, atomic and molecular weights, vapour, density, the atomic theory and AVOGADRO'S hypothesis, combination of gases by volume, valency, diffusion,

Relation between equivalent and atomic weights, determination of atomic weights, DULONG and PETIT's Law.

Chemical symbols, formulæ and equations; calculations of an easy nature. Chemical change and physical change, combination, decomposition, double decomposition.

The chief physical and chemical characters, preparation and properties of the following elements and compounds, with (as far as possible) proofs of the composition of the compounds: Hydrogen, oxygen, water, natural waters, ozone, hydrogen dioxide.

Nitrogen, the atmosphere, the effects of animal and vegetable life upon its composition, ammonia, nitric acid and nitrates, nitrous acid and nitrites, the oxides of nitrogen.

Carbon, marshgas, ethylene, acetylene, carbon-dioxide, carbon-monoxide, carbonic acid, combustion, structure of flame, coal gas, Davy lamp.

Chlorine, hydrochloric acid, the chlorides, oxides and oxyacids of chlorine.

Bromine, Iodine, their hydracids and oxyacids.

Sulphur, sulphuretted hydrogen, the oxides of sulphur, sulphuric acid and the sulphates, sulphurous acid and the sulphites.

Phosphorus, phosphoretted hydrogen, oxides of phosphorus, phosphoric acid.

Silica and silicates, glass.

Sodium and its hydrate, chloride, nitrate, carbonate, borax.

Potassium and its nitrate, carbonate and hydrate.

Calcium and its oxide, carbonate, sulphate and chloride.

Iron, the outlines of its metallurgy, its sulphates, chlorides and oxides.

Steel, cast-iron, wrought-iron.

Copper, the outlines of its metallurgy, and its sulphate, nitrate and oxide, brass.

Lead, the outlines of its metallurgy, and its chloride, sulphate and acetate.

The common uses of Zinc and Tin.

The following text-books are suggested :—

PERKIN and LEAN: Introduction to the Study of Chemistry.

ROSCOE and LUNT: Inorganic Chemistry for Beginners.

JAGO: Inorganic Chemistry (Longmans' Elementary Science Manual).

REMSEN: Inorganic Chemistry (Macmillan's Manual for Students).

PARRISH and FORSYTH: Chemistry for Organized Schools of Science.

REYNOLDS: Chemistry, Vol. I.

**B.A. EXAMINATION, 1905.**

Every candidate for the B.A. degree will be required to show a competent knowledge of at least three distinct branches of study. The branches recognised are —

**GROUP I.**

English.

**GROUP II.**

Philosophy, Political Economy, Mathematics and Physics.

**GROUP III.**

History, a Classical Language and Chemistry.

Every candidate must take (a) Group I; (b) a subject in Group II; and (c) a third subject, which may be chosen from either Group II or Group III.

**English.****A. 1ST OR GENERAL SECTION :—**

*(Two papers and a vivâ voce examination.)*

*1st paper :* Unseen passages from modern books or magazines, or newspapers, on History, Biography, Travel, etc., with grammatical questions.

*2nd paper :* An Essay on a subject of general interest.

*Vivâ voce :* Conversational, based on unseen passages similar to those set in the 1st paper with grammatical questions.

**B. 2ND OR SPECIAL SECTION :—**

(2 papers.)

*1st paper* : Questions on set books of Prose Literature, and on prescribed portions of the Literary History of English Prose.

*2nd paper* : Questions on set books of Poetry, and on prescribed portions of the History of English Poetry.

**SHAKESPEARE** : Hamlet, Coriolanus, The Merchant of Venice.

**MILTON** : Comus.

**TENNYSON** : The Last Tournament, Guinevere.

**NEWMAN** : Idea of a University, V, VI, VII.

**BURKE** : Reflections on the Revolution in France (omitting the last portion, pp. 193 to end in Selby's edition; and pp. 203 to end in Payne's edition).

**GEORGE ELIOT** : Silas Marner.

**DOWDEN** : Shakespeare Primer.

**ABBOTT** : Shakespearian Grammar.

Those portions of Saintsbury's History of English Literature which deal with the authors prescribed.

**Philosophy.**

**MENTAL AND MORAL SCIENCE.**

**MILL** : Utilitarianism.

**MUIRHEAD** : Ethics (University Extension Series—3rd edition, revised and enlarged).

HOFFDING : Outlines of Psychology.

FRASER : Selections from Berkeley, 5th Ed., pages 1 to 156, together with Fraser's Introduction.

FLINT : Theism, Chapters I to IX ;

or

SIDGWICK : Outlines of the History of Ethics.

*Sanskrit.*

BHAVABHUTI : Uttararamacharita.

KALIDASA : Vikramorvasi (Bombay Sanskrit Series Ed. recommended).

Grammar as contained in MAX MÜLLER'S larger Grammar or in WHITNEY'S Sanskrit Grammar, or in KALK'S Higher Sanskrit Grammar (Bombay).

APTE'S Guide to Sanskrit Composition, including the illustrative sentences *in smaller type*.

(*Sanskrit must be written in the Devanagri character only.*)

*Arabic.*

SYYAD AMJAD ALI : Selections in Arabic Prose and Poetry.

In place of the following four pieces included in the above Selections—Tarikhe Abul Feda, Kashful Mukhabha, Al-Jawaeb and An-Nahla—candidates may optionally take up the first 50 pages of Ibn Khaldun's Muqaddamat.

*Persian.*

1. Siassat Namah, by NIZAM-UL-MULK.
2. FIRDASI : Shah Namah.



(I) The episodes of Rustam and Suhrab, and of Rustam and Ashkabus.

(II) The Sassanid Period.

3. Selection from Qa'ani.

4. Selection from Manuchihri.

5. A'in-i-Akbari, Selections

Candidates will be expected to write an Essay in Persian, and to answer questions on the subject-matter of the prescribed text-books

### *Latin*

HORACE: Epistles, Books I and II, and Ars Poetica

CICERO: De Oratore, Book I.

TACITUS; Annals, Book I.

NOTE.—The B A Latin Examination papers will contain passages for translation from English into Latin and *unseen* passages for translation from Latin into English, and one-third of the total marks will be assigned to such passages

### *Greek.*

SOPHOCLES: Philoctetes; Ajax.

PLATO: Phædo

THUCYDIDES: Book I.

### *Hebrew*

Psalms.

Proverbs.

Isaiah.

### *History*

A.—*Modern European History*—

FREEMAN: General Sketch of European History  
(from 1453 A.D.)

MICHELET: Summary of Modern History Translated and continued by Mr. C. M. Simpson.

SEELFY: Growth of British Policy

C W OMAN: England in the 19th Century.

B.—*Either (1) Medieval European History—*

FREEMAN: General Sketch of European History (from 476 A.D to 1453 A.D.)

GUIZOT: History of Civilization in Europe.\*

TRACHER and SCHWILL: Europe in the Middle Ages.

*Or (2) Political Science—*

SEELLY: Introduction to Political Science.

WOODROW WILSON: Historical and Practical Politics (omitting Chapters 4, 6, 7, 9 and 11).

STRACHEY: India (New and Revised Edition), Chapters III—XV and XVIII—XXI.

*Or (3) Indian History—*

J C. OMAN: Great Indian Epics.

VINCENT SMITH: Asoka (Rulers of India Series).

H. G. KEENE: A Short History of Hindustan.

LYALL: Rise of the British Dominion in India.

STRACHEY: India.

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\* Questions will not be set from the "History of Civilization in France"

**Political Economy.**

J. S. MILL: Principles of Political Economy.

A. MARSHALL: Principles of Economics (Books I, II, III, IV, and V).

L. L. PRICE: A Short History of English Commerce and Industry.

J. N. KEYNES: Scope and Method of Political Economy.

**Mathematics.**

As in B.Sc.

**Physics and Chemistry.**

As in B.Sc.

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**B.Sc. EXAMINATION, 1905.**

At the examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science every candidate will be examined in—

I.—English.

II.—Mathematics.

III.—Physics.

IV.—Chemistry.

**English.**

*(Two papers and a vivâ voce Examination)*

*1st paper:* Unseen passages from modern books or magazines, or newspapers, on History, Biography, Travel, etc., with grammatical questions.

*2nd paper:* An Essay, on a subject of General Interest.

*Vivâ voce* : Conversational ; based on unseen passages similar to those set in the 1st paper ; with grammatical questions.

### **Mathematics.**

*Algebra* : Convergence and Divergence of series, Continued fractions, Partial fractions, Inequalities, Determinants.

*Trigonometry* : Inverse trigonometrical functions, DEMOIVRE'S theorem, Summation of trigonometrical series, Hyperbolic functions, Expansion of trigonometrical functions.

*Analytical Geometry* : The straight line, circle, parabola, ellipse, hyperbola, and the general equation of the second degree, treated by means of rectangular, oblique and polar co-ordinates.

*Differential Calculus* : Differentiation, successive differentiation, development of functions, indeterminate forms, partial differential co-efficients, maxima and minima for a single variable, tangents and normals to curves, asymptotes, multiple points on curves, envelopes, convexity, concavity, points of inflexion, radius of curvature, evolutes, curve tracing.

*Integral Calculus* : General methods of integration, standard forms, integration by parts, formulæ of reduction, rectification of curves, quadrature, surfaces and volumes of solids of revolution.

*Dynamics* : Motion in a straight line, mass momentum, collision, force, work, energy, power, composition of velocities and accelerations, coplanar forces, point,

forces on a rigid body, parallel forces, centre of gravity, machines, friction, oblique impact, projectiles, motion in a circle under central force, simple harmonic motion, pendulum.

*Hydrostatics* : Fluid pressure, pressure on immersed surfaces, specific gravity, properties of gases, machines depending upon fluid pressure.

*There will be three Question-papers.*

### Physics.

The examination in Physics shall consist of two papers and a *practical* examination.

The following syllabus is prescribed :—

#### *General Properties of Matter—*

Law of Gravitation. Elementary cases of attraction, *e.g.*, attractions of a sphere and spherical shell on internal and external points, attraction of a disc and attraction of any closed surface on a point just outside. Definition of Potential and its determination in simple cases. Definition of Equipotential surface and lines of force, and elementary propositions connected therewith. Definition of Elasticity. HOOKE'S Law and determination of YOUNG'S Modulus. Definition of Moments of Inertia and Radius of Gyration. Calculation of Moments of Inertia of a sphere about any axis, and of a cylinder about axis perpendicular to or parallel to axis of cylinder. BOYLE'S Law. Air-pump. Vibration of simple pendulum and simple harmonic motion.

*Sound—*

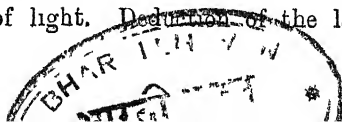
Nature of sound waves, determination of velocity of sound and its connection with the elasticity and density of the medium. DOPPLER'S principle. Reflection and refraction of sound. Methods of determining the frequency and wave-lengths of notes. Interference of sound waves. Vibrations of strings and columns of air. Experimental methods of analysing complex sounds. LISSAJOU'S figures. Application of the equation  $y = a \cos \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} (vt - x)$  to problems in interference.

*Heat—*

Construction and theory of thermometers. Co-efficients of expansion and their variation with temperature. Unit of heat and calorimetry. Specific heat. Latent heat. Vapour pressures and their determination. Radiant heat. Its reflection, refraction, absorption and emission. Conductivity. Determination of co-efficients of conductivity. Indicator diagrams. CARNOT'S Heat engine. First and second laws of Thermo-dynamics. CARNOT'S function and THOMSON'S scale of temperature. Determination of mechanical equivalent of heat.

*Light—*

Determination of the velocity of light. Elementary mathematical formulæ relating to the reflection and refraction of light. Mirrors. Lenses. Dispersion and spectrum analyses. The construction of achromatic lenses. Undulatory theory of light. Rectilinear propagation of light. Deduction of the laws



of reflection and refraction. Interference of light. NEWTON'S rings, and colours of thin plates. Diffraction. Double refraction in uniaxal crystals. Plane, circularly and elliptically polarised light. Interference of polarised light. Rotation of plane of polarisation.

### *Magnetism—*

Method of drawing lines of magnetic force. Magnetic potential. Action of one magnet on another placed broadside or endways. Determination of magnetic moments, horizontal component of Earth's magnetic force, and the dip. Magnetic induction. Co-efficients of magnetisation and induction. Permeability. Diamagnetism.

### *Electricity—*

Proof of the law of Electrical repulsion. Specific inductive capacity. THOMPSON'S quadrant and absolute electrometers. Calculation of potential capacity and energy in simple cases. Frictional and inductive machines. The Electric current. Galvanometer. Determination of resistances. OHM'S Law. JOULE'S Law. Determination of electromotive force and internal resistance of batteries. Properties of a conjugate system of conductors. Electrolysis and electro-chemical equivalents. Thermo-electrical currents. PELTIER and THOMSON'S effects. Electro-magnetism. Electromotive force produced in conductors by altering the magnetic field surrounding them. Co-efficients of mutual and self-induction. RHUMKORFF'S coil: Elementary theory of dynamo. Units. Electrostatic and electro-magnetic,

Definitions of COULOMB, AMPERE, VOLT, FARAD, OHM, WATT and JOULE.

The *Practical* examination will be in the following experiments from GLAZE BROOK and SHAW'S *Practical Physics*:—Nos. 1, 3, 4, 7—10, 12, 13, 15—17, 20, 22, 24, 26, 27. 29, 30, 32—34, 36—40, 48, 49, 51—54, 56 57, 62, 69—78, 80.

The following books may be consulted :—

MAXWELL : Matter and Motion.

DANIELL : Principles of Physics.

DESCHANEL : Natural Philosophy.

GANOT : Natural Philosophy.

MAXWELL : Theory of Heat.

PRESTON : Theory of Heat.

DRAPER : Heat.

GLAZE BROOK : Heat and Light.

EVERETT : Vibratory Motion and Sound.

BARNES'S *Practical Acoustics*.

EMMAGE : Light.

GLAZE BROOK : Physical Optics.

PRESTON : Theory of Light.

S. P. THOMPSON : Electricity and Magnetism.

FOSTER and ATKINSON : Electricity and Magnetism.

J. J. THOMSON : *Elements of the Mathematical Theory of Electricity and Magnetism*.



GLAZE BROOK and SHAW : Practical Physics.

EDSER : Heat (Macmillan).

### Chemistry.

The examination in Chemistry shall consist of two papers and a *practical* examination.

The following syllabus is prescribed :—

A.—Elements, compounds, mixtures, solutions, chemical action, symbols, formulæ, nomenclature, law of chemical combination, equivalents.

Outline of elementary crystallography.

The Atomic Theory, GAY LUSSAC'S Law, AVOGADRO'S Law, DULONG and PETIT'S Law. Determination of Atomic and Molecular weights, Isomorphism, Dimorphism, Isodimorphism, etc., Chemical notation, Valency, Graphic formulæ, chemical equations, calculation of formulæ, and percentage composition. Compound radicals. Theories of dissociation in gases and liquids. Chemical affinity. Influence of heat and light on Chemical affinity, Allotropy, Isomerism, Electrolysis. FARADAY'S Law, Diffusion, Dialysis, Catalysis, Combustion, Flame, Luminosity, Elements of Thermochemistry, Outlines of spectrum analysis.

Distinction between metals and non-metals, alloys, acids, bases, salts and anhydrides. The constitution of salts. The Periodic Law and the study of the elements on the periodic system.

A fairly complete knowledge of the modes of occurrence, methods of preparation, properties, uses, and

general characters of the following non-metals, their allotropic modifications, and their principal compounds:—Hydrogen, Chlorine, Fluorine, Bromine, Iodine, Oxygen, Sulphur, Boron, Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Arsenic, Carbon, Silicon and Argon: also Selenium, Tellurium, Gallium, Rubidium, Cæsium, so far as to determine their location in LOTHAR MEYER'S or MENDELJEFF'S tables.

A general knowledge of the methods of preparation, properties and uses of the following metals and their principal salts:—Sodium, Potassium, Ammonium, Lithium, Silver, Calcium, Barium, Strontium, Magnesium, Zinc, Copper, Mercury, Cadmium, Gold, Lead, Tin, Platinum, Aluminium, Antimony, Bismuth, Chromium, Manganese, Iron, Nickel, Cobalt.

A knowledge of the methods used in the preparation of the more important acids, salts, etc., employed in arts and manufactures; and also of the metallurgy of Iron, Copper, Lead, Silver, Gold, Mercury, and Platinum.

*B.—Practical work.*

1. Analysis by wet and dry processes. The substance to be analysed may contain two bases and two acids, and shall be confined to the following metals and acid radicals:—Silver, Mercury, Lead, Copper, Arsenic, Antimony, Bismuth, Tin, Cadmium, Zinc, Iron, Manganese, Aluminium, Chromium, Nickel, Cobalt, Strontium, Barium, Calcium, Magnesium, Sodium, Potassium, Ammonium, Hydrogen. Chlorides, Iodides, Bromides, Fluorides, Sulphides, Nitrites, Sulphites, Cyanides,

Acetates, Oxalates, Phosphates, Chlorates, Sulphates, Nitrates, Carbonates, Borates, Chromates.

2. The preparation of and the recognition of Oxygen, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, Chlorine, Allotropic modifications of Sulphur, Carbon-monoxide, Carbon-dioxide, Marshgas, Ammonia, Hydrochloric acid, Nitric acid, Sulphur-dioxide, Sulphuretted Hydrogen, Nitrous oxide, Nitric oxide.

Preparation of simple salts involving no special difficulty, and use of no special apparatus.

The following books may be consulted :—

NEWTN : Inorganic Chemistry.

ROSCOE and SCHORLEMMER : Treatise on Chemistry, Vol. I and Vol. II (parts I and II).

WATT : Inorganic Chemistry.

WURTZ : Chemical Theory.

REMSEN : Principles of Chemical Theory.

HILL : Practical Chemistry.

THORPE and MUIR : Qualitative Analysis.

FENTON : Notes on Qualitative Analysis.

JONES : Junior Course of Practical Chemistry.

CHAPMAN JONES : Practical Inorganic Chemistry for advanced Students.

Muir College Tables for Qualitative Analysis.

ROSCOE and HARDEN : Inorganic Chemistry for advanced Students.

PATTISON MUIR and SLATER : Elementary Chemistry.

WHITLEY : Chemical Calculations.

SHENSTONE: Inorganic Chemistry.

RAMSAY: Modern Chemistry, Parts I and II (Temple Cyclopædia series).

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FIRST EXAMINATION FOR THE D.Sc, 1905.

**Mathematics.**

The subjects of examination are—

*Analytical Solid Geometry.*

The following text-books are suggested :—

SMITH'S Solid Geometry or the corresponding portions of FROST'S Solid Geometry.

*Elementary Differential Equations, including equations of the first order, similar equations with constant co-efficients of any order and partial differential equations of the first order and first degree.*

EDWARD'S Integral Calculus and FORSYTH'S Differential Equations may be consulted.

*Dynamics of a Particle.*

TAIT and STEELE or WILLIAMSON and TARLETON may be consulted.

*Rigid Dynamics in two Dimensions.*

As in the first four Chapters of ROUPE.

The examination will consist of two papers as follows :—

1. Solid Geometry and Elementary Differential Equations.

2. Dynamics of a Particle and Rigid Dynamics in two Dimensions.

**Physics.**

The subjects of examination are—

*Properties of Matter.*

*Heat.*

*Sound.*

The scope of the examination is approximately indicated by the following text-books :—

TAIT : Properties of Matter.

MAXWELL : Theory of Heat.

PRESTON : Theory of Heat.

GANOT : Physics (part relating to sound);

*or*

DESCHANEL : Physics ( do. do. ).

BARNES'S Practical Acoustics.

The following may also be consulted :—

KELVIN : Popular Lectures and Addresses, Vol. I.

FOURIER : Theory of Heat.

STONE : On Sound.

DONKIN : Acoustics.

HELMHOLTZ : Sensations of Tone, Parts I and II.

Papers bearing on the subjects of the examination given in *Nature*, the *Philosophical Magazine*, or the *Transactions of the Royal Society*.

*Practical Examination.*

Quantitative Demonstrations of the subjects of the examination as in—

STEWART and GEE : Elementary Practical Physics, Vol. I.

SHAW : Practical Work at the Cavendish Laboratory ; Heat.

BARNES'S Practical Acoustics.

The following may also be consulted :—

PICKERING : Physical Manipulation.

GLAZEBROOK and SHAW : Practical Physics.

LOUDON and MCLENNAN : Experimental Physics.

NICHOLS : Laboratory Manual of Physics, Vol. II.

OSTWALD : Physico-Chemical Measurements.

KOHLKAUSCH : Physical Measurements.

Papers in Scientific Publications as above.

Two papers as follows :—

I.—Heat.

II.—Properties of Matter and Sound.

### *Chemistry.*

The subjects of examination are—

#### *Inorganic Chemistry.*

The following may be consulted :—

NEWTH : Inorganic Chemistry.

RAMSAY : A System of Inorganic Chemistry.

ROSCOE and SCHORLEMMER : Treatise on Chemistry,  
Vol. I and Vol. II (Parts I and II).

#### *Organic Chemistry.*

The following may be consulted :—

REMSEN : Organic Chemistry.

BERNTHSEN : Organic Chemistry.

*Theoretical and Historical Chemistry*, as in—

REMSEN: Principles of Chemical Theory.

MEYER: Modern Theories of Chemistry.

WURTZ: Atomic Theory; History of Chemical Theory.

*Practical Chemistry*—Inorganic, Qualitative and Quantitative.

The following may be consulted :—

VALENTIN: Qualitative Analysis.

CLOWES and COLEMAN: Quantitative Analysis.

Two papers as follows :—

I.—Inorganic Chemistry.

II.—Organic Chemistry.

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SECOND EXAMINATION FOR THE D.Sc., 1905.

**Mathematics.**

The subjects of examination are—

*Algebra and Trigonometry with Elements of Theory of Functions*, as in CHRYSTAL'S *Algebra* and HOBSON'S *Trigonometry*.

*Analytical Statics.*

Either ROUTH'S *Statics* or MINCHIN'S *Statics* is recommended.

*Dynamics of a Particle.*

TAIT and STEELE'S *Dynamics of a Particle* or WILLIAMSON and TARLETON'S *Dynamics* may be consulted.

*Rigid Dynamics.*

As in the first volume of ROUTH'S Rigid Dynamics. MACH'S Science of Mechanics is also recommended.

*Differential Calculus.*

*Integral Calculus.*

*Differential Equations.*

*Elements of the Calculus of Variations.*

*Analytical Plane Geometry.*

*Analytical Solid Geometry.*

A more thorough knowledge of those subjects which have been taken in previous examinations will now be required.

The examination will consist of five papers as follows:—

1. Algebra and Trigonometry, with Elements of Theory of functions of a complex variable.
2. Analytical Statics and Dynamics of a Particle.
3. Rigid Dynamics.
4. Differential and Integral Calculus and Differential Equations with Elements of the Calculus of Variations.
5. Co-ordinate Geometry of two and three Dimensions.

**Physics.**

The subjects of examination are—

*Light.*

*Magnetism.*

*Electricity.*



The scope of the examination is approximately indicated by the following text-books :—

PRESTON : Theory of Light.

FOSTER and ATKINSON : Elementary Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism ;

J. J. THOMSON : Elements of the Mathematical Theory of Electricity and Magnetism ;

or

the corresponding parts of GRAY'S Theory and Practice of Absolute Measurements in Electricity and Magnetism.

The following may also be consulted :—

GORDON : Electricity and Magnetism.

J. J. THOMSON : Recent Researches in Electricity and Magnetism.

HERTZ : Electric Waves.

Papers in Scientific Publications as for the First D.Sc.

Four papers as follows :—

I.—Light.

II.—Electricity and Magnetism.

III.—Electricity and Magnetism.

IV.—General paper on the more advanced parts of the subjects prescribed for the First and Second D.Sc. Examinations.

#### *Practical Examination.*

Quantitative Demonstrations of the subjects of the examination, as in—

GLAZEBROOK : Physical Optics.

STEWART and GEE: Elementary Practical Physics,  
Vol. II.

The following may also be consulted:—

HENDERSON: Practical Electricity and Magnetism.

MASCART and JOUBERT: Electricity and Magnetism,  
Vol. II.

NICHOLS: Laboratory Manual of Physics, Vol. II  
Papers in Scientific Publications as above.

### Chemistry.

The subjects of examination are—

#### *Inorganic Chemistry.*

Special attention should be paid to recent work.

#### *Organic Chemistry.*

The following may be consulted:—

BERNTSEN: Organic Chemistry.

RICHTER: Organic Chemistry.

#### *Theoretical and Historical Chemistry.*

The following may be consulted:—

OSTWALD: Outlines of General Chemistry.

NERNST: Theoretical Chemistry.

E. VON MEYER: History of Chemistry.

TILDEN: A Short History of the Progress of Scientific  
Chemistry.

LADENBURG: History of Chemistry. (Translated by  
Dobbin.)

LEHFELDT: Theoretical and Physical Chemistry.

WALKER: Introduction to Physical Chemistry.

SCHORLEMMER: Rise and Development of Organic Chemistry.

WATT'S Dictionary of Chemistry (new edition).

Four papers as follows:—

I.—Advanced Inorganic and General Chemistry.

II.—Organic Chemistry.

III.—Organic Chemistry.

IV.—Theoretical and Historical Chemistry.

*Practical Chemistry.*

Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis, with Organic Analysis and Preparations involving no special difficulty.

The following may be consulted:—

LASSAR COHN: Organic Chemistry.

BERNTSEN: Organic Chemistry.

RICHTER: Organic Chemistry.

GEORGE: Practical Organic Chemistry.

VALENTIN: Qualitative Analysis.

CLOWES and COLEMAN: Quantitative Analysis.

COHEN: Practical Organic Chemistry.

Some knowledge of the more important papers to be found in the *Journal of the Chemical Society* or the *Transactions of the Royal Society* will also be required.

## THIRD EXAMINATION FOR THE D.Sc., 1905.

**Mathematics.**

The examination will be in one of the following groups of subjects:—

I.—*Elliptic Functions and Differential Equations.*

II.—*Geometrical Optics, Descriptive Astronomy—Lunar and Planetary Theory.*

III.—*Higher Rigid Dynamics, Hydrostatics and Hydro-Dynamics.*

IV.—*Theory of Potential with application to Electricity and Magnetism, FOURIER'S Series and Spherical Harmonics.*

V.—*Theory of Elasticity and Physical Optics.*

The examination will consist of two papers. The candidate will also be required to submit a dissertation embodying original work in some portion of the selected group.

The group selected by the candidate must be notified to the Registrar at least nine months before the date of the examination.

**Physics.**

The examination will be in one of the subjects prescribed for the First and Second D.Sc. Examinations.

The examination will consist of two papers. The candidate will also be required to submit a dissertation

embodying original work in some portion of the selected subject, at least three months before the date of the examination.

The subject selected by the candidate must be notified to the Registrar at least nine months before the date of the examination.

#### Chemistry.

The examination will be in one of the subjects prescribed for the First and Second D.Sc. Examinations.

The examination will consist of two papers. The candidate will also be required to submit a dissertation embodying original work in some portion of the selected subject, at least three months before the date of the examination.

The subject selected by the candidate must be notified to the Registrar at least nine months before the date of the examination.

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#### M.A. EXAMINATION, 1905.

The subjects of examination are—

- I.—Languages. Any one of the following, *viz.*,  
English, Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, Latin,  
Greek, Hebrew.
- II.—Mental and Moral Science.
- III.—Mathematics.

IV.—Physics.

V.—Chemistry.

VI.—History, Political Economy, and Jurisprudence.

**English.**

There will be *eight* papers set, *viz*, seven papers on the prescribed course, and the *eighth*, an *Essay*.

*N.B.*—Candidates must take up Groups I, II, III, IV, VII, and either Va and VIa, or Vb and VIb.

*I.—General Section : Poetry (Chaucer to the death of Wordsworth) :—*

CHAUCER : Prologue.

SPENSER ; Faerie Queene, Book I.

DRYDEN : Absalom and Achitophel, 2 parts.

POPE : Essay on Man.

WORDSWORTH : Selection in Ward's English Poets, Vol. IV.

*II.—General Section : Prose (Tudor to Early Victorian) :—*

MORE : Utopia.

BACON : Essays.

ADDISON : 'Spectator' Papers (Selection, Clarendon Press).

SHERIDAN : Rivals.

LAMB : Essays of Elia (Selection, Macmillan & Co.)

*III.—General Section : Shakespeare and Milton :—*

SHAKESPEARE : Hamlet, Antony and Cleopatra,  
As You Like It.

MILTON : Samson Agonistes, Comus, and Sonnets.

*IV.—Special Subject : Tennyson :—*

The Princess, In Memoriam, Idylls of the King, and  
Selection in Vol. IV of Ward's English Poets.

Memoir of Alfred Lord Tennyson, by his Son.

STOPFORD BROOKE : Tennyson.

BRADLEY : In Memoriam.

*Va.—(To be studied in connexion with the Special  
Subjects specified in IV) : Nineteenth Century  
Prose :—*

CARLYLE : Heroes.

THACKERAY : Vanity Fair.

RUSKIN : Sesame and Lilies.

MATTHEW ARNOLD : Literature and Dogma.

*Or Vb.—Historical Grammar of the English Language.*

*N. B.*—Candidates offering Vb must also offer VIb.

*VIa.—(To be studied in connexion with the Special Sub-  
jects specified in IV) : Nineteenth Century Poetry :—*

WARD : English Poets, Vol. IV (Wordsworth, Cole-  
ridge, Southey, Scott, Campbell, Byron, T.  
Moore, Shelley, Keats, Landor, T. Hood, Eliz.  
Barrett Browning, R. Browning, Matthew Arnold,  
Tennyson).

*Or VIb.—Anglo-Saxon.*

*N. B.*—Candidates offering VIb must also offer Vb.

## VII.—History.

GREEN : History of the English People, (from A.D. 1461 onwards).

OMAN : England in the Nineteenth Century.

N.B.—Candidates must show a competent knowledge of the History of English Literature in all periods covered above, both in the General and in the Special Sections. The following works are recommended as indicating the standard of knowledge required :—

TAINE : History of English Literature (*Introduction only*).

HAMILTON THOMPSON : History of English Literature (*Chapter II only : Chaucer*).

SAINTSBURY : Elizabethan Literature.

GOSSE : Eighteenth Century Literature.

SAINSBURY : Nineteenth Century Literature.

## Sanskrit

Rigveda, Peterson's University Selections.

Bhagavadgita, text only.

SUDRAKA : Mricchhakatika.

BHAVABHUTI : Malatimadhava.

VISAKHADATTA : Mudrarakshasa.

VANABHATTA : Kadambari-Purvabhaga.

MAMMATA : Kavyaprakasa.

Sahityadarpana, Chapter VI.

Katha Upanishad with Sankaracharya's Bhashya.



**VYASA and SANKARA :** Vedanta Sutras with Sankara's Bhashya, Adhy. I, Pada I, Sutras 1—4 inclusive, and Adhy. II. Padas 1 and 2.

**PRASASTAPADA :** Padarthadharmasamgraha, commonly known as Vaiseshibhashya Mūla only.

**VACHASPATI MISRA :** Samkhyatattva Kaumudi.

**NAISHADHA :** Canto 17.

**MUIR :** Sanskrit Texts, Vols. I and II.

The outlines of the History of Sanskrit Literature as in WEBER or in the Introduction to LANMAN'S Sanskrit Reader, or any similar work.

As an alternative to the Samkhyatattva Kaumudi and the Padarthadharmasamgraha, candidates may offer CUNNINGHAM'S *Corpus Inscriptionum*.

(Sanskrit must be written in the Devanagari character only.)

#### Arabic.

Maqámáte Harírí.

Muqaddamat-ul-Qamsús.

Divane Hamása.

Divane Mutanabbi.

Sabae Muallaqát.

Qasidæ Banate Suad.

Kafia and Shafia.

Mukhtasar-ul-Maání.

Muhit-ud Dair.

A general knowledge of the literary history of Arabia down to the time of Mutanabbi.

## Persian.

Ain Akbari—Description of India and the Emperor Akbar's Precepts.	آئین اکبري—بيان هندوستان و دلاور گفتار شهشاهي *
Vaqáya Nemat Khan Ah.	وقایع نعمت خان عالي *
Akhláqe Náseri.	اخلاق ناصري *
Seh Nasre Zuhuri.	سه نشر ظهري *
Abul Fazal.	ابوالفضل *
Shahnamæ Firdausi.	شاه نامه فردوسي *
Qasaed Zahir Faryabi.	قصائد ظهير فاريابي *
Divane Hafiz.	ديوان حافظ *
Qasaed Khaqani.	قصائد خاقاني *
Hadaequl Balaghat.	حدائق البلاغت *
Meyarul Ashaar.	معيار الأشعار *

## Intermediate and B.A. Arabic Courses.

Persian History and general literature, and Arabic as far as is necessary for understanding Arabic quotations and allusions.

## Latin.

PLAUTUS: Trinummus; Aulularia.

CATULLUS.

LUCRETIUS: De Rerum Natura.

VIRGIL: Georgics, Æneid.

HORACE: Satires and Epistles and Ars Poetica.

JUVENAL: Satires.

SALLUST: Bellum Catilinarium.

CICERO: The Letters; De Finibus; De Oratore; The Orations against Verres.

TACITUS : The Annals.

QUINTILIAN : Instituti Oratoria.

### *History.*

MOMMSEN : Roman History, translated by W. P. DICKSON.

### *Greek.*

HOMER : Iliad, Books I—VI ; Odyssey, Books I—IV.

PINDAR : The Olympian and Pythian Odes.

ÆSCHYLUS : Prometheus Vincetus ; Agamemnon ; Persæ.

SOPHOCLES : Œdipus Tyrannus ; Electra ; Philoctetes.

EURIPIDES : Medea ; Hecuba ; Iphigenia in Aulide.

ARISTOPHANES : Clouds ; Frogs ; Birds.

THEOCRITUS : Idyls.

HERODOTUS : Books I, II, and VII.

THUCYDIDES : Books I, IV, and VI.

DEMOSTHENES : Philippic Orations ; Orations against Leptines and Meidias.

PLATO : Gorgias ; Protagoras ; Symposium ; Republic, Books I—IV.

ARISTOTLE : Ethics.

### *History.*

CURTIUS : History of Greece.

### *Hebrew.*

Judges.

Nehemiah.

Ezra.

Esther.

Ecclesiastes.

Job.

Psalms.

Proverbs.

Isaiah.

Jeremiah.

Ezekiel.

Daniel.

*Syriac.*

The Gospel according to St. Luke and the Acts of the Apostles in the Peshito version.

*History.*

ROBERTSON SMITH: Old Testament in the Jewish Church.

EWALD: History and Antiquities of Israel.

*Philosophy.*

There will be *five* papers set, *viz.*, *four* on the prescribed course, and the *fifth*, an *Essay* on some philosophical question.

*Mental and Moral Science.*

PLATO: Republic (in an English translation, either JOWETT'S or DAVIES and VAUGHAN'S).

ARISTOTLE: Nicomachean Ethics. (Translated by PETERS or WILLIAMS.)

KANT: Critique of Pure Reason. (Translated by MAX MÜLLER.)

BERKELEY: Principles of Human Knowledge.

HUME: Inquiry concerning Human Understanding and Inquiry concerning the Principles of Morals.

GREEN: Prolegomena to Ethics.

SETH: Scottish Philosophy.

WARD: Psychology. (Reprint of article "Psychology" from *Encyc. Brit.*)

SIGWART: Logic. (Translated by DENDY, 2 Vols.) Parts prescribed are—

Vol. I.—Introduction and pages 1—175, 245—374.

Vol. II.—Introduction and pages 181—418.

WEBER: History of Philosophy. (Translated by THILLY.)

**History.**

There will be six papers set.

**I. *Political Philosophy*—**

ARISTOTLE'S Politics.

HOBBS'S Leviathan.

LOCKE'S Essays on Civil Government.

J. S. MILL'S Liberty.

**II. *Political Economy and Economic History*—**

MILL'S Political Economy.

MARSHALL'S Principles of Economics (Book V, Chapters 2 to 5 inclusive; Book VI, Chapters 1 to 8 inclusive).

THOROLD ROGERS' Six Centuries of Work and Wages.

**III. *English Constitutional History*—**

TASWELL-LANGMEAD'S Constitutional History.

**IV. *Either A.*—Greek History to 146 B.C.;**

*or B.*—Mediæval European History (from 476 A.D. to 1453 A.D.);

*or C.*—Indian History: The Moghul Period.

**V. *Either A.*—Roman History up to 476 A.D.;**

*or B.*—Modern European History from 1453 A.D.;

*or C.*—Indian History: The Mahratta Period.

**VI. *Either A.*—One of the following Special Subjects:—**

(i) The Roman Provinces.

(ii) The Renaissance.

(iii) The French Revolution.

(iv) The Economic History of the N.-W. P. in the 19th Century.

*Or B.*—An original Thesis.

*N.B.*—The following books are recommended for papers  
IV, V and VI :—

*IV A.—Greek History to 146 B.C.*

OMAN : History of Greece.

BURY : History of Greece to the death of Alexander.

GREENIDGE : Greek Constitutional History.

*The following also may be consulted :—*

GROTE : History of Greece.

HERODOTUS : Books V—IX (Bohn's edition).

THUCYDIDES (translated by Jowett).

MAHAFFY : Survey of Greek Civilisation.

WARDE FOWLER : City State of the Greeks and  
Romans.

BECKER : Charicles.

GOW : Companion to School Classics.

*IV B.—Mediæval History, 476—1453.*

GIBBON : Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire.

BRYCE : Holy Roman Empire.

THATCHER and SCHWILL : Europe in the Middle Ages.

MAITLAND : Dark Ages.

J. COTTER MORISON : Life of St. Bernard.

*The following also may be consulted :—*

MILMAN : Latin Christianity.

HALLAM : Middle Ages.

CHURCH : Beginning of the Middle Ages.

*IV C.—Indian History, Moghul Period.*

ELPHINSTONE : History of India (Books VI—XI).

LANE POOLE : Aurungzebe (Rulers of India).

*The following also may be consulted :—*

ELLIOR : Historians, Vol. IV, pp 218—287.  
Vol V, pp. 177—476.  
Vol. VII.

FERISHTAH (translated by BRIGGS), Vol. I., p. 189 to end.  
AIN-I-AKBARI.

*V.A.—Roman History to 476 A.D.*

MERIVALE : General History of Rome.  
IHNE : Early Rome.  
BARING-GOULD : Tragedy of the Cæsars.

*The following also may be consulted :—*

GIBBON : Decline and Fall of the ~~Empire~~, Emp' (ed. BURY).  
BURY : Later Roman Empire.  
TACITUS : Annals and Histories (translated by CHURCH and BRODRIBB).  
WARDE FOWLER : City State.  
BECKER : Gallus.  
GOW : Companion to School Classics.

*VB.—Modern European History, from 1453.*

LODGE : Modern Europe.  
SEEBOHM : Protestant Revolution.  
BRYCE : Holy Roman Empire.  
SEELEY : Growth of British Policy.

*The following also may be consulted :—*

J. H. ROSE : Life of Napoleon I.  
GARDINER : Thirty Years' War.  
FYFFE : Modern Europe.

*VC.—History of India, Mahratta Period.*

GRANT-DUFF : History of the Mahrattas.

KEENE : Fall of the Moghul Empire.

KEENE : Madhava Rao Sindhia.

*The following also may be consulted :—*

OWEN : Wellesley and Wellington's Indian Despatches.

The Cornwallis Correspondence.

WILKS : Mysore.

MALLESON : French in India.

*VIA (i). The Roman Provinces.*

MOMMSEN : The Roman Provinces.

ARNOLD : Government of the Roman Provinces.

CICERO : Verrine Orations (translation in BOHN'S Library).

BRYCE : Studies in History and Jurisprudence, Vol. I, Essays I and II.

*(ii) The Renaissance.*

RANKE : Latin and Teutonic Nations.

BURCKHARDT : The Renaissance (Parts I to V inclusive).

SISMONDI : The Italian Republics (Chapters XI to XV inclusive).

MACHIAVELLI : The Prince (BURD'S edition).

SYMONDS : Age of the Despots.

JOHNSON : Europe in the Sixteenth Century (the portion covering the same period as Ranke).



*The following also may be consulted :—*

DRAPER : Intellectual Development of Europe, Vol. II  
(Chapters dealing with change of beliefs owing to  
geographical and astronomical discoveries, etc.)

VILLARI : Machiavelli, etc.

MACAULAY : Essay on Machiavelli.

MORLEY : Romanes Lecture.

ROBERTSON : History of Charles V (introductory  
survey, etc., 3rd sect.)

CREIGHTON : History of the Papacy.

SYMONDS : Revival of Learning, Chapter I.

(iii) *The French Revolution.*

DE TOCQUEVILLE : L'Ancien Régime.

TAINE : L'Ancien Régime.

A. YOUNG : Travels in France.

MORSE-STEPHENS : History of the French Revolution. {

J. MORLEY : Essays on Turgot and Robespierre.

BURKE : Reflections on the French Revolution.

MORSE-STEPHENS : Revolutionary Europe (to 1795) }

*The following also may be consulted :—*

J. J. ROUSSEAU : Social Contract.

J. MORLEY : Rousseau, Diderot and the Encyclopæ-  
dists, Voltaire.

MIGNET : The Revolution.

TAINE : French Revolution.

CARLYLE : The French Revolution.

MORSE-STEPHENS : The Orators of the French Revolu-  
tion (Robespierre and Girondists).

(iv) *Economic History of the N.-W.-P. in the 19th Century.*

Prices and Wages in British India (Issue of the current year), *Government Printing Office, Calcutta.*

The Census Report (N.-W. P. and Oudh only).

Statistical Abstract relating to British India (Issue of the current year), *Eyre & Spottiswoode, London.*

Report on the Famine of 1860-61 in the N.-W.P. by Colonel Baird Smith.

Report of the Indian Famine Commission, 1880.

Report on the Famine of 1896-97, *published in N.-W. P. Government Gazette, November 27th, 1897.*

Report of the Indian Law Commissioners relating to Slavery, 1841.

Land Revenue in British India, by B. H. Baden-Powell, *Clarendon Press, Oxford.*

Also, Settlement Reports (especially those published between 1860 and 1880) should be consulted. Also, Memoirs on special districts, *e.g.*, Statistical Report of the District of Budaun (1852). Also, the Imperial Gazetteer of India.

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**Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry**

The examinations in Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry for the Degree of M.A. are the same as the First and Second Examinations for the D.Sc.

## EXAMINATIONS OF 1906.

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### ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1906.

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I.—English.

II.—History and Geography.

III.—Mathematics.

IV.—A Classical Language, *viz*, one of the following :—

Sanskrit.

Arabic.

Persian.

Latin.

Greek.

Hebrew.

#### **English.**

Three papers will be set. One paper will be set from the course in Prose and Poetry prescribed below, together with a simple passage or passages of English from a book not prescribed. A second paper will be in English Grammar and Idiom; and a third paper in translation from an Indian vernacular (Urdu, Hindi, Mahratti, Gujrati, Bengali, Parbatia) or other modern language (French, German or Italian) into English; but for such translation there will be substituted English Composition in the case of any candidate whose mother-tongue is English.

A Book of Golden Deeds, by the Author of the  
"Heir of Redclyffe."

English Poems, selected by J. G. Jennings (Macmillan & Co., 1903), Part I (omitting Nos. 12, 13, 15, 18, 22, 24, 35, 37, 39, 44). The notes are not prescribed.

### History and Geography.

One paper will be set in History and one paper in Geography.

One question in map-drawing will be included in the question-paper in Geography.

*English History.*—GARDINER'S Outlines of English History.

*Indian History.*—De la FOSSE'S History of India for High Schools (Macmillan).

*Geography.*—General Geography for Indian Schools by W. H. Arden Wood (omitting chapters 1 and 2 of the Introduction, i.e., the first  $36\frac{1}{2}$  pages are omitted).

### Mathematics.

In Mathematics, one paper will be set in Arithmetic and Algebra, and a second paper in Geometry and Mensuration.

The course in Arithmetic shall be the whole of Arithmetic, including Compound Interest, Present Worth, Discount and Stocks.

The course in Algebra includes the four Simple Rules, Fractions, Proportion, Simple Equations, Extraction of Square Root, Greatest Common Measure, and Least Common Multiple.

The course in Geometry includes the first four Books of Euclid, with easy deductions, and at least one-half the questions set shall be such as can be answered from the text-book of Euclid.

The course in Mensuration includes so much as presupposes a knowledge of the first four Books of Euclid. The course in Mensuration also includes the Field Book.

#### Classical Languages.

In Classical Languages, one paper will be set in a text-book and Grammar; and a second paper in the translation into English of easy passages from a book not prescribed, and in the translation into the Classical Languages from English of easy sentences illustrating grammatical principles.

#### *Sanskrit.*

ADITYA RAM BHATTACHARYA: Selections in Prose and Poetry (omitting Vakabadha and Andhamuniputrabadha).

RAJ KRISHNA BANERJI: Upakramanika or any other elementary book in English or in Hindi covering the same ground.

*(Sanskrit must be written in the Devanagari character only.)*

*Arabic.*

SHAMS-UL-ULAMA M. SYYAD AMJAD ALI, M.A.: Selections in Arabic Prose and Poetry, together with the elements of Arabic Grammar as contained in Mizan Munsha'ib Sarf Mir and Nahv Mir.

*Persian.*

Shams-ul-ulamā M. Syād } Entrance Persian Course.  
Amjad Ali, M.A.

*Greek.*

XENOPHON: Anabasis, Books I, II, III.

SMITH: Initia Græca, Vol. I.

*Latin.*

VIRGIL: Æneid, Books IV and V.

CÆSAR: De Bello Gallico, Books IV and V.

SMITH: Principia Latina, Part I.

*Hebrew.*

The Book of Genesis.

ARNOLD: First Hebrew Book.

*French.*

(For Female Candidates.)

LA FONTAINE: Select Fables, by L. M. Moriarty (Macmillan).

SOUVESTRE: Un Philosophe sous les Toits.

*Hindi.*

(For Female Candidates)

TULSIDASA: Ramayana (Indian Press, Allahabad).  
Pages 208—213; 329—340.

HARISHCHANDRA : Harishchandra Nataka (Khadgavilas Press, Bankipur).

RAMPRASAD TEWARI : Nitisudha Tarangini (Government Press, Allahabad). Pages 1—97.

*Bengali.*

*(For Female Candidates.)*

Pushpamala of SIVANATH SASTRI (Calcutta).

Prabandha Mala of RAJANIKANTA GUPTA (Calcutta).

*Urdu.*

*(For Female Candidates.)*

Tahzeeb Unneesa (Anwar-i-Ahmadi Press, Allahabad).

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SCHOOL FINAL EXAMINATION, 1906

**English.**

As in the Entrance Examination.

**History and Geography.**

As in the Entrance Examination.

**Mathematics.**

As in the Entrance Examination.

**Urdu and Hindi.**

As under Regulation 59 (iv).

*No books to be fixed.*

RAI DURGA PRASAD : "Majmua Kaghazat Karrawai"  
for transliteration in Urdu.

### Drawing.

*Free-hand Drawing.*—Light and shade, as in MACMILLAN'S *Official Drawing Books* Nos. 10, 14, 19.

*Geometrical Drawing.*—Geometrical Drawing for Art students, by J. H. Morris, specially edited for Indian students, by William Jesse, M.A., pp. 1 to 107 (omitting pp 68 to 71).

*Free-hand Model Drawing.*—Rectilineal and curved forms in outline, and in addition simple every-day objects, such as tables, trestles, *surahis*, etc.

### Elementary Physics and Chemistry.

GREGORY and SIMMONS: *Elementary Physics and Chemistry*, first stage.

### Agriculture with Surveying.

#### *Chain Surveying.*

*I. Measurement.*—Structure and use of chains (Gunter's and 100-foot chains); Point to be kept in view in chaining; the duties of the leader and the follower; rectangular and oblique offsets; use of offset rod (latha or gatha); erecting perpendiculars with the chain only; description and use of cross-staff and optical square; methods of overcoming obstacles in the chain line, such as building, tank, swamp, etc.; use of chain angles; chaining on a slope; finding distances of inaccessible points with the chain; keeping field-book; checking by tie-lines; liability to error in chain provision for



error of chain; maximum error allowed in lineal measurement; testing chain's length by standard measuring-rods.

*II. Plotting.*—Plotting to scale; conventional representations of ground and of objects on the ground; construction and use of simple and diagonal scale; use of compasses and parallel rulers; representative fractions; copying and reduction of plans by squares.

*III. Finding areas.*—Rules of mensuration; use of area-comb (talc square).

*Agriculture.*

First Book of Agriculture for the use of Schools in Southern India, by CHARLES BENSON and C. K. SUBHA ROW (Addison & Co., Madras).

*Book-keeping by Single and Double Entry.*

DICKSEE: Book-keeping for Account-students, Pt. I (Gee & Co., London).

*Political Economy.*

Political Economy, by J. E. SYMES.

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INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION, 1906.

Every candidate will be examined in—

- and {
- (i) English and First Course of Mathematics,
  - (ii) Deductive Logic, a Classical Language, and either History or the Second Course of Mathematics; or
  - (iii) The Second Course of Mathematics, and Physics and Chemistry.

**English.**

There will be one paper in Prose, set from the prescribed course; and a second paper will be set half from the Poetry course and half from *Unseen Passages*; and a third paper will be in Translation from a vernacular into English. The translation is to be as literal as is compatible with correctness of idiom and expression. English Composition will be substituted for Translation in the case of any candidate whose mother-tongue is English.

TENNYSON: Enoch Arden.

MATTHEW ARNOLD: Sohrab and Rustum.

SOUTHEY: Life of Nelson, ed. A. F. Blaisdell (Ginn & Co., Boston and London).

CHARLOTTE YONGE: The Dove in the Eagle's Nest.

NOTE.—Grammatical questions will be asked, including Parsing, Analysis, the Sequence of Tenses, and conversion of the Direct and Indirect Forms of Speech.

**FIRST COURSE OF MATHEMATICS.****Mensuration, Algebra and Geometry.*****Mensuration:***

Mensuration of the Simpler Solids—Cylinders, parallelopipeds, prisms, pyramids, prismoids and spheres.

***Algebra:***

Quadratic equations; theory of quadratic equations and expressions; imaginary expressions, arithmetical, geometrical and harmonical progressions; permutations and combinations; binomial and exponential theorems.

**Geometry :**

The questions on Theoretical Geometry shall consist of theorems contained in the following schedule, together with questions upon these theorems, easy deductions from them, and arithmetical illustrations.

**SCHEDULE.****PROPORTIONS: *Similar Triangles.***

If a straight line is drawn parallel to one side of a triangle the other two sides are divided proportionally and the converse.

If two triangles are equiangular their corresponding sides are proportional ; and the converse.

If two triangles have one angle of the one equal to one angle of the other, and the sides about these equal angles proportional, the triangles are similar.

The internal bisector of an angle of a triangle divides the opposite side internally in the ratio of the sides containing the angle and likewise the external bisector externally.

The ratio of the areas of similar triangles is equal to the ratio of the squares on the corresponding sides.

**SECOND COURSE OF MATHEMATICS.****Trigonometry and Geometrical Conic Sections :****Trigonometry.**

*Trigonometry*, including logarithms ; methods of measuring angles ; trigonometrical ratios and the simple relations connecting them ; relation between

trigonometrical ratios of angles differing by multiples of right angles ; trigonometrical transformations ; solution of triangles ; area of a circle ; the properties of logarithms ; the use of logarithmic tables ; properties of triangles ; DeMoivre's Theorem ; Expansions of Sine and Cosine.

### Conic Sections.

Geometry of Conic Sections.

Equations to the straight line and circle.

### Deductive Logic.

The following Syllabus is prescribed :—

First Principles and Laws of Thought ; Logical use of Language, Terms, Categories and Predicables ; Formal Division and Definition ; Propositions and their Import ; Forms of Immediate Inference ; Syllogism and other varieties of Formal Reasoning ; Fallacies ; Functions of Syllogism ; Trains of Reasoning ; Demonstration and Necessary Truth.

### Classical Languages.

The Classical Language must be one of the following :—

Sanskrit.	Latin.
Arabic.	Greek.
Persian with Arabic.	Hebrew.

Sentences will be given for translation from English into the Classical Language, and from the Classical Language into English. One paper in each such language will also include questions on grammar and idiom.

*Sanskrit.*

- KALIDASA : Raghuvansa, Cantos I and II.

DASAKUMARACHARITA, pp. 1 to 37, edited by G. K. Ambardekar. (Nirnaya Sagara Press, Bombay)

APTE : Guide to Sanskrit Composition, including illustrative sentences *in larger type*.

Grammar as contained in MACDONELL'S abridged edition of MAX MÜLLER'S Grammar or in any similar book.

*(Sanskrit must be written in the Devanagari character only.)*

*Arabic.*

SHAMS-UL-ULAMA M. SYYAD AMJAD ALI, M.A. : Selections in Arabic Prose and Verse, omitting the following pieces :—Zikrul Hawatif, Annawadir, the extracts from Ibrahim Beg, Abbas Ibnul Ahuaf, and Aljawaeb. Arabic Grammar as contained in Zariri.

*Persian with Arabic.*

Intermediate Course of Persian with Arabic, by Shams-ul-Ulama M. Syiad Amjad Ali, M. A.

*Latin.*

HORACE : Odes, Books I & II.

LIVY : Book XXI.

CICERO : De Amicitia.

*Greek.*

EURIPIDES : Hecuba.

PLATO : Apology, Crito.

*Hebrew.*

Genesis.

First Book of Samuel.

Psalms I—XVIII.

*French.*

*Prose—*

MÉRIMÉE: Colomba.

COPÉE: Contes Choisis.

*Poetry—*

CORNEILLE: Cinna.

*History.*

MÉRIVALE AND PULLER: School History of Rome  
(Longmans, Green & Co.)

C. A. FYFFE: Greece (History Primer).

*Physics.*

The following Syllabus is prescribed:—

*Syllabus—*

Measurements of length, area and volume.

Comparison of weights. The balance. Methods of weighing. Mass. Density. Density relative to water. Buoyancy of liquids. Pressure at any point of a liquid. Pressure of a gas. BOYLE'S Law. Atmospheric pressure. Barometer. Water-pump. Air-pump. U-tube manometer. Siphon.

Temperature. Thermometry. Quantity of Heat. Specific Heat. Fusion. Vaporization. Condensation. Solidification. Latent Heat. Melting point Boiling point. Vapour tension. Distillation. Dilatation. Coefficients of expansion. CHARLES' LAW.

Rectilineal propagation of Light. Shadows. Pin-hole Camera.

Reflection of Light. Mirrors. Images.

Refraction of Light. Index of refraction. Prisms. Minimum deviation. Lenses. Focal lengths. Position and magnification of images. Telescope. Simple Microscope.

Dispersion. Spectroscope, Spectra.

Sound Waves. Vibration frequency. Pitch, Intensity. Vibration of stretched strings. Monochord. Relation between frequency, length, mass and tension of stretched string. Tuning fork. Velocity of sound.

Velocity of a moving body. Uniform acceleration in direction of motion. Relation between force, mass and acceleration. Unit of force. Momentum. Energy. Work. Power. Units of Work and Power. Conversion of Energy into Heat.

Condition of equilibrium of two or more forces acting at a point. Triangle and polygon of forces. Resultant of two or more forces acting at a point. Parallelogram Law.

Parallel forces acting on a rigid body. Condition of equilibrium. Resultant. Centre of gravity. Couples.

Lever. Systems of Pulleys. Screws. Mechanical advantage and efficiency of machines. Friction.

Magnets. Magnetic lines of force. Magnetization. Strength of pole. Magnetic moment. Magnetic field. Action of a magnetic field on a magnet. Earth's magnetic field.

Frictional Electricity, including its production, the nature and properties of a charge, conductors and non-conductors, the Leyden Jar, principles of simple condensers. Frictional machines, induction electrophones, electroscopes. The production of current electricity, the electro-chemical changes taking place in the commoner forms of cell, the methods of connecting cells in a battery in parallel series. Elementary ideas as to the nature of resistance, potential, and quantity of a current.

Magnetic field due to electric currents. Unit current. Measurement of currents. Static and Tangent Galvanometer.

Heating effect of currents. Electric lighting.

Electro-chemical action of currents. Electroplating.

Electro-magnets. Electric Telegraph.

The following text-books are suggested :—

WENTWORTH and HILL: Text-book of Physics (Ginn & Co., Boston).

JONES: Heat, Light and Sound.

SANDERSON: Electricity and Magnetism.

BALFOUR STEWART: Elementary Physics.

ROBINSON: Mechanics.

GLAZEBROOK: Statics, Dynamics and Hydrostatics.



**Chemistry.**

The following Syllabus is prescribed :—

*Syllabus—*

Measurements of length, volume and contents ; the use of the balance, burette, thermometer, barometer, BOYLE'S Law, CHARLES' Law, vapour tension, liquefaction and solidification, determination of melting points and boiling points, distillation and condensation.

Elementary and compound substances, mixtures, solution. chemical action, the laws of definite and multiple proportion, the determination of equivalent weights, atoms, molecules, atomic and molecular weights, vapour, density, the atomic theory and AVOGADRO'S hypothesis. combination of gases by volume, valency, diffusion.

Relation between equivalent and atomic weights, determination of atomic weights, DULONG and PETIT'S Law.

Chemical symbols, formulæ and equations ; calculations of an easy nature. Chemical change and physical change, combination, decomposition, double decomposition.

The chief physical and chemical characters, preparation and properties of the following elements and compounds, with (as far as possible) proofs of the composition of the compounds : Hydrogen, oxygen, water, natural waters, ozone, hydrogen dioxide.

Nitrogen, the atmosphere, the effects of animal and vegetable life upon its composition, ammonia, nitric

acid and nitrates, nitrous acid and nitrites, the oxides of nitrogen.

Carbon, marshgas, ethylene, acetylene, carbon-dioxide, carbon-monoxide, carbonic acid, combustion, structure of flame, coal gas, Davy lamp.

Chlorine, hydrochloric acid, the chlorides, oxides and oxyacids of chlorine.

Bromine, Iodine, their hydracids and oxyacids.

Sulphur, sulphuretted hydrogen, the oxides of sulphur, sulphuric acid and the sulphates, sulphurous acid and the sulphites.

Phosphorus, phosphoretted hydrogen, oxides of phosphorus, phosphoric acid.

Silica and silicates, Glass.

Sodium and its hydrate, chloride, nitrate, carbonate, Borax.

Potassium and its nitrate, carbonate and hydrate.

Calcium and its oxide, carbonate, sulphate and chloride.

Iron, the outlines of its metallurgy, its sulphates, chlorides and oxides.

Steel, cast-iron, wrought-iron.

Copper, the outlines of its metallurgy and its sulphate, nitrate and oxide, brass

Lead, the outlines of its metallurgy, and its chloride, sulphate and acetate.

The common uses of Zinc and Tin.

The following text-books are suggested :—

PERKIN and LEAN: Introduction to the Study of Chemistry.

ROSCOE and LUNT: Inorganic Chemistry for Beginners.

JAGO: Inorganic Chemistry (Longmans' Elementary Science Manual).

REMSEN: Inorganic Chemistry (Macmillan's Manual for Students).

PARRISH and FORSYTH: Chemistry for Organized Schools of Science.

REYNOLDS: Chemistry, Vol. I.

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#### B. A. EXAMINATION, 1906.

Every candidate for the B. A. Degree will be required to show a competent knowledge of at least three distinct branches of study. The branches recognised are—

##### GROUP I.

English.

##### GROUP II.

Philosophy, Political Economy, Mathematics and Physics.

##### GROUP III.

History, a Classical Language and Chemistry.

Every candidate must take (a) Group I; (b) a subject in Group II; and (c) a third subject, which may be chosen from either Group II or Group III.

**English.****A. 1ST OR GENERAL SECTION :—**

*(Two papers and a vivâ voce Examination.)*

*1st paper :* Unseen Passages from modern books or magazines, or newspapers, on History, Biography, Travel, etc., with grammatical questions.

*2nd paper :* An Essay, on a subject of General Interest.

*Vivâ voce :* Conversational, based on unseen passages similar to those set in the 1st paper, with grammatical questions.

**B. 2ND OR SPECIAL SECTION :**

*(2 papers.)*

*1st paper :* Questions on set books of Prose Literature, and on prescribed portions of the Literary History of English Prose.

*2nd paper :* Questions on set books of Poetry, and on prescribed portions of the History of English Poetry.

SHAKESPEARE: King Lear ; Julius Caesar ; The Merchant of Venice.

MILTON: Comus.

Selections from Tennyson, by Rowe and Webb (Macmillan).

The notes are not prescribed.

M. PATRISON: Milton (English Men of Letters Series).

BURKE: Reflections on the French Revolution (omitting the last portion, pp. 193 to end, in Selby's edition ; pp. 203 to end in Payne's edition).\*

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\* This reduction in the number of pages in Burke to take effect in the Examination of 1905 also.

MRS. CRAIK : John Halifax, Gentleman.

DOWDEN : Shakespeare Primer.

Those portions of Saintsbury's History of English Literature which deal with the authors prescribed.

### Philosophy.

#### MENTAL AND MORAL SCIENCE.

MILL : Utilitarianism.

MUIRHEAD : Ethics<sup>§</sup> (University Extension Series—3rd edition, revised and enlarged).

HOFFDING : Outlines of Psychology.

FRASER : Selections from Berkeley, 5th Ed., pages 1 to 166, together with Fraser's Introduction.

FLINT : Theism, Chapters I to IX ;

or

SIDGWICK : Outlines of the History of Ethics.

### Sanskrit.

BHAVABHUTI : Uttararama Charita.

KALIDASA : Vikramorvasi (Bombay Sanskrit Series Ed. recommended).

Grammar as contained in MAX MÜLLER'S larger Grammar, or in WHITNEY'S Sanskrit Grammar, or in KALE'S Higher Sanskrit Grammar (Bombay).

APTE'S Guide to Sanskrit Composition, including the illustrative sentences *in smaller type*.

(Sanskrit must be written in the Devanagiri character only.)

*Arabic.*

SHAMS-UL-ULAMA M. SYYAD AMJAD ALI, M.A. : Selections in Arabic Prose and Poetry.

In place of the following four pieces included in the above Selections—Tarikh-e Abul Feda, Kashful Mukhabba, Al-Jawab and An-Nahla—candidates may optionally take up the first 50 pages of Ibn Khaldun's Muqaddamat.

*Persian.*

1. Siassat Namah, by NIZAM-UL-MULK.

2. FIRDAUSI : Shah Namah.

(I) The episodes of Rustam and Suhrab, and of Rustam and Ashkabus.

(II) The Sassanid Period.

3. Selection from Qa'ani.

4. Selection from Manuchihr.

5. A'in-i-Akbari, Selections.

Candidates will be expected to write an Essay in Persian, and to answer questions on the subject-matter of the prescribed text-books.

*Latin.*

HORACE : EPISTLES, BOOKS I and II, and Ars Poetica.

CICERO : De Oratore, Book I.

TACITUS ; Annals, Book I.

NOTE.—The B A Latin Examination papers will contain passages for translation from English into Latin, and *unseen* passages for translation from Latin into English ; and one-third of the total marks will be assigned to such passages.

*Greek.*

SOPHOCLES: Philoctetes; Ajax.

PLATO: Phædo.

THUCYDIDES: Book I.

*Hebrew.*

Psalms.

Proverbs.

Isaiah.

*History.**A.—Modern European History—*

FREEMAN: General Sketch of European History  
(from 1453 A.D.)

MICHELET: Précis de l'Histoire Moderne (Summary  
of Modern History. Translated and continued  
by C. M. Simpson).

SEELEY: Growth of British Policy.

C. W. OMAN: England in the 19th Century.

*B.—Either (1) Medieval European History—*

FREEMAN: General Sketch of European History  
(from 476 A.D. to 1453 A.D.)

GUIZOT: History of Civilization in Europe.\*

THATCHER and SCHWILL: Europe in the Middle  
Ages.

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\* Questions will not be set from the "History of Civilization in France."

*Or (2) Political Science—*

SLEEY : Introduction to Political Science.

WOODROW WILSON : Historical and Practical Politics (omitting Chapters 4, 6, 7, 9 and 11).

STRACHEY : India (New and Revised Edition).  
Chapters III—XV and XVIII—XXI.

*Or (3) Indian History—*

J. C. OMAN : Great Indian Epics.

VINCENT SMITH : Asoka (Rulers of India Series).

H. G. KEENE : A Short History of Hindustan.

LYALL : Rise of the British Dominion in India.

STRACHEY : India.

**Political Economy.**

WALKER : Political Economy.

A. MARSHALL : Principles of Economics.

L. L. PRICE : A Short History of English Commerce and Industry.

J. N. KEYNES : Scope and Method of Political Economy.

**Mathematics.**

As in B.Sc.

**Physics and Chemistry.**

As in B.Sc.



**B.Sc. EXAMINATION, 1906.**

At the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science, every candidate will be examined in—

- I.—English.
- II.—Mathematics.
- III.—Physics.
- IV.—Chemistry.

**English.**

As in B A. (General Section) :—

*(Two papers and a vivâ voce Examination.)*

*1st paper* : Unseen Passages from modern books, or magazines, or newspapers, on History, Biography, Travel, etc., with grammatical questions.

*2nd paper* : An Essay, on a subject of General Interest.

*Vivâ voce* : Conversational; based on unseen passages similar to those set in the 1st paper; with grammatical questions.

**Mathematics.**

*Algebra* : Convergence and Divergence of series, Continued fractions, Partial fractions, Inequalities, Determinants.

*Trigonometry* : Inverse trigonometrical functions, DeMoivre's theorem, Summation of trigonometrical series, Hyperbolic functions, Expansion of trigonometrical functions.

*Analytical Geometry* : The straight line, circle, parabola, ellipse, hyperbola, and the general equation of the second degree, treated by means of rectangular, oblique and polar co-ordinates.

*Differential Calculus* : Differentiation, successive differentiation, development of functions, indeterminate forms, partial differential co-efficients, maxima and minima for a single variable, tangents and normals to curves, asymptotes, multiple points on curves, envelopes, convexity, concavity, points of inflexion, radius of curvature, evolutes, curve tracing.

*Integral Calculus* : General methods of integration, standard forms, integration by parts, formulæ of reduction, rectification of curves, quadrature, surfaces and volumes of solids of revolution.

*Dynamics* : Motion in a straight line, mass momentum, collision, force, work, energy, power, composition of velocities and accelerations, coplanar forces, point, forces on a rigid body, parallel forces, centre of gravity, machines, friction, oblique impact, projectiles, motion in a circle under central force, simple harmonic motion, pendulum.

*Hydrostatics* : Fluid pressure, pressure on immersed surfaces, specific gravity, properties of gases, machines depending upon fluid pressure.

*There will be three Question-papers.*

**Physics.**

The Examination in Physics shall consist of two papers and a *practical* examination.

The following Syllabus is prescribed :—

**General Properties of matter—**

Law of Gravitation. Elementary cases of attraction, e.g., attractions of a sphere and spherical shell on internal and external points, attraction of a disc and attraction of any closed surface on a point just outside. Definition of Potential and its determination in simple cases. Definition of Equipotential surface and lines of force, and elementary propositions connected therewith. Definition of Elasticity. HOOKE'S Law and determination of YOUNG'S Modulus. Definition of Moments of Inertia and Radius of Gyration. Calculation of Moments of Inertia of a sphere about any axis, and of a cylinder about axis perpendicular to or parallel to axis of cylinder. BOYLE'S Law. Air-pump. Vibration of simple pendulum and simple harmonic motion.

**Sound—**

Nature of sound waves. Determination of velocity of sound and its connection with the elasticity and density of the medium DOPPLER'S principle. Reflection and refraction of sound. Methods of determining the frequency and wave-lengths of notes. Interference of sound waves. Vibrations of strings and columns of air. Experimental methods of analysing complex sounds. LISSAJOU'S figures. Application of the equation  $y = a \cos. \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} (vt - x)$  to problems in interference.

**Heat—**

Construction and theory of thermometers. Co-efficients of expansion and their variation with temperature. Unit of heat and calorimetry. Specific heat, Latent heat. Vapour pressures and their determination. Radiant heat. Its reflection, refraction, absorption and emission. Conductivity. Determination of co-efficients of conductivity. Indicator diagrams. CARNOT'S Heat engine. First and second laws of Thermo-dynamics. CARNOT'S function and THOMSON'S scale of temperature. Determination of mechanical equivalent of heat.

**Light—**

Determination of the velocity of light. Elementary mathematical formulæ relating to the reflection and refraction of light. Mirrors. Lenses. Dispersion and spectrum analyses. The construction of achromatic lenses. Undulatory theory of light. Rectilineal propagation of light. Deduction of the laws of reflection and refraction. Interference of light. NEWTON'S rings and colours of thin plates. Diffraction. Double refraction in uniaxal crystals. Plane, circularly and elliptically polarised light. Interference of polarised light. Rotation of plane of polarisation.

**Magnetism—**

Method of drawing lines of magnetic force Magnetic potential. Action of one magnet on another placed broadside or endways. Determination of magnetic moments, horizontal component of Earth's magnetic

force, and the dip. Magnetic induction. Co-efficient of magnetisation and induction. Permeability. Diamagnetism.

*Electricity—*

Proof of the law of Electrical repulsion. Specific inductive capacity. THOMPSON'S quadrant and absolute electrometers. Calculation of potential, capacity and energy in simple cases. Frictional and inductive machines. The Electric current. Galvanometer. Determination of resistances. OHM'S Law. JOULE'S Law. Determination of electromotive force and internal resistance of batteries. Properties of a conjugate system of conductors. Electrolysis and electro-chemical equivalents. Thermo-electrical currents. PELTIER and THOMSON'S effects. Electro-magnetism. Electromotive force produced in conductors by altering the magnetic field surrounding them. Co-efficients of mutual and self-induction. RHUMKORFF'S coil : Elementary theory of dynamo. Units. Electrostatic and electro-magnetic. Definitions of COULOMB, AMPERE, VOLT, FARAD, OHM, WATT and JOULE.

The *Practical Examination* will be in the following experiments from GLAZEBROOK and SHAW'S *Practical Physics* :—Nos. 1, 3, 4, 7—10, 12, 13, 15—17, 20, 22, 24, 26, 27, 29, 30, 32—34, 36—40, 48, 49, 51—54, 56, 57, 62, 69—78, 80.

The following books may be consulted :—

MAXWELL : *Matter and Motion.*

DANIELL : *Principles of Physics.*

DESCHANEL : Natural Philosophy.

GANOT : Natural Philosophy.

MAXWELL : Theory of Heat.

PRESTON : Theory of Heat.

DRAPER : Heat.

GLAZEBROOK : Heat and Light.

EVERETT : Vibratory Motion and Sound.

BARNES'S Practical Acoustics.

EMTAGE : Light

GLAZEBROOK : Physical Optics.

PRESTON : Theory of Light.

S. P. THOMPSON : Electricity and Magnetism.

FOSTER and ATKINSON : Electricity and Magnetism.

J. J. THOMSON : Elements of the Mathematical Theory  
of Electricity and Magnetism.

GLAZEBROOK and SHAW : Practical Physics.

EDSER : Heat (Macmillan).

EDSER : Light ( Do. ).

### Chemistry.

The Examination in Chemistry shall consist of two papers and a *practical* examination

The following syllabus is prescribed :—

A.—Elements, compounds, mixtures, solutions, chemical action, symbols, formulæ, nomenclature, law of chemical combination, equivalents.

Outline of elementary crystallography.

The Atomic Theory, GAY LUSSAC'S Law, AVOGADRO'S Law, DULONG and PERIT'S Law. Determination of Atomic and Molecular weights, Isomorphism, Dimorphism, Isodimorphism, etc., Chemical notation, Valency, Graphic formulæ, chemical equations, calculation of formulæ, and percentage composition. Compound radicals. Theories of dissociation in gases and liquids. Chemical affinity. Influence of heat and light on Chemical affinity, Allotropy, Isomerism, Electrolysis. FARADAY'S Law, Diffusion, Dialysis, Catalysis, Combustion, Flame, Luminosity, Elements of Thermochemistry, Outlines of spectrum analysis.

Distinction between metals and non-metals, alloys, acids, bases, salts and anhydrides. The constitution of salts. The Periodic Law and the study of the elements on the periodic system.

A fairly complete knowledge of the modes of occurrence, methods of preparation, properties, uses, and general characters of the following non-metals, their allotropic modifications, and their principal compounds:—Hydrogen, Chlorine, Fluorine, Bromine, Iodine, Oxygen, Sulphur, Boron, Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Arsenic, Carbon, Silicon and Argon: also Selenium, Tellurium, Gallium, Rubidium, Cæsium, so far as to determine their location in LOIHAR MEYER'S or MENDELJEFF'S tables.

A general knowledge of the methods of preparation, properties and uses of the following metals and their principal salts:—Sodium, Potassium, Ammonium,

Lithium, Silver, Calcium, Barium, Strontium, Magnesium, Zinc, Copper, Mercury, Cadmium, Gold, Lead, Tin, Platinum, Aluminium, Antimony, Bismuth, Chromium, Manganese, Iron, Nickel, Cobalt.

A knowledge of the methods used in the preparation of the more important acids, salts, etc., employed in arts and manufactures; and also of the metallurgy of Iron, Copper, Lead, Silver, Gold, Mercury, and Platinum.

*B.—Practical work.*

1. Analysis by wet and dry processes. The substance to be analysed may contain two bases and two acids, and shall be confined to the following metals and acid radicals:—Silver, Mercury, Lead, Copper, Arsenic, Antimony, Bismuth, Tin, Cadmium, Zinc, Iron, Manganese, Aluminium, Chromium, Nickel, Cobalt, Strontium, Barium, Calcium, Magnesium, Sodium, Potassium, Ammonium, Hydrogen, Chlorides, Iodides, Bromides, Fluorides, Sulphides, Nitrites, Sulphites, Cyanides, Acetates, Oxalates, Phosphates, Chlorates, Sulphates, Nitrates, Carbonates, Borates, Chromates.

2. The preparation of and the recognition of Oxygen, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, Chlorine, Allotropic modifications of Sulphur, Carbon-monoxide, Carbon-dioxide, Marshgas, Ammonia, Hydrochloric acid, Nitric acid, Sulphur-dioxide, Sulphuretted Hydrogen, Nitrous oxide, Nitric oxide.

Preparation of simple salts involving no special difficulty, and use of no special apparatus.



The following books may be consulted:—

NEWTN: Inorganic Chemistry.

ROSCOE and SCHORLEMMER: Treatise on Chemistry,  
Vol. I and Vol. II (Parts I and II).

WATT: Inorganic Chemistry.

WURTZ: Chemical Theory.

REMSEN: Principles of Chemical Theory.

HILL: Practical Chemistry.

THORPE and MUIR: Qualitative Analysis.

FENION: Notes on Qualitative Analysis.

JONES: Junior Course of Practical Chemistry.

CHAPMAN JONES: Practical Inorganic Chemistry for  
advanced Students.

Muir College Tables for Qualitative Analysis.

ROSCOE and HARDEN: Inorganic Chemistry for ad-  
vanced Students.

PATITSON MUIR and SLATER: Elementary Chemistry.

WHITELY: Chemical Calculations.

SHENSTONE: Inorganic Chemistry.

RAMSAY: Modern Chemistry, Parts I and II (Temple  
Cyclopædia series).

## FIRST EXAMINATION FOR THE D.Sc., 1906.

**Mathematics.**

The subjects of Examination are—

*Analytical Solid Geometry.*

The following text-books are suggested :—

SMITH'S Solid Geometry or the Corresponding portions of FROST'S Solid Geometry.

*Elementary differential Equations, including equations of the first order, similar equations with constant co-efficients of any order and partial differential equations of the first order and first degree.*

EDWARD'S Integral Calculus and FORSYTH'S Differential Equations may be consulted.

*Dynamics of a Particle.*

TAIT and STEELE or WILLIAMSON and TABLETON may be consulted.

*Rigid Dynamics in two Dimensions.*

As in the first four Chapters of ROUTH.

The Examination will consist of two papers as follows :—

1. Solid Geometry and Elementary Differential Equations.

2. Dynamics of a Particle and Rigid Dynamics in two Dimensions.

**Physics**

The subjects of Examination are—

*Properties of Matter.*

*Heat.*

*Sound.*

The scope of the Examination is approximately indicated by the following text-books:—

POYNTING and THOMSON : *Properties of Matter.*

PRESFON : *Theory of Heat.*

POYNTING and THOMSON : *Sound.*

BARNES'S *Practical Acoustics.*

The following may also be consulted :—

FOURIER : *Theory of Heat.*

RAYLEIGH : *Theory of Sound.*

Papers bearing on the subjects of the Examination given in *Nature*, the *Philosophical Magazine* or the *Transactions of the Royal Society*.

***Practical Examination.***

Quantitative Demonstrations of the subjects of the Examination as in—

STEWART and GEE : *Elementary Practical Physics*,  
Vol. I.

SHAW : *Practical Work at the Cavendish Laboratory* ;  
*Heat.*

BARNES'S *Practical Acoustics.*

The following may also be consulted :—

PICKERING : Physical Manipulation.

GLAZE BROOK and SHAW : Practical Physics.

LOUDON and MCLENNAN : Experimental Physics.

NICHOLS : Laboratory Manual of Physics, Vol. II.

OSTWALD : Physico-Chemical Measurements.

KOHLBRAUSCH : Physical Measurements.

Papers in Scientific Publications as above.

Two papers as follows :—

I.—Heat.

II.—Properties of Matter and Sound.

### *Chemistry.*

The subjects of Examination are—

#### *Inorganic Chemistry.*

The following may be consulted :—

NEWTON : Inorganic Chemistry.

RAMSAY : A system of Inorganic Chemistry.

ROSCOE and SCHORLEMMER : Treatise on Chemistry,  
Vol. I and Vol. II (Parts I and II).

#### *Organic Chemistry.*

The following may be consulted :—

REMSEN : Organic Chemistry.

BERNTSEN : Organic Chemistry.

*Theoretical and Historical Chemistry, as in—*

REMSEN : Principles of Chemical Theory. \*

MEYER : Modern Theories of Chemistry.

WURTZ : Atomic Theory ; History of Chemical Theory.

*Practical Chemistry—Inorganic, Qualitative and Quantitative.*

The following may be consulted :—

VALENTIN : Qualitative Analysis.

CLOWES and COLEMAN : Quantitative Analysis.

Two papers as follows :—

I.—Inorganic Chemistry.

II.—Organic Chemistry.

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## SECOND EXAMINATION FOR THE D.Sc., 1906.

### Mathematics.

The subjects of Examination are—

*Algebra and Trigonometry with Elements of Theory of Functions*, as in CHRYSTAL'S *Algebra* and HOBSON'S *Trigonometry*.

### Analytical Statics.

Either ROUTH'S *Statics* or MINCHIN'S *Statics* is recommended.

### Dynamics of a Particle.

TAIT and STEELE'S *Dynamics of a Particle* or WILLIAMSON and TARLETON'S *Dynamics* may be consulted.

*Rigid Dynamics.*

As in the first volume of ROUTH'S Rigid Dynamics. MACH'S Science of Mechanics is also recommended.

*Differential Calculus.*

*Integral Calculus.*

*Differential Equations.*

*Elements of the Calculus of Variations.*

*Analytical Plane Geometry.*

*Analytical Solid Geometry.*

A more thorough knowledge of those subjects which have been taken in previous Examinations will now be required.

The Examination will consist of five papers as follows :—

1. Algebra and Trigonometry, with Elements of Theory of Functions of a Complex variable.
2. Analytical Statics and Dynamics of a Particle.
3. Rigid Dynamics.
4. Differential and Integral Calculus and Differential Equations with Elements of the Calculus of Variations.
5. Co-ordinate Geometry of two and three Dimensions.

*Physics.*

The subjects of Examination are—

*Light.*

*Magnetism.*

*Electricity.*

The scope of the Examination is approximately indicated by the following text-books :—

PRESTON : Theory of Light.

DRUDE : Optics.

J. J. THOMSON : Elements of the Mathematical Theory of Electricity and Magnetism ;

or,  
the corresponding parts of GRAY's Theory and Practice of Absolute Measurements in Electricity and Magnetism.

The following may also be consulted :—

J. J. THOMSON : Discharge of Electricity through gases, and Electrical properties of gases.

J. J. THOMSON : Recent Researches in Electricity and Magnetism.

HERTZ : Electric Waves.

Papers in Scientific Publications as for the First D.Sc.

Four papers as follows :—

I.—Light.

II.—Electricity and Magnetism.

III.—Electricity and Magnetism.

IV.—General paper on the more advanced parts of the subjects prescribed for the First and Second D.Sc. Examinations.

*Practical Examination.*

Quantitative Demonstrations of the subjects of the Examination, as in—

GLAZE BROOK : Physical Optics.

STEWART and GEE: Elementary Practical Physics,  
Vol. II.

The following may also be consulted :—

HENDERSON: Practical Electricity and Magnetism.

MASCART and JOUBERT: Electricity and Magnetism,  
Vol. II.

NICHOLS: Laboratory Manual of Physics, Vol. II.

Papers in Scientific Publications as above.

### Chemistry.

The subjects of Examination are—

#### *Inorganic Chemistry.*

Special attention should be paid to recent work.

#### *Organic Chemistry.*

The following may be consulted :—

BERNTSEN: Organic Chemistry.

RICHTER: Organic Chemistry.

#### *Theoretical and Historical Chemistry.*

The following may be consulted :—

OSTWALD: Outlines of General Chemistry.

NERNST: Theoretical Chemistry.

E. VON MEYER: History of Chemistry.

TILDEN: A short history of the Progress of Scientific  
Chemistry.

LADENBURG: History of Chemistry. (Translated by  
Dobbin.)



LEHFELDT: Theoretical and Physical Chemistry.

WALKER: Introduction to Physical Chemistry.

SCHORLEMMER: Rise and Development of Organic Chemistry.

WATT'S Dictionary of Chemistry (new edition).

Four papers as follows :—

I.—Advanced Inorganic and General Chemistry.

II.—Organic Chemistry.

III.—Organic Chemistry.

IV.—Theoretical and Historical Chemistry.

*Practical Chemistry.*

Qualitative and Quantitative Analyses, with Organic Analysis and Preparations involving no special difficulty.

The following may be consulted :—

LASSAR COHN: Organic Chemistry.

BERNTSEN: Organic Chemistry.

RICHTER: Organic Chemistry.

GEORGE: Practical Organic Chemistry.

VALENTIN: Qualitative Analysis.

CLOWES and COLEMAN: Quantitative Analysis.

COHEN: Practical Organic Chemistry.

Some knowledge of the more important papers to be found in the *Journal of the Chemical Society* or the *Transactions of the Royal Society* will also be required,

## THIRD EXAMINATION FOR THE D.Sc., 1906.

**Mathematics.**

The Examination will be in one of the following groups of subjects :—

I.—*Elliptic Functions and Differential Equations.*

II.—*Geometrical Optics, Descriptive Astronomy, Lunar and Planetary Theory.*

III.—*Higher Rigid Dynamics, Hydrostatics and Hydro-Dynamics.*

IV.—*Theory of Potential with application to Electricity and Magnetism, FOURIER'S Series and Spherical Harmonics.*

V.—*Theory of Elasticity and Physical Optics.*

The Examination will consist of two papers. The candidate will also be required to submit a dissertation embodying original work in some portion of the selected group.

The group selected by the candidate must be notified to the Registrar at least nine months before the date of the Examination.

**Physics.**

The Examination will be in one of the subjects prescribed for the First and Second D.Sc. Examinations.

The Examination will consist of two papers. The candidate will also be required to submit a dissertation embodying original work in some portion of the selected subject, at least three months before the date of the Examination.

The subject selected by the candidate must be notified to the Registrar at least nine months before the date of the Examination.

#### Chemistry.

The Examination will be in one of the subjects prescribed for the First and Second D.Sc. Examinations.

The Examination will consist of two papers. The candidate will also be required to submit a dissertation embodying original work in some portion of the selected subject, at least three months before the date of the Examination.

The subject selected by the candidate must be notified to the Registrar at least nine months before the date of the Examination.

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#### M.A. EXAMINATION, 1906.

The subjects of Examination are—

- I.—Languages. Any one of the following, *viz.*,  
English, Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, Latin,  
Greek, Hebrew.
- II —Mental and Moral Science.
- III.—Mathematics.
- IV.—Physics.
- V.—Chemistry.
- VI.—History, Political Economy, and Jurisprudence.

**English.**

There will be eight papers set, *viz.*, six papers on the prescribed course; one containing *unseen passages*; and one, an *essay*.

*N B.*—Candidates must take up Groups I, II, III, VI, and *either* IVa and Va., or IVb and Vb.

*I.—General Section: Chaucer; Spenser; Pope; Bacon; Addison.*

CHAUCER: Prologue.

SPENSER: Faerie Queen, Book I.

POPE: Essay on Man.

BACON: Essays.

ADDISON: Spectator Papers (Selection, Clarendon Press).

*II.—General Section: Shakespeare and Milton.*

SHAKESPEARE: Hamlet; Antony and Cleopatra;  
As You Like It.

MILTON: Samson Agonistes; Comus; Sonnets.

*III.—Special Subject: Tennyson.*

The Princess; In Memoriam; Idyls of the King.  
Selection in Vol. IV of Ward's English Poets.

Memoir of Alfred Lord Tennyson, by his son.

STOPFORD BROOKE: Tennyson.

BRADLEY: In Memoriam.

*IVa.—Nineteenth Century Prose:—*

LAMB: Essays of Elia (not including the Last Essays of Elia).

THACKERAY: Vanity Fair.

CARLYLE: Heroes.

RUSKIN: Sesame and Lilies.

*Or IVb—Historical Grammar of the English Language.*

*N.B.*—Candidates offering IVb. must also offer Vb.

*Va.—Nineteenth Century Poetry :—*

WARD: English Poets, Vol. IV (Wordsworth, Coleridge, Southey, Scott, Campbell, Byron, T. Moore, Shelley, Keats, Landor, T. Hood, Eliz. Barrett Browning, R. Browning, Matthew Arnold).

*Or Vb.—Anglo-Saxon.*

*N.B.*—Candidates offering Vb. must also offer IVb.

*VI.—History—*

GREEN: History of the English People, (from A.D. 1461 onwards).

OMAN: England in the 19th Century.

*N.B.*—Candidates must show a competent knowledge of the History of English Literature in all periods covered above, both in the General and in the Special sections. The following works are recommended :—

TAINE: History of English Literature (Introduction only).

SAINTSBURY: History of English Literature.

#### **Sanskrit.**

There will be six papers set :—

Rigveda, Peterson's University Selections.

Bhagavadgita, text only.

SUDRAKA: Mricchhakatika.

BHAVABHUTI: Malatimadhava.

VISAKHADATTA: Mudrarakshasa.

VANABHATTA: Kadambari-Purvabhaga.

MAMMATA: Kavyaprakasa.

Sahityadarpana, Chapter VI.

Katha Upanishad with Sankaracharya's Bhashya.

VYASA and SANKARA: Vedānta Sūtras with Sankara's Bhashya, Adhy. I, Pada I, Sūtras 1—4 inclusive, and Adhy. II, Padas 1 and 2.

PRASASTAPADA: Padārthadharmasamgraha, commonly known as Vaiseshikabhashya, Mula only.

VACHASPATI MISRA: Samkhyatattva Kaumudi.

NAISHADHA: Canto 17.

MUIR: Sanskrit Texts, Vols. I and II.

The outlines of the History of Sanskrit Literature as in WEBER or in the Introduction to LANMAN'S Sanskrit Reader, or any similar work.

As an alternative to the Samkhyatattva Kaumudi and the Padārthadharmasamgraha, candidates may offer CUNNINGHAM'S *Corpus Inscriptionum*.

(Sanskrit must be written in the Devanagiri character only.)

### Arabic.

There will be four papers set.

Maqāmāte Harīrī.

Muqaddamat-ul-Qamsūs.

Divane Hamāsa.

Divane Mutanabbi.

Sabae Muallaqāt.

Qasidæ Banate Suad.

Kafia and Shafia.

Mukhtasar-ul-Maāni.

Muhit-ud Dair.

A general knowledge of the literary history of Arabia down to the time of Mutanabbi.

## Persian.

There will be four papers set.

Ain Akbari—Description of  
India and the Emperor  
Akbar's Precepts.

آئین اکبری—بیان  
هندوستان و دلاویز  
گفتار شهیدشاهی \*

Vaqāya Nemat Khan Ali.

وقائع نعمت خان عالی \*

Akhlaqe Nāseri.

اخلاق ناصر \*

Seh Nasre Zuhuri.

سه نسر ظهوری \*

Abul Fazal.

ابوالفضل \*

Shahnamae Firdausi.

شاه نامه فردوسی \*

Qasaed Zahir Faryabi.

قصائد ظاهر فاریابی \*

Divane Hafiz.

دیوان حافظ \*

Qasaed Khaqani.

قصائد خاقانی \*

Hadaequl Balaghat.

حدائق البلاغت \*

Meyarul Ashāar.

معیار الاشعار \*

Intermediate and B.A. Arabic Courses.

Persian history and general literature, and Arabic as far as is necessary for understanding Arabic quotations and allusions.

## Latin.

There will be four papers set.

PLAUTUS: Trinummus; Aulularia.

CATULLUS.

LUCRETIUS: De Rerum Natura.

VIRGIL: Georgics, Æneid.

HORACE: Satires and Epistles and Ars Poetica.

JUVENAL : Satires.

SALLUST : Bellum Catilinarium.

CICERO : The Letters : De Finibus ; De Oratore ; The  
Orations against Verres.

TACITUS : The Annals.

QUINTILIAN : Institutio Oratoria. /

### *History.*

MOMMSEN : Roman History, translated by W.P. DICKSON.

### *Greek.*

There will be four papers set.

HOMER : Iliad, Books I—VI. ; Odyssey, Books I—IV.

PINDAR : The Olympian and Pythian Odes.

ÆSCHYLUS : Prometheus Vincit ; Agamemnon ; Persæ.

SOPHOCLES : Œdipus Tyrannus ; Electra ; Philoctetes.

EURIPIDES : Medea ; Hecuba ; Iphigenia in Aulide.

ARISTOPHANES : Clouds ; Frogs ; Birds.

THEOCRITUS : Idyls.

HERODOTUS : Books I, II, and VII.

THUCYDIDES : Books I, IV, and VI.

DEMOSTHENES : Philippic Orations ; Orations against  
Leptines and Meidias.

PLATO : Gorgias ; Protagoras ; Symposium ; Republic  
Books I—IV.

ARISTOTLE : Ethics.

### *History.*

CURTIVS : History of Greece.



**Hebrew.**

There will be four papers set.

Judges.	Psalms.
Nehemiah.	Proverbs.
Ezra.	Isaiah.
Esther.	Jeremiah.
Ecclesiastes.	Ezekiel.
Job.	Daniel.

**Syriac.**

The Gospel according to St. Luke and the Acts of the Apostles in the Peshito version.

**History.**

ROBERTSON SMITH: Old Testament in the Jewish Church.

EWALD: History and Antiquities of Israel.

**Philosophy.**

There will be *five* papers set, *viz.*, *four* on the prescribed course, and the *fifth*, an *Essay* on some philosophical question.

**Mental and Moral Science.**

PLATO: Republic (in an English translation, either JOWETT'S or DAVIES and VAUGHAN'S).

ARISTOTLE: Nicomachean Ethics. (Translated by PETERS or WILLIAMS.)

KANT: Critique of Pure Reason. (Translated by MAX MÜLLER.)

BERKELEY : Principles of Human Knowledge.

HUME : Inquiry concerning Human Understanding and  
Inquiry concerning the Principles of Morals.

GREEN : Prolegomena to Ethics.

SETH : Scottish Philosophy.

WARD : Psychology. (Reprint of article "Psychology"  
from *Encyc. Brit.*)

SIGWART : Logic. (Translated by DENDY, 2 Vols.) Parts  
prescribed are—

Vol. I.—Introduction and pages 1—175, 245—374.

Vol. II.—Introduction and pages 181—418.

WEBER : History of Philosophy. (Translated by THILLY.)

### History.

There will be six papers set.

#### I. *Political Philosophy*—

ARISTOTLE'S Politics.

HOBBS'S Leviathan.

LOCKE'S Essays on Civil Government.

J. S. MILL'S Liberty.

#### II. *Political Economy and Economic History*—

MILL'S Political Economy.

MARSHALL'S Principles of Economics (Book V,  
Chapters 2 to 5 inclusive ; Book VI, Chapters 1 to  
8 inclusive).

THOROLD ROGERS' Six Centuries of Work and Wages.

III. *English Constitutional History—*

TASWELL-LANGMEAD'S Constitutional History.

IV. *Either A.—Greek History to 146 B.C. ;**or B.—Mediæval European History (from  
476 A.D. to 1453 A.D.) ;**or C.—Indian History : The Moghul Period.*V. *Either A.—Roman History up to 476 A.D. ;**or B.—Modern European History from 1453  
A.D. ;**or C.—Indian History : The Mahratta Period.*VI *Either A.—One of the following Special  
Subjects :—*

(i) The Roman Provinces.

(ii) The Renaissance.

(iii) The French Revolution.

(iv) The Economic History of the N.-W. P. in  
the 19th Century.*Or B.—An original Thesis.**N.B.—The following books are recommended for papers  
IV, V and VI :—*IV *A.—Greek History to 146 B.C.*

OMAN : History of Greece.

BURY : History of Greece to the death of Alexander.

GREBLNIDGE : Greek Constitutional History.

*The following also may be consulted :—*

GROTE : History of Greece.

HERODOTUS : Books V—IX (Bohn's edition).

THUCYDIDES (translated by JOWETT).

MAHAFFY : Survey of Greek Civilisation.

WARDE FOWLER : City State of the Greeks and Romans.

BECKER : Charicles.

GOW : Companion to School Classics.

IV B.—*Mediæval History*, 476—1453.

GIBBON : Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire.

BRYCE : Holy Roman Empire.

THATCHER and SCHWILL : Europe in the Middle Ages.

MAITLAND : Dark Ages.

J. COTTER MORISON : Life of St Bernard.

*The following also may be consulted :—*

MILMAN : Latin Christianity.

HALLAM : Middle Ages.

CHURCH : Beginning of the Middle Ages.

IV C.—*Indian History, Moghul Period*.

ELPHINSTONE : History of India (Books VI—XI).

LANE POOLE : Aurungzebe (Rulers of India).

*The following also may be consulted :—*

ELLIOT : *Historians*, Vol. IV, pp. 218—287.

Vol. V, pp. 177—476.

Vol. VII.

FERISHTAH (translated by BRIGGS), Vol. I, p. 189 to end.

AIN-I-AKBARI.

V A.—*Roman History to 476 A. D.*

MERIVALE: General History of Rome.

IBNE: Early Rome.

BARING-GOULD: Tragedy of the Cæsars.

*The following also may be consulted:—*

GIBBON: Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire  
(ed. BURY).

BURY: Later Roman Empire.

TACITUS: Annals and Histories (translated by CHURCH  
and BRODRIBB).

WARDE FOWLER: City-State.

BECKER: Gallus.

GOW: Companion to School Classics.

V B.—*Modern European History, from 1453.*

LODGE: Modern Europe.

SEEBOHM: Protestant Revolution.

BRYCE: Holy Roman Empire.

SEELEY: Growth of British Policy.

*The following also may be consulted:—*

J. H. ROSE: Life of Napoleon I.

GARDINER: Thirty Years' War.

FYFFE: Modern Europe.

V C.—*History of India, Mahratta Period.*

GRANT-DUFF : *History of the Mahrattas.*

KEENE : *Fall of the Moghul Empire.*

KEENE : *Madhava Rao Sindhia.*

*The following also may be consulted :—*

OWEN : *Wellesley and Wellington's Indian Despatches.*

*The Cornwallis Correspondence.*

WILKS : *Mysore.*

MALLESON : *French in India.*

VI A (i).—*The Roman Provinces.*

MOMMSEN : *The Roman Provinces.*

ARNOLD : *Government of the Roman Provinces.*

CICERO : *Verrine Orations* (translation in BOHN'S Library).

BRYCE : *Studies in History and Jurisprudence*, Vol. I, Essays I and II.

(ii).—*The Renaissance.*

RANKE : *Latin and Teutonic Nations.*

BURCKHARDT : *The Renaissance* (Parts I to V inclusive).

SISMONDI : *The Italian Republics* (Chapters XI to XV inclusive).

MACHIAVELLI : *The Prince* (BURD'S edition).

SYMONDS : *Age of the Despots.*

JOHNSON : *Europe in the Sixteenth Century* (the portion covering the same period as Ranke).

*The following also may be consulted :—*

DRAPER : Intellectual Development of Europe, Vol. II  
(Chapters dealing with change of beliefs owing to  
geographical and astronomical discoveries, etc.)

VILLARI : Machiavelli, etc.

MACAULAY : Essay on Machiavelli.

MORLEY : Romanes Lecture.

ROBERTSON : History of Charles V (introductory  
survey, etc., 3rd sect.)

CREIGHTON : History of the Papacy.

SYMONDS : Revival of Learning, Chapter I.

(iii)—*The French Revolution.*

DE TOCQUEVILLE : L'Ancien Régime.

TAINE : L'Ancien Régime.

A. YOUNG : Travels in France.

MORSE-STEPHENS : History of the French Revolution.

J. MORLEY : Essays on Turgot and Robespierre.

BURKE : Reflections on the French Revolution.

MORSE-STEPHENS : Revolutionary Europe (to 1795).

*The following also may be consulted :—*

J. J. ROUSSEAU : Social Contract.

J. MORLEY : Rousseau, Diderot and the Encyclopæ-  
dists, Voltaire.

MIGNET : The Revolution.

TAINE : French Revolution.

CARLYLE : The French Revolution.

MORSE-STEPHENS : The Orators of the French Revolution (Robespierre and Girondists).

(iv)—*Economic History of the N.-W. P. in the 19th Century.*

Prices and Wages in British India (Issue of the current year), *Government Printing Office, Calcutta.*

The Census Report (N.-W. P. and Oudh only).

Statistical Abstract relating to British India (Issue of the current year), *Eyre and Spottiswoode, London.*

Report on the Famine of 1860-61 in the N.-W. P., by Colonel Baird Smith.

Report of the Indian Famine Commission, 1880.

Report on the Famine of 1896-97, *published in N. W.-P. Government Gazette, November 27th, 1897.*

Report of the Indian Law Commissioners relating to Slavery, 1841.

Land Revenue in British India, by B. H. Baden-Powell, *Clarendon Press, Oxford.*

Also, Settlement Reports (especially those published between 1860 and 1880) should be consulted. Also Memoirs on special districts (*e.g.*, Statistical Report of the District of Budaun, 1852). Also, the Imperial Gazetteer of India.

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#### **Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry.**

The Examinations in Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry for the Degree of M.A. are the same as the First and Second Examinations for the D.Sc.



## REGULATIONS IN LAW, 1905-1906.

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### BACHELOR OF LAWS.

An Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws shall be held annually at Allahabad, commencing on a date to be fixed by the Faculty.

2. On and after 1st January, 1899, any Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science of the University or of a British-Indian University, or any graduate of a British-Colonial or other University, which may be recognized by the Syndicate, may be admitted to the Examination : provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study in a School of Law affiliated to this University for not less than two academical years after having fully passed the Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science Examination.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send in his application, with a certificate in the form given in Appendix A, to the Registrar, sixty days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination, and shall remit therewith the fee of fifty rupees, without payment of which he shall not be admitted to the Examination. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for examination shall not receive a refund of such fee.

4. Failure to pass or present himself for examination shall not disqualify a candidate from admission to

any subsequent Examination, upon presentation of a fresh application and payment of a fresh fee of fifty rupees.

5. The Examination shall be both *vivâ voce* and by printed papers.

6. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—

- (1) (a) The Principles of Jurisprudence.  
(b) The History and Constitution of the Legislative Authorities and Courts of Law in British India.
- (2) The Law of Evidence and pleading } (Civil and Criminal).
- (3) Hindu and Muhammadan Law with the statutory modifications of the same.
- (4) The Law relating to Contract; to the Transfer and Lease of Immovable Property; to Registration; to Succession; to Torts.
- (5) Equity, with special reference to the Law of Trusts, Mortgages, and Specific Relief.
- (6) The Civil Procedure Code and the Law of Limitation.
- (7) The Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code.
- (8) The Law relating to Land Tenure, Revenue and Rent in the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, the Central Provinces and British Rajputana.

A paper will be set in each of the above eight subjects, and the Examination will be held in such order as the Faculty may direct. Not less than three hours will be allowed for each paper.

7. The Faculty shall from time to time recommend the Text-books and the Acts to be studied in connection with the above eight subjects.

8. As soon as may be possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in order of merit.

9. There will be two classes in the Examination,—a first and a second class.

10. All candidates who have passed shall be placed in the order of their marks in one or other of such classes; those who have obtained equal marks being bracketed together. To qualify for the first class a candidate must obtain 60 *per cent*, and for the second class 50 *per cent*. of the aggregate marks obtainable; and for both classes a *minimum* of 33 *per cent*. of the marks allotted to each paper.

*N.B.*—No exception whatever is made to the above regulations; which require two academical years' study in a School of Law affiliated to the University of Allahabad.

*No guarantee will be given to candidates as to the order in which the several Question-papers in the Examination will be issued to them.*

**TEXT-BOOKS.**

The following Text-books, Acts and Codes are recommended by the Faculty of Law under Regulation 7 of the Regulations in Law in connection with the subjects prescribed in Regulation 6 :—

- (1) HOLLAND'S Elements of Jurisprudence.
- (2) COWELL'S Tagore Lectures.
- (3) The Indian Evidence Act.
- (4) The Introduction to FIELD'S Law of Evidence in British India.
- (5) The rules and forms relating to pleadings, appeals and applications contained in the Code of Civil Procedure.
- (6) The Mitakshara, Chapters I and II.
- (7) A Treatise on Hindu Law and Usage by J. D. MAYNE.
- (8) Tagore Lectures for 1873 (on Muhammadan Law, by SHAMA CHARAN SIRCAR), omitting Lectures IV and XVII.
- (9) Tagore Lectures for 1874 (on Muhammadan Law, by SHAMA CHARAN SIRCAR).
- (10) The Indian Contract Act.
- (11) The Negotiable Instruments Act.

- (12) The Transfer of Property Act.
- (13) The Indian Easements Act.
- (14) INNIS'S Digest of the Law of Easements.
- (15) The Indian Registration Act.
- (16) The Indian Succession Act.
- (17) UNDERHILL on Torts.
- (18) STORY'S Equity (edited by GRIGSBY), the Chapters relating to Trusts and Mortgages.
- (19) The Law of Specific Relief in India, by CHARLES COLLETT.
- (20) The Indian Trusts Act.
- (21) The Code of Civil Procedure.
- (22) The Indian Penal Code.

*Note.*—Candidates will not be required to have a knowledge of the amount of punishment which can be inflicted for any offence.

- (23) The Code of Criminal Procedure.

*Note.*—Except Schedules Nos. I and II.

- (24) The Acts and Regulations in force relating to the subjects mentioned in para 8 of Regulation 6 of the Regulations in Law.

*NOTE.*—*Every Act mentioned in the above list should be understood to mean the Act with all subsequent amendments thereof.*

(*N.B.*—The above list is suggestive only, and must not be taken to be exhaustive or exclusive.)

**HONOURS IN LAW EXAMINATION, 1905-1906.**

No Text-Books are prescribed, but the Examination will be in the following subjects :—

- (1) Jurisprudence.
  - (2) Evidence, Limitation and Prescription.
  - (3) Hindu Law (as at present administered by the Courts in British India).
  - (4) Muhammadan Law (ditto ditto).
  - (5) The Law of Contract in all its branches.
  - (6) Law of Torts and Easements.
  - (7) Principles of Equity and their application.
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## X.

# ENDOWMENTS.

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### QUEEN-EMPRESS VICTORIA JUBILEE MEDAL.

In a letter from the Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No.  $\frac{75E}{111-155-8}$  of 1888, dated 12th—16th January, 1888, a Government promissory note for Rs.1,000 was transferred to the University, being the gift of Mohan Lal Vishnu Lal Pandya, Member and Secretary of the State Council of Mewar, Odeypur; which sum of one thousand rupees was set aside by him to commemorate the Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, under the following conditions :—

- (1) That the sum of the Endowment be invested in Government promissory notes and placed under the protection of Government.
- (2) That from the interest of the Endowment two silver medals, bearing the inscription "Queen-Empress Victoria Jubilee Medal," be given at the Convocation of Calcutta University for commemorating the Jubilee every year to the two most successful candidates of the Province of Agra who will appear from time to time for the M.A. and B.A. Examinations of Calcutta University.

- (3) That in case of a separate University having been granted, opened, and established for the Province of Agra by the Government of India, this endowment be transferred and allotted to that Local Government for the purpose specified above.
- (4) That the names of the medallists be printed in the University Calendar.

# RULES.

## *For the B.A. and B.Sc. Medal.*

1. The medal is to go in one year to the most successful student on the A side, and in the next year to the most successful candidate on the B side, and so on in future every year.

The B side shall include all students who go up either for the Degree of Bachelor of Science or for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, having taken up two of the subjects prescribed for the B.Sc. Degree.

The A side shall include all the rest of the candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

## *For the M.A. Medal.*

2. The medal is to go in one year to the most successful student in one of the following subjects :—

1. English,
2. Philosophy,
3. History and Political Economy,



4. Sanskrit, and
5. Arabic,

and in the next year to the candidate most successful in the M.A. or D.Sc. Examination in one of the following subjects :—

1. Mathematics,
2. Physics,
3. Chemistry,
4. or such other subject or subjects as may be hereafter prescribed for the Degree of D.Sc.

3. Provided no medal shall be awarded to a student who does not take a first class, and that beginning from the second year in which these rules will be in force the medals shall be awarded to the student who is the most successful among the students of that year and the preceding year.

4. In the event of the University prescribing new rules or subjects for the Degree of M.A., D.Sc, B.A. or B.Sc., the Syndicate shall have full power to direct how the medals shall be awarded.

5. In the event of there being in any year no candidate entitled to the medal under the above rules, the Syndicate may award the medal in such manner as they may think fit.

*Medallist*, 1889.—Muhammad Ahmad-ud-din, B.A., Muir Central College.

*Medallists*, 1890.—Brijnandan Prasad, M.A., LL.B., Muir Central College; and Ganga Nath Jha, B.A., Queen's College.

*Medallists*, 1891.—Satish Chandra Bandopadhya, M.A., Agra College; and Surendra Nath Sen, B.A., Canning College.

*Medallists*, 1892.—Alfred S. Jeremy, M.A., Teacher; and Raghubir Prasad, B.A., Muir Central College.

*Medallists*, 1893.—Surendra Nath Sen, M.A., Canning College; and Jwala Prasad, B.A., Muir Central College.

*Medallists*, 1894.—Hari Prasad Vidyant, M.A., Muir Central College; and Ghasi Ram, B.A., Agra College.

*Medallists*, 1895.—Syyad Muhammad Khalil, M.A., Queen's College; and Muhammad Wilayat Ullah, B.A., M. A.-O. College.

*Medallists*, 1896.—Jhumak Lal Saksena, M.A., Agra College; and Jwala Prasad, B.A., Muir Central College.

*Medallist*, 1897.—Maheshwar Prasad, B.A., Muir Central College.

*Medallists*, 1898.—Ram Prasad Balmakund Dube, M.A., Muir Central College; and Rup Narain, B.A., Muir Central College.

*Medallists*, 1899.—Muhammad Usman, M.A., Muir Central College; and Abhaya Charan Mukerji, B.A., Canning College.

*Medallists*, 1900.—Atul Chandra Chatterji, M.A., Muir Central College; and Jagat Prasad, B.A., B.Sc., Muir Central College.

*Medallists*, 1901.—Abhaya Charan Mukerji, M.A., Canning College; and Abu Muhammad Zia-ul-Hasan, B.A., Canning College.

*Medallists* 1902.—Bhoora, Lal Hiran, M.A., and Seray Mal Bapna, B.A., B.Sc., Muir Central College.

*Medallists*, 1903.—Jagminder Lal Jaini, M.A., Muir Central College, and Charles Alfred Dobson B.A., Teacher.

## IKBAL MEDAL.

Syyad Ikbali Khan, Judge, H. H. Nizam's High Court, placed Rs.1,500 to be invested in 4 *per cent.* (now reduced to 3½ *per cent.*) Government paper, at the disposal of the University of Allahabad, the interest of which should be spent in a gold medal to be annually awarded on the following conditions :—

(1) The medal to be called the Ikbali Medal.

(2) To be awarded to the Muhammadan who stands first in order of merit among his co-religionists at the B.A. Examination. But in case no Muhammadan student has been successful in passing the said Examination, the medal to be awarded to the student

who heads the list of successful candidates without regard to religion or creed.

*Medallist*, 1889.—Muhammad Ahmad-ud-din, B.A., Muir Central College.

*Medallist*, 1890.—Mirza Muhammad Askari, B.A., Canning College.

*Medallist*, 1891.—Syyad Muhammad Anwar-ul-Hasan, B.A., Canning College.

*Medallist*, 1892.—Nisar Ali, B.A., Bareilly College.

*Medallist*, 1893.—Khushi Muhammad, B.A., M. A.-O. College.

*Medallist*, 1894.—Qamar Ali, B.A., M. A.-O. College.

*Medallist*, 1895.—Muhammad Wilayat Ullah, B.A., M. A.-O. College.

*Medallist*, 1896.—Abul Hasan, B.A., Muir Central College.

*Medallist*, 1897.—Sayyad Muhammad Raza Muswi, B.A., Muir Central College; and Sayyad Mufawaz Husain, B.A., Canning College.

*Medallist*, 1898.—Muhammad Ali, B.A., M. A.-O. College.

*Medallist*, 1899.—Maqsud Ali Khan, B.A., M. A.-O. College.

*Medallist*, 1900.—Siraj-ud-din, B.A., M. A.-O. College.

*Medallist*, 1901.—Abu Mohammad Zia-ul-Husain, B.A., Canning College.

*Medallist*, 1902.—Aulad Husain, B.A., Muir Central College.

*Medallist*, 1903.—Abu Mohammad, B.A., M. A.-O. College.

### SIR CHARLES ELLIOTT SCHOLARSHIP.

Sir Charles Elliott, K.C.S.I., Member of the Council of the Government of India, placed Rs. 6,000 in the \*Debenture Debt of the North-Western Provinces Club, Allahabad, twelve certificates of Rs. 500 each, bearing interest at 7 *per cent.* (may be reduced to 5 *per cent.*) with a view to create a scholarship in the gift of the University of Allahabad, to be tenable for one year, in the Muir Central College, by a student of the Muir Central College who has taken his B.A. degree in Physical Science or B.Sc. degree and intends to proceed to the M.A. degree in the same subject. Such graduate to be selected by proper office-holders in the University.

\*The Debenture Debt having been paid off by the N.-W. P. Club, the amount of Rs. 6,000 has temporarily been placed in  $\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. Government Promissory Notes.

- Scholar*, 1889.—Phul Chand Rae, B.A., Canning College.  
*Scholar*, 1890.—Avadh Behari Lal, B.A., Muir Central College.  
*Scholar*, 1891.—Abinash Chandra Bandopadhyaya, B.A., Muir Central College.  
*Scholar*, 1892.—Raghubir Prasad, B.A., Muir Central College.  
*Scholar*, 1893.—Abdul Karim Khan, B.A., Muir Central College.  
*Scholar*, 1894.—Lal Gopal Mukerji, B.A., Muir Central College.  
*Scholar*, 1895.—Ganesh Prashad Varma, B.A., Muir Central College.  
*Scholar*, 1896.—Jwala Prasad, B.A., Muir Central College.  
*Scholar*, 1897.—Rup Narain, B.A., Muir Central College.  
*Scholar*, 1898.—Birj Lal, B.A., Muir Central College.  
*Scholar*, 1899.—Bhoora Lal Hiran, B.A., Muir Central College.  
*Scholar*, 1900.—Jagat Prasad, B.A., B.Sc., Muir Central College.  
*Scholar*, 1901.—Kanhaiya Lal Nigam, B.A., Muir Central College.  
*Scholar*, 1902.—Seray Mal Bapna, B.A., B.Sc., Muir Central College.

#### GRIFFITH MEMORIAL FUND SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Griffith Memorial Fund was formed from contributions made by friends and pupils of Mr. R. T. H. Griffith, and it was determined that the income arising from the fund was to be expended entirely on the encouragement of Sanskrit learning, such encouragement being restricted to the students of the Sanskrit College at Benares.

The trust of the fund was accepted by the Syndicate of the University of Allahabad on the 6th November, 1888, and the following rules were finally laid down :—

The “Griffith Memorial Fund” shall consist of the sum of Rs. 6,329-4-11 already realized for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a memorial of Mr. R.T.H. Griffith, M.A., C.I.E., together with such further sum as may hereafter from time to time be collected for the said purpose.

The property in the fund shall be vested in the University of Allahabad in trust for the following purposes :—

The fund shall be invested in Government promissory notes, and the income accruing therefrom shall be applied annually to the bestowal of scholarships and prizes for the encouragement of and reward for proficiency in the study of Sanskrit learning at Benares.

The said scholarships and prizes shall be denominated the Griffith Memorial Scholarships and Prizes respectively, and shall be awarded to such students only as are actually pursuing their studies at the Sanskrit College, Benares.

The income of the fund shall be annually applied in the following manner :—

(a) Two scholarships, not exceeding Rs. 5 *per mensem* each.

(b) The surplus, if any, to prizes in money.

The scholarships and prizes shall be awarded by a Committee constituted as follows :—

(a) The Registrar, for the time being, of the Allahabad University ;

(b) The Superintendent of Sanskrit Studies, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh ;

(c) The Principal of the Sanskrit College, Benares ;

(d) A Pandit of the Sanskrit College, Benares, to be appointed annually by the Director of Public Instruction, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh ;

(e) A competent person\* to be nominated by the Syndicate of the Allahabad University, who may hold office for three years and be eligible for re-nomination.

The Committee shall award the scholarships and prizes in accordance with the results of the annual examinations held in the Sanskrit College, Benares:

Provided that the Committee shall award to any student of Sanskrit, whom Mr. R. T. H. Griffith may recommend, any scholarship for which he may be so recommended subject to the conditions contained in the preceding rules.

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#### LUMSDEN MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIPS AND GOLD MEDAL.

At a public meeting held at Benares on the 2nd August, 1891, it was resolved, in view of the approaching retirement of the Hon'ble J. J. F. Lumsden, C.S., Senior Member of the Board of Revenue, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, who, during his long connection with these Provinces, and more particularly with the Benares Division, had endeared himself to all classes, that in order to perpetuate his memory, a fund be raised for the purpose of founding a Medal and two Scholarships. This fund, amounting to Rs.7,000, has been vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. The interest is paid to the Registrar of the University of Allahabad, and is expended by the Syndicate in the following manner:—

(a) The Syndicate awards every second year a scholarship called the "Lumsden Sanskrit Scholarship" of

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\* Under Syndicate Resolution No. 7, dated 6th August, 1904, Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Aditya Ram Bhattacharya was re-nominated.

the value of Rs. 10 (now reduced to Rs. 8 *per mensem* as Government Promissory Notes are reduced to 3½ *per cent.*) and tenable for two years to the student who passes the Intermediate Examination of the Allahabad University and obtains the highest number of marks in Sanskrit among those who take up Sanskrit as their second language. The scholarship is awarded subject to the condition that the student continues his studies for the B.A. Examination in a College affiliated to the University of Allahabad.

(b) The Syndicate also awards every second year a scholarship called the "Lumsden Arabic or Persian Scholarship" of the value of Rs. 10 (now Rs. 8 only) *per mensem* and tenable for two years to the student who passes the Intermediate Examination of the Allahabad University and obtains the highest number of marks in Arabic among those who take up Arabic as their second language. The scholarship is awarded subject to the condition that the student continues his studies for the B.A. Examination. If no student passes the Intermediate Examination with Arabic as his second language in the year in which the scholarship is awarded, the scholarship will be awarded on the same conditions to the student who passes the said examination and obtains the highest number of marks in Persian as his second language.

(c) The Syndicate also every year awards a gold medal of the value of not less than Rs. 50 and not more than Rs.60, called the "Lumsden Medal," to the student

who stands highest in the examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws of the Allahabad University.

(d) If a student holding either of the scholarships discontinue his studies, die, or through misconduct or any other cause be considered by the Syndicate disqualified to hold the scholarship, it will be given for the rest of the term of two years to the next best student of the same year who fulfils the requirements laid down in clauses (a) and (b) above.

2. The Syndicate awards one of the aforesaid scholarships alternately every year commencing with the "Lumsden Sanskrit Scholarship" in 1893 and the "Lumsden Arabic or Persian Scholarship" in 1894.

3. The Syndicate will, from time to time, invest in Government securities any surplus that may remain over annually, after meeting the cost of the scholarships, of the medal, and incidental charges, and will apply at their discretion the interest received from this source towards increasing the value or number of the scholarships.

*Sanskrit Scholar*, 1893—Govind Sadashiva Apte, Madhava College.

*Medallist*, 1893—Haribans Saha, B.A., Muir Central College.

*Arabic Scholar*, 1894—Syyad Jalal-ud-din Haidar, Muir Central College.

*Medallist*, 1894.—Hari Har Lal, B.A., Agra College.

*Sanskrit Scholar*, 1895.—Hari Krishna Tailang, Lashkar College.

*Medallist*, 1895.—Ganga Saha, Meerut College.

*Arabic Scholar*, 1896.—Fida Ali Khan, M. A.-O. College.

*Medallist*, 1896.—Jotindra Mohan Chatterji, Canning College.

*Medallist*, 1897.—Pyare Lal Chaturvedi, Agra College.

*Sanskrit Scholar*, 1897.—Mulchand Tiwari, Jabalpur College.



- Persian Scholar*, 1898.—Syyad Hakim Ahmed, Lashkar College.  
*Medallist*, 1898.—Noraton Mall, Muir Central College.  
*Sanskrit Scholar*, 1899.—Jagannath Misra, Muir Central College.  
*Medallist*, 1900.—Brij Narain Saksena, Christ Church College.  
*Medallist*, 1900.—Har Prasad Bhargava, B.A., Jabalpur College.  
*Arabic Scholar*, 1900.—Mazhar-ul-Ilasan, M. A.-O. College.  
*Sanskrit Scholar*, 1901.—Nilambar Pant, Muir Central College.  
*Medallist*, 1901.—Girdhar Lal, Meerut College.  
*Arabic Scholar*, 1902.—Syed Muhammad Isa, Muir Central College.  
*Medallist*, 1902.—Jitendra Nath Roy, Canning College.  
*Sanskrit Scholar*, 1903.—Sooraj Narain Dikshit, Bareilly College.  
*Medallist*, 1903.—Panna Lal, M.A., B.Sc, Agra College.

### SWARNAMAYI-UMA CHARAN PRIZE.

Dr. Avinas Chandra Banerji, in April 1900, placed rupees one thousand by Government Promissory Note, bearing interest at three-and-a-half *per cent.*, as an endowment for a Prize of Rs. 35 (*minus* Bank and other attendant charges) to be awarded annually to the most successful candidate at the examination held for the Degree of Bachelor of Science of this University, and for a parchment certificate to be also granted to the winner of the Prize.

- Prize-holder*, 1901.—Annoda Prasad Sircar, B.A., B.Sc., Muir Central College.  
*Prize-holder*, 1902.—Seray Mal Bapna, B.A., B.Sc., Muir Central College.  
*Prize-holder*, 1903.—Hari Gopal Narain Roy, B.A., B.Sc., Muir Central College.

### LALA SANWAL DASS STIPENDS.

Musammat Bhagwan Dai, widow of the late Lala Sanwal Dass, banker of Lucknow, made over a Government Promissory Note of the value of Rs.20,000, to found four stipends of the aggregate value of Rs. 50 *per mensem*, in commemoration of the memory of her deceased husband, for the support of poor students of

the *Khatttri*, and, in their absence, of the *Saraswat* Brahman castes. These stipends, which are styled "Lala Sanwal Dass Stipends," are awarded in accordance with the following terms :—

1. Four stipends shall be awarded every year, *viz* :—

(a) Two, tenable for two years, of the value of rupees five (5) *per mensem* in the first year, and of rupees six (6) *per mensem* in the second year.

(b) Two, tenable for two years, of the value of rupees seven (7) *per mensem* in both years.

2. The two stipends first mentioned shall be awarded every year to the most successful candidates of the *Khatttri*, and, in their absence, of the *Saraswat* Brahman castes, at the Entrance or the Matriculation Examination of the University, and the remaining two (of Rs. 7 *per mensem*) to the two most successful candidates of the same castes, in the same order, at the Intermediate Examination of the University, from among the successful candidates of the said castes, who may require the stipends to enable them to prosecute their studies further.

3. The applicants\* for these stipends shall, along with their application for the same, forward certificates signed by at least two respectable members of the *Khatttri* or *Saraswat* communities, showing the pecuniary position in life of the applicant or his guardian. Such certificates must be signed only by persons who can certify from their personal knowledge, and must also be countersigned by the Head Master of the School or the Principal of the College from which the candidate appeared.

4. The holders of these stipends shall prosecute their studies for the next higher University Examination at a College affiliated to the University, and shall hold their stipends only so long as they prosecute their studies diligently. The Syndicate may, at its discretion, stop the stipend of a student who has not shown due diligence in the prosecution of his studies, and may award it to another qualified student.

5. In the event of any change hereafter in the University Regulations as to the period of previous study necessary to qualify for admission to the Intermediate or the Degree Examinations of the University, the Syndicate shall make such changes in the number, value or tenure of the stipends as may be required: provided always that the stipends shall be held only by poor students of the aforesaid two castes, on terms as near as may be to those set forth above.

6. In the event of any stipend remaining unawarded in any year or falling vacant for any reason, the Syndicate may at its discretion award it to any candidate qualified under Rule 3, and it may in its discretion increase the number of stipends allotted to candidates of each class under Rule 2 for such period and on such terms as it may consider necessary.

*Stipend-holder*, 1901.—Kanhaiya Lal Kapur, Second Year Class, Canning College, Lucknow.

*Stipend-holders*, 1902.—Har Dayal, Khattri, and Ram Sarup, Third Year Class, Canning College, Lucknow.

Nit Kishore Mehra, Third Year Class, St John's College, Agra.

*Stipend-holders*, 1903 —Shyam Lal, M.C. College; Chhail Behari Capoor, Bareilly College, Shyam Behari Lal and Baij Nath, St. John's College, Agra.

# STATE SCHOLARSHIPS TENABLE AT OXFORD OR CAMBRIDGE BY NATIVES OF INDIA.\*

## RESOLUTION.

In Home Department Resolution No. 360, dated 30th June, 1868, a scheme was promulgated for the creation of a certain number of Government scholarships tenable in England by Natives of India. It was explained that the object of creating the scholarships was to encourage Natives of India to resort more freely to England for the purpose of perfecting their education and of studying for the various learned professions or for the Civil and other services in India. In a subsequent Resolution, dated 18th January, 1870, the circumstances were set forth under which it had been determined to hold this scheme in abeyance. For some time past the Government of India has been in communication with Her Majesty's Secretary of State regarding the re-establishment of a limited number of Government scholarships tenable in England by Natives of India, and the Governor-General in Council is glad to be able now to announce that it has been decided to bring into immediate operation a scheme which, it is hoped, will have the effect of offering a certain measure of encouragement to the youths of this country to proceed to England for the purpose of completing their education either at

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\* These scholarships were instituted by Home Department Resolutions No.  $\frac{1}{45-57}$ , dated the 12th February, 1886, No.  $\frac{9}{269\ 81}$ , dated the 23rd August, 1886, and No.  $\frac{3}{38\ 49}$ , dated 30th January, 1885.

the University of Oxford or at the University of Cambridge.

2. Six scholarships, the cost of which will be defrayed by the Government of India, will be at once established, tenable in England by persons who are Natives of India within the meaning of Section 6 of the Statute 33 Vic., Cap. 3. The scholarships will be placed at the disposal of the Universities of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and the Punjab in rotation,\* one scholarship being given to each of the first two Universities during the present year (1886), and one scholarship to each of the last two during next year (1887). In allotting the scholarships in future years the same order will be observed.

3. Each scholarship will entitle the holder to an allowance, not exceeding £200 *per annum*, payable from the date of his arrival in England, and will be tenable for *three* years. No candidate should be more than 21 years of age. Each candidate to whom a scholarship may be awarded will be required to proceed to England within a reasonable period from the date of

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\* Under Resolution, dated 17th October, 1888, consequent upon the establishment of the Allahabad University, the Government of India has decided "that, with effect from the year 1889, each of the Universities concerned shall participate in the scholarships in the following sequence"—

Allahabad	} 1894.	Calcutta	} 1898.	Madras	} 1902.
Madras		Bombay		Punjab	
Punjab	} 1895.	Allahabad	} 1899.	Calcutta	} 1903.
Calcutta		Madras		Bombay	
Bombay	} 1896.	Punjab	} 1900.	Allahabad	} 1904.
Allahabad		Calcutta		Madras	
Madras	} 1897.	Bombay	} 1901.	Punjab	} 1905.
Punjab		Allahabad		Calcutta	

his selection, and to reside there for a period of *three* years, unless compelled to return sooner by ill-health.

4. Each scholar will be entitled to receive a sum of £100\* for passage-money, and a similar sum will be payable within one month before his actual return to India if he should complete the full period of *three* years' residence, or be compelled by sickness to return before the completion of that period.

5. It is intended to reserve to the scholars the power of selecting, once for all, the course of study to be followed by them in England. Each scholar will be required to bind himself by written engagement to submit to such regulations as may, from time to time, be framed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the guidance of scholars.

6. If any scholar, not being disabled by sickness, fails to complete a residence of three years in England, or is guilty of gross misconduct or disregard of the orders of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, he will, at the discretion of the Secretary of State, forfeit his scholarship and further be liable to refund the sum drawn by him as passage-money.

7. Scholars will be expected to reach England before the opening of the October term at the University of Oxford or Cambridge, to one of which Universities they will be required to proceed.

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\* By Resolution of Government of India, dated 2nd February, 1895, it is notified that, in future, Second Class accommodation only by Railway in India, and on the Sea-voyage to London, will be allowed to persons selected to hold State Scholarships tenable in England.

# RULES FOR THE SELECTION OF CANDIDATES FOR THE STATE SCHOLARSHIPS TENABLE IN ENGLAND BY NATIVES OF INDIA.

1. The Syndicate shall in the year in which a State Scholarship tenable in England is placed at the disposal of the University, and as soon as may be reasonably practicable after the results of the examination in such year for the Degree of B. A. have been ascertained by the Syndicate, and at any other time or times as occasion may arise, select for the scholarship a person who is qualified in the manner specified by Rule 2.

2. A person shall be deemed to be qualified for selection by the Syndicate who is (a) a Native of India within the meaning of Section 6 of the Statute 33 Vic., Cap. 3; (b) under the age of 22 years on the 31st day of March in the year in which the selection is made; (c) has qualified for the Degree of B.A. of the University of Allahabad; (d) has satisfied the Vice-Chancellor, or, in case of his absence, the Syndicate, that he is of good moral character, by the production of a certificate to that effect signed by the Principal of the College affiliated to the University at which he has studied, or by a Director of Public Instruction, or by an officer employed in the civil administration not inferior in position to a Magistrate of a district, or by any other person whose certificate may be considered sufficient by the Vice-Chancellor, or, in his absence, by the Syndicate; (e) has satisfied the Vice-Chancellor, or, in the case of his absence, the Syndicate, that he

has a competent knowledge of the English language; (f) has produced to the Vice-Chancellor, or, in case of his absence, to the Syndicate, a certificate signed by a medical officer not below the rank of a Civil Surgeon that he is physically capable of undergoing the course of life and study which he will have to follow in England; and (g) is willing, with the consent of his family, to proceed to England in order to complete a University education.

3. Any person desirous of being selected by the Syndicate should, at as early a date as possible in the year in which the selection may be made, forward to the Registrar of the University a signed notice to that effect, stating that, if selected, he will comply with such regulations relating to the scholarships and the holders thereof as the Secretary of State for India may at any time make, and shall forward to the Registrar such certificates as to his qualifications as he may have been able to obtain.

4. After the selection, the Registrar shall give to the person selected a copy of the Regulations of the Secretary of State for India relating to the scholarships and the holders thereof.

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#### RULES FOR INDIAN GOVERNMENT SCHOLARS IN ENGLAND.

1. Every scholar shall, on reaching England, at once present himself at the India Office and report his arrival in writing.



2. Every scholar shall, without any unnecessary delay, inform the Secretary of State to which University he intends to proceed, and shall at once take steps to enter himself at the College he has selected.

3. Every scholar shall, within four weeks of reaching England, submit, for the approval of the Secretary of State, a statement showing the general course of study he proposes to follow ; and the course approved shall not be changed without the sanction of the Secretary of State.

4. Every scholar shall, at the end of each term of residence at the University, submit to the Secretary of State a certificate from the proper College or University authority, showing that his residence, conduct, and progress in study have been satisfactory during the term.

5. Every scholar shall, at all times, obey such instructions as he may receive from the Secretary of State.

6. Subject to a due compliance with the above conditions, the allowance, at the rate of £200 a year for *three* years, will be paid quarterly in advance by the India Office, commencing from the date of the scholar's reporting his arrival in England ; but this allowance shall be reduced by the amount of any other sum which may become payable to him out of the revenues of India, in respect of residence at a University during the same period or any part of it.

7. Every scholar will forfeit his scholarship who, not being disabled by illness or prevented by any other cause which the Secretary of State may consider sufficient, fails to complete a residence of *three* years in England according to the terms and conditions approved by the Secretary of State under Rule 3, or who is guilty of misconduct or disregard of the orders of the Secretary of State. If a scholarship be forfeited, the scholar will lose his claim to a free return passage to India, and will further become liable to refund the cost of his free passage to England.

8. The scholars will be under the special supervision and charge of the Political Aide-de-Camp to the Secretary of State, through whom the necessary orders will be given, and to whom all reports and other communications respecting them should be sent.

#### SCHOLARS.

1889.—Mohammad Ahmad-ud-din, B.A., Muir Central College.

1891.—G. E. Foy, B.A., Muir Central College.

1894.—Abdul Karim Khan, M.A., Muir Central College.

1896.—Bimal Chandra Ghosh, M.A., Teacher, Bareilly College.

1899.—Ganesh Prasad, D.Sc., Muir Central College.

1901.—Zia-Uddin Ahmad, D.Sc., Professor, M. A.-O. College.

Affiliation of the University of Allahabad with the Oxford  
and Cambridge Universities.

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OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

REGISTRAR OF THE UNIVERSITY'S OFFICE:

*Broad Street, Oxford, December 1st, 1894.*

SIR,

I HAVE to notify to you that in a Convocation of the University of Oxford on November the 20th, 1894, the following form of Decree was approved unanimously:—

“That the University of Allahabad be admitted to the privileges of a Colonial University, under the provisions of Statt. Tit. II. Section VII. on Colonial and Indian Universities.”

I send herewith a copy of the Statute referred to.

I am faithfully yours,

EDWARD T. TURNER,

*Registrar of the University of Oxford.*

C. DODD, Esq.,

*Registrar of the University of Allahabad.*

## UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

## COLONIAL AND INDIAN UNIVERSITIES.

## REGULATIONS.

## Prescribed by the Delegates of Local Examinations.

*The following Regulations have been framed by the Delegates of Local Examinations under the powers conferred upon them by Stat. Tit. II., Sect. VII. (See pp. 2, 3, 4, 5) :—*

1. The delegates do not enter for examination the names of any candidates under this Statute (see clause II). Any application to the Delegates for a Certificate that a candidate has satisfied the provisions of clause 4 (a) must be made to the Secretary to the Delegates by the Head or Tutor of a College or Hall or by the Censor of Non-Collegiate Students; the documents from the Colonial or Indian University presented in support of such application must be left three clear days for examination, and a fee of two shillings must be paid to the Delegacy.

The Head or Tutor or the Censor, as the case may be, will forward a written statement from the candidate that he is not a matriculated member of the University, and that he *bonâ fide* intends to be matriculated as a member of the College or Hall, or as a Non-Collegiate Student.

2. Application for Certificates of status (under the provisions of clause 12) must be made on a Form (No. 254), which may be obtained at the Office of the Delegacy, Merton Street.

HENRY T. GERRANS,

*Secretary to the Delegacy.*

*November, 1900.*

## OXFORD UNIVERSITY STATUTES.

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STATT. TIT. II, SECT. VII.

*October 1902.*

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### SECTION VII.—ON COLONIAL AND INDIAN UNIVERSITIES.

1. Any University situated in any part of the British Dominions, other than the United Kingdom, may apply to this University to be admitted to the privileges of this section of the Statutes.

2. The application shall be addressed to the Vice-Chancellor, who shall report the same to the Hebdomadal Council.

3. The Hebdomadal Council, after considering such application and after making such inquiry as it shall deem necessary, shall, if it thinks fit, propose to Convocation that the University so applying shall be admitted to the privileges of this section of the Statutes. A University admitted to the privileges conferred by this Section of the Statutes may at any time renounce such privileges: and this University may at any time by a vote of Convocation withdraw the same from any University.

4. Any member of a University so admitted, who shall have pursued a course of study prescribed by it and extending over two years, and who shall have

passed all the examinations incident to the course, may be admitted to the status and privileges of a Junior Colonial or Indian Student.

5. Any member of a University so admitted, who shall have pursued a course of study prescribed by it and extending over three full years, and who shall have taken Honours in the final examination incident to the course, may be admitted to the status and privileges of a Senior Colonial or Indian Student.\*

6. It shall be the duty of the Hebdomadal Council to draw up and submit to Convocation a statement of the conditions under which a member of a University so admitted shall be deemed to have taken Honours as aforesaid. Every such statement, if approved by Convocation, shall have the force of regulations made by Statute.

7. The status and privileges of a Junior Student shall be as follows:—

(a) The Term in which he is matriculated shall be reckoned, for the purposes of any provisions respecting the standing of members of the University, as the fifth Term from his matriculation.

(b) A Junior Student shall not be required to pass Responsions, or to pass in an Additional Subject at Responsions.

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\* "Any member of the University of Allahabad who shall have been placed in the First Division in the Examination of that University for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and shall have obtained Honours in one or more subjects at that Examination, shall be deemed to have taken Honours as required by the provisions of *Statt. Tit. II. Sec. VII., cl. 5.*"

(c) A Junior Student who has passed the Second Public Examination, and has obtained Honours either in the First or in the Second Public Examination, shall be entitled to supplicate for the degree of Bachelor of Arts so soon as he shall have kept statutable residence for eight Terms. Provided that, if he is a Colonial Student, he has shown a sufficient knowledge of the Greek language.

(d) A Junior Student who has passed the Second Public Examination, but has not obtained Honours either in the First or in the Second Public Examination, shall be entitled to supplicate for the degree of Bachelor of Arts so soon as he shall have kept statutable residence for twelve Terms. Provided that, if he is a Colonial Student, he has shown a sufficient knowledge of the Greek language.

8. The status and privileges of a Senior Student shall be as follows :--

(a) The Term in which he is matriculated shall be reckoned, for the purposes of any provisions respecting the standing of members of the University, as the fifth Term from his matriculation.

(b) A Senior Student shall not be required to pass any part of Responsions or of the First Public Examination or any Preliminary Examination of the Second Public Examination.

(c) A Senior Student who has obtained Honours in the Second Public Examination shall be entitled to supplicate for the degree of Bachelor of Arts so soon as

he shall have kept statutable residence for eight Terms. Provided that, if he is a Colonial Student, he has shown a sufficient knowledge of the Greek language.

9. Every person who having been matriculated desires to claim the status of a Junior or Senior Student shall make his application through an officer of a College or Hall or of the Non-Collegiate Body to the Secretary to the Boards of Faculties, and shall at the same time pay to the University Chest through the Secretary the sum of one pound or of two pounds, according as he is admitted as a Junior or a Senior Student. If he makes his application later than a week from matriculation, he shall pay an additional fee of one pound.

10. Any person qualified to become a Junior Student on matriculation may be admitted to any part of Responsions, any part of the First Public Examination, and any Preliminary Examination in the Second Public Examination.

11. Every person who, being qualified to become a Junior or Senior Student on matriculation, desires to have his name entered for an examination before he has been matriculated, shall make his application to the Secretary through an officer of a College or Hall or of the Non-Collegiate Body, who shall send the name to the Secretary seven clear days before the day fixed for entering names for the Examination in question, together with—

(a) The statutable fee, and in addition thereto the sum of one pound or of two pounds, according as the



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candidate claims to be qualified to become a Junior or a Senior Student ;

(b) A declaration that the candidate in his opinion *bonâ fide* desires admission to his College or Hall or as a Non-Collegiate Student, as the case may be ; and

(c) Evidence showing that the candidate is qualified as aforesaid.

Any candidate whose name has been entered for an examination as aforesaid shall, so soon as he has been matriculated, become a Junior or a Senior Student, as the case may be.

12. A Colonial Student shall be deemed to have shown a sufficient knowledge of the Greek language if he has passed *either* (a) one of the examinations enumerated below in Schedule A ;

*or* (b) such examination or examinations of his University as shall satisfy the conditions laid down under the provisions of the next following clause. Provided that evidence of his having satisfied these conditions shall have been produced to the Secretary within one week from his matriculation. and that a registration fee of five shillings shall have been paid through the Secretary to the University Chest.

13. It shall be the duty of the Hebdomadal Council to draw up a statement of the conditions under which a member of a University which has been admitted to the privileges of this Statute shall be deemed to have shown a sufficient knowledge of the Greek language in

the examinations of his University. Every such statement shall be submitted to Convocation, and, if approved, shall have the force of regulations made by Statute.

14. The Secretary shall have power to make and vary from time to time regulations for the admission of qualified persons to the status of a Junior or Senior Student, and for enabling Junior or Senior Students, or persons qualified to become Junior or Senior Students, to offer themselves for examination under the provisions of this section, provided that all such regulations and any variation in them shall be submitted to the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors for approval.

15. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep a sufficient record of the members of the University who have the status and privileges of a Junior or Senior Student respectively, and of the persons not yet matriculated whose names have been entered for an examination under the provisions of this section, and to see that no candidate is admitted to examination or to any of the privileges of a Junior or Senior Student who has not satisfied the conditions of this section.

#### SCHEDULE A.

1. The Examination in Stated Subjects in Responsions, or any examination which under Tit. VI., Sect. I., § 2 exempts a candidate from Responsions.

2. The examination in Additional Subjects in Responsions, the subject offered being a Greek book, or any examination including Greek which is accepted by the University as equivalent to this Examination.

3. The Examination of candidates in the Greek language only at Responsions.

4. The Examination of candidates not seeking Honours in the First Public Examination.

5. The Examination of candidates for Honours in Greek and Latin Literature in the First Public Examination.

6. The Preliminary Examination in the Honour School of Jurisprudence, provided that the candidate satisfies the Examiner in a Greek book in that Examination.

7. Groups A. 1 and D. of the Examination of candidates who do not seek Honours in the Second Public Examination.

8 and 9. The Honour Schools of Literæ Humaniores and of Theology in the same Examination.

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#### CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

*Report of the Council of the Senate on the Affiliation of the University of Allahabad; confirmed by the Senate on 21st November, 1895, as per letter dated Cambridge, 29th June, 1896.*

21st October, 1895.

THE COUNCIL OF THE SENATE beg leave to report to the SENATE as follows :—

In course of last year the Vice-Chancellor received from the Registrar of the University of Allahabad an application for the affiliation of that University to the University of Cambridge.

The Council have found that the constitution and scheme of examinations of the University of Allahabad closely resemble those of the University of Calcutta, and that the two Universities recognise each other on equal terms, the Examinations and degrees of the one being accepted as equivalent by the other. The Council therefore decided that they would be prepared to recommend to the Senate that the application for affiliation be granted on terms similar to those approved by Grace I of 5th March, 1893, for the University of Calcutta; and they communicated with the authorities of the University of Allahabad to this effect. They have now received an acceptance on the part of that University of the terms proposed.

The Council accordingly recommend—

1. That the University of Allahabad be adopted as an institution affiliated to the University of Cambridge.

2. That any matriculated student of the University of Allahabad be entitled to be admitted to the privileges of affiliation who has (1) in accordance with the regulations of that University studied for not less than two years at one or more Institutions for the education of adult students affiliated in Arts up to the B.A. standard; (2) passed the Entrance Examination, and also passed in the First Division in the Intermediate Examination in Arts or in the First or Second Division in the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts of that University: provided that in one of these

Examinations or in some other Examination held by that University he has satisfied the Examiners in Greek, Latin, Sanskrit, Arabic or Persian.

CHARLES SMITH, *Vice-Chanc. Uor.*

C. TAYLOR.

JOHN PEILE.

A. AUSTEN LEIGH.

A. F. KIRKPATRICK.

F. W. MAITLAND.

ALEX MACALISTER.

H. SIDGWICK.

DONALD MACALISTER.

HENRY JACKSON.

A. R. FORSYTH.

J. N. KEYNES.

F. WHITTING

RICHD. T. WRIGHT.

W. L. MOLLISON.

## XI.

# INSTITUTIONS AFFILIATED TO THE UNIVERSITY.

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### (I) IN ARTS.

#### *A.—(Up to the M. A. Standard.)*

- (1) Muir Central College, Allahabad.
- (2) Queen's College, Benares.
- (3) Canning College, Lucknow.
- (4) Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh.
- (5) Agra College, Agra.
- (6) St. John's College, Agra.
- (7) Christ-Church College, Cawnpore.
- (8) Maharaja's College, Jaipur.

#### *B.—(Up to the B. A. Standard.)*

- (1) Government College, Ajmer.
- (2) Bareilly College, Bareilly.
- (3) (Reid) Christian College, Lucknow.
- (4) Government College, Jabalpur.
- (5) Madhava College, Ujjain.
- (6) Lashkar (Victoria) College, Gwalior.
- (7) Meerut College, Meerut.
- (8) Woman's (Isabella Thoburn) College, Lucknow.
- (9) Jaswant College, Jodhpur.
- (10) Central Hindu College, Benares.

*C.—(Up to the Intermediate Standard.)*

- (1) Ramsay College, Almora.
  - (2) St. George's College, Mussoorie.
  - (3) St. Peter's College, Agra.
  - (4) Philander Smith Institute, Mussoorie.
  - (5) European Girls' High School, Allahabad.
  - (6) Kayastha Pathshala, Allahabad.
  - (7) European Boys' High School, Allahabad.
  - (8) Church Mission (St. Andrew's) College, Gorakhpur.
  - (9) St. Joseph's Institute, Naini Tal.
  - (10) Boys' Diocesan School, Naini Tal.
  - (11) Woodstock Girls' School, Landour, Mussoorie.
  - (12) Christian College, Allahabad.
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**(II) IN SCIENCE.***A.—(Up to the D. Sc. Standard.)*

- (1) Muir Central College, Allahabad.

*B.—(Up to the B. Sc. Standard.)*

- (1) Queen's College, Benares.
  - (2) Agra College, Agra.
  - (3) Canning College, Lucknow.
  - (4) Government College, Jabalpur.
  - (5) Victoria College, Lashkar (Gwalior).
  - (6) St. John's College, Agra (for 5 years).
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**(III) IN LAW.***A.—(Up to all Standards.)*

- (1) Muir Central College, Allahabad.

*B.—(Up to the LL.B. Standard.)*

- (1) Canning College, Lucknow.
- (2) Bareilly College, Bareilly.
- (3) Government College, Jabalpur.

- (4) Agra College, Agra.
- (5) Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh.
- (6) St. John's College, Agra.
- (7) Meerut College, Meerut.
- (8) Christ-Church College, Cawnpore.

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(IV) IN ENGINEERING.

*(Up to the Highest Standard.)*

Thomason Engineering College, Roorkee.

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A.—*(Up to the M.A. Standard.)*

I

MUIR CENTRAL COLLEGE, ALLAHABAD.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1888; IN SCIENCE, 1896 AND 1897;  
IN LAW, 1888.

In 1870-71, Sir William Muir, the Lieutenant-Governor, acceding to a generally-expressed wish, invited the co-operation of the Chiefs and Feudatories of the Province of Agra and the territories adjacent in founding a Central College at Allahabad, the Seat of Government. His proposal having been warmly responded to, the College was temporarily opened in a hired building on the 1st July, 1872. The foundation stone of the Muir Central College was laid by Lord Northbrook in 1873, and the College was opened by Lord Dufferin on the 9th April, 1886. It is built in a modified Saracenic style, and cost nearly nine lakhs of rupees.

This institution admits all classes of students who have passed the University Entrance Examination, and is affiliated in Arts, Science, and Law. The course of



instruction embraces the University requirements for degrees in those branches. The tuition fee is Rs. 8 *per mensem* in the first and second year classes; Rs. 10 in the B.A. and Rs. 12 in the M.A. classes; and Rs. 5 in the Preliminary Law class, and Rs. 8 in the Final Law class.

A fund of sixty-nine thousand rupees in Government  $3\frac{1}{2}$  *per cent.* notes, the endowments of H. H. the Nawab of Rampur, the Maharajas of Vizianagram, Rewah, Panna, Chirkhari, and others, furnishes a number of local scholarships of various amounts. There are also minor stipends for the assistance of poor and deserving students.

The late Nawab Ali Asghar Khan, C.S.I., of Rampur, by a *wagf-nama*, dated 13th November, 1872, endowed scholarships to the value of Rs. 50 monthly to be given to students who pass in Arabic.

There are also the two following Gold medals: The Peary Mohan Gold Medal for Science; and Nil Kama Mittra's Gold Medal for Sanskrit; one awarded in every alternate year. Also, a prize of Rs. 40 is awarded annually to the best student in the first year class: and Chaudhri Dhyani Singh and Maulvi Hyder Husain's prize is awarded annually to the best Sanskrit and Persian student alternately.

#### INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

##### *General Department.*

Principal	...	G. Thibaut, Ph.D.
Professor of English Literature	...	J. G. Jennings, M.A.
Asst. Profr. of Eng. Literature	...	Abhay Charan Mukerji, M.A.
Professor of Mathematics	...	H. Cox, M.A.

Astt. Profr. Mathematics	...	Umes Chandra Ghosh, M.A., F.R.A.S.
Professor of Physics	...	J. Patterson, B.A.
Laboratory Demonstrator	...	Debendro Nath Pal, M.A.
Profr. of Chemistry	...	E. G. Hill, B.A.
Laboratory Demonstrator	...	Satish Chandra Deb, M.A.
Profr. of Arabic and Persian	...	Shams-ul-Ulama M. Syad Amjad Ali, M.A.
Asst. Professor do.	...	Maulvi Mohd. Muhi-ud-din.
Professor of Sanskrit	...	Pandit Ganga Nath Jha, M.A.

*Law Department.*

Professor of Law	...	R. K. Sorabji, Bar.-at-Law.
Law Reader	...	M. L. Agarwala M.A., B.Sc., LL.B., Bar.-at Law.
Do.	...	Pandit Tej Bahadur Sapru, M.A., LL.D.

II

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BENARES.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1888; IN SCIENCE, 1896; IN  
LAW, 1888.

Queen's College, Benares, is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. It is divided into College and School Departments, the former under the immediate charge, and the latter under the supervision, of the Principal.

ENGLISH COLLEGE.

This College, teaching Arts up to the M.A. Standard, and also affiliated in Science and in Law, has a School Department attached to it. The tuition fees vary from Rs. 10 to Rs. 8 *per mensem* in the College and from Rs. 3 to 4 annas in the School Department. Each

class has its fixed rate of fee. The College and School are accessible to all classes on payment of an entrance fee of Rs. 2 and Re. 1-8 respectively. Government scholarships are awarded according to the results of the University and departmental Examinations. There are also local scholarships, amounting to about Rs. 150 *per mensem*, in the College Department.

Connected with this College is a Boarding-House for district students. The number of boarders at present is 96. Many of them get Government stipends.

#### INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

##### *English College Department.*

Principal	...	...	A. Venis, M.A.
Professor of Eng. Lit. & Logic	...	...	W. K. Johnson, M.A., Bar-at-Law.
Do. of Philosophy	...	...	C. M. Mulvany, M.A., B.Litt.
Do. of Physical Science	...	...	A. C. Sanyal, M.A., F.C.S.
Asst. Profr. do.	...	...	Saroda Charan Chakravarti, B.A.
Professor of Mathematics	...	...	Mahamahopadhyaya Pt. Sudhakar Dwivedi.
Do. of Arabic	...	...	Shams-ul-Ulma M u h a m m a d Abdul Jalil.
Do. of Sanskrit	...	...	Pt. Kesava Sastri.
Head Master	...	...	M. N. Dutt, M.A.

Besides twenty English Teachers, one Writing Master, two Pandits, two Maulvis, one Drawing Master and one Science Master.

### III

#### CANNING COLLEGE, LUCKNOW.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1888; IN SCIENCE, 1896; IN  
Law, 1888.

This College, founded by the Taluqdars of Oudh in memory of the late Earl Canning, was opened on the

1st of May, 1864. The institution comprises three departments,—the College proper, a Law Department, and an Oriental Department, in which only Sanskrit, Persian and Arabic are taught.

Canning College is supported by the Taluqdars of Oudh aided by Government. By a *Sanad*, duly executed, the Taluqdars unanimously endowed the College in perpetuity with a percentage of the revenues of their taluks. This sum, amounting on an average to forty-one thousand rupees *per annum*, is collected by the officers of Government, and is deposited in the Government Treasury for the use of the College. A Government grant-in-aid to the amount of twenty-five thousand rupees is also enjoyed by the College. The total income from endowment, grant-in-aid, invested funds and fees aggregates eighty-one thousand rupees *per annum*.

The institution is open to all classes, and its object, as declared by the rules, is to impart instruction in the English Language and Literature, in Mathematics and Science, in Law and in the Oriental Classical Languages. Its management is vested in a Committee consisting of the Commissioner of Lucknow, the Deputy Commissioner, the Inspector of Schools, Oudh Circle, District Judge, the Executive Engineer, the Principal, and the representatives of the Taluqdars. The fee for the College classes is—Rs. 6 for the Intermediate class, Rs. 7-8 for the B.A. class and Rs. 9 for the M.A. class. The Committee reserve to themselves the right of admitting Oudh students to

the free list, or of admitting them on a modified fee. The fee for the Law classes is—for Arts students Rs. 4 for the first year and Rs. 6 for the second year, and for outsiders Rs. 5 for the first year and Rs. 8 for the second year.

The admission fee is Rs. 3 for all classes.

In addition to Government scholarships, there are local scholarships to the value of Rs.170 *per mensem*.

#### INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	...	...	A. H. Pirie.
Prof. of Science & Mathematics	...	...	A. W. Ward, M.A.
Do. of Eng. Lit. & Philosophy	...	...	M. B. Cameron, M.A., B.Sc.
Do. of Eng. Lit. & History	...	...	E. A. Richardson, M.A.
Do. of Law	...	...	C. H. Coedeur, B.A., Bar-at-Law.
Do. of Mathematics	...	...	S. C. Mukerjee, M.A., B.L.
Do. of Science	...	...	Kula Bhushan Bnadrin, M.A.
Do. of Persian	...	...	Munshi Ramkrishen.
Do. of Sanskrit	...	...	D. N. Chakravarti, M.A.

#### *Oriental Department.*

Sanskrit Teacher	...	...	Pt. Ram Krishna Sastri.
1st Arabic do.	...	...	Maulvi Ali Asghar.
2nd do. do.	...	...	Maulvi Abdul Majid.

#### IV.

### THE MUHAMMADAN ANGLO-ORIENTAL COLLEGE, ALIGARH.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1888; IN LAW, 1889.

This institution has been established by the educated and more advanced portion of the Muhammadans of Upper India, under the leadership of Sir Syed Ahmad, Khan Bahadur, K.C.S.I., LL.D. The

objects in view are to place the benefits of liberal education within the reach of the Muhammadan community, who have markedly failed to avail themselves of Government educational institutions; and to reconcile the Muhammadans to the study of Western science and literature by founding a scheme adapted to meet the special educational wants of the Muhammadan community. However, the institution is catholic in its character, and is open to students of every creed and race.

This institution was first opened as a school in June, 1875, and in January, 1878, it was converted into a College, and was, from the beginning of that year, affiliated to the University of Calcutta up to the Standard of the First Arts Examination. In Arts the College has been affiliated to that University up to the B.A. Standard from the 1st January, 1881, and in Law it has been affiliated up to the B.L. Standard from the 1st January, 1883.

In the College and School attached to it all subjects are taught in the English language, and Arabic, Persian or Sanskrit is taken as the classical language.

All the Muhammadan students are taught Theology in Persian or Arabic, according to their sect, *i.e.*, *Sunnis* according to the *Sunni* sect, and *Shias* according to the *Shia* sect.

The College is governed by Trustees, for whose guidance laws and regulations have been passed on December 28th, 1889.

## INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	...	Theodore Morison, M.A.
Professor of English Literature,	...	L. Tipping, B.A.
Profr. of Eng. Lit & Pol. Science	...	J. H. Towle, B.A.
Offg. Profr. of Science	...	M. Abdul Hai, B.A.
Professor of Mathematics	...	J. C. Chakarvarti, M.A.
Asst. Profr. of Mathematics	...	M. Zia-ud-din Ahmad, M.A., D. Sc (on leave).
Offg. Profr. of Mathematics	...	M. Abul Hasan, B.A.
Professor of History and Political Science	...	G. Gaidner Brown B.A.
Asst. Profr. of History & Logic	...	Abdul Kadir Khan, M.A.
Professor of Persian & Arabic	...	Maulvi Abbas Husain.
Do. do.	...	M. Khalil Ahmad
Do. of Sanskrit	...	P. Shiva Shankar Tripathi.
Head Master	...	J. R. Cornah, M.A.

and twelve Masters of the School.

## V

## AGRA COLLEGE, AGRA.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1889; IN SCIENCE, 1896;  
IN LAW, 1889.

In 1818 Ganga Dhar Shastri bequeathed to the East India Company the rents of certain lands in the districts of Aligarh and Muttra for the promotion of education. In accordance with the Shastri's will, Agra College was opened in 1823, the endowment then yielding over Rs. 22,000 a year. Subsequently Government added to the income, and raised the College to its present status.

In 1883 the management was transferred to a Board of Trustees. The College now receives annual grants of Rs. 12,000 from Government and Rs. 2,500 from the Municipality of Agra, in addition to the original endowment. At the time of the transfer the Trustees made an appeal to the noblemen and gentlemen of the

Province of Agra and a lakh of rupees was added to the endowment, while the capital of the Scholarship Fund was raised from Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 45,000. The Maharajas of Gwalior and Bhartpur maintain additional scholarships.

The immediate control of the College is in the hands of a Committee, two of the members of which are official, the rest nominated by the Trustees.

The College consists of two Departments, *viz.*, the College proper under a Principal, and the School under a Head Master. There are 700 schoolboys and students enrolled: of whom 122 are boarders in the College Boarding House, and 104 in the Caste Boarding Houses.

#### INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

##### *College Department.*

Prim. & Profr. of Mental Science ...	T. C. Jones B A.
Senior Profr. of Lit and History ...	H. C. Smith, M A.
Junior do do	W. G. T. Mulligan, M A.
Professor of Physics and Chemistry	Nagendra Chandra Nag, M A.
Do of Mathematics ...	Surya K. Kuforma, M A
Do of Sanskrit ...	Krishn Lal Misra, M A.
Do. of Arabic & Persian ...	Syed Mohd Ibn Ibrahim, M A.
Do of Law ...	Nilmani Dhai, B A., B L.
Head Master ..	Chas A. Dobson, B A.

With eighteen Assistant Masters

#### VI

##### ST JOHN'S COLLEGE, AGRA.

AFFILIATED IN ARIS, 1883, 1890, 1893;

IN LAW, 1891.

This College was established in 1850, and its foundation was chiefly due to the efforts of an influential



body of Civilians and Military Officers, who were at that time members of the Local Committee of the Church Missionary Society; the Hon'ble J. R. Colvin, Lieutenant-Governor of the N.-W.P., being the Patron, and Sir William Muir, the President.

Their desire was to found a College for the education of the higher classes of Indian youths upon strictly Christian principles, as they felt that such an institution was greatly needed in order to create a higher moral and spiritual tone among those classes.

In more recent years, owing to the rapid growth of the Indian Christian community, the object of the institution has become somewhat changed. Whilst welcoming, as before, all Hindus and Muhammadans desirous of receiving a liberal education under Christian influences, the College has become recognised more especially as an institution where the education of Indian Christian youth is made a matter of primary importance. The following High Schools of the Church Missionary Society are affiliated to St. John's College, *viz* :—

1. Robert Money Institution, Bombay.
2. St. John's Collegiate School, Agra.
3. Church Mission High School, Azamgarh.
4. " " " " Basti.
5. " " " " Jaunpur.
6. " " " " Jabalpur.
7. " " " " Lucknow.
8. " " " " Meerut.
9. Jai Narain's College, Benares.

The Christian students of these schools are eligible for various scholarships and other concessions, according to merit and circumstances.

The buildings and conveniences have been considerably increased in recent years. They consist of the College; the School; Hostels for Christians and Hindus; a College-chapel; a swimming bath, etc. The College consists of three sections, *viz* :—

I.—An unaided College Department, with classes in Arts, Science, and Law.

FEES.			Rs. As.	
M.A. Class	...	...	6 0	per month.
B.A. "	...	...	5 0	"
F.A. "	...	...	4 0	"
• Law Class	{ own students	...	4 0	"
	{ others	...	5 0	"
Admission Fee to all Courses			2 8	"

II.—A School Department, including a School Final Class, which receives a Grant-in-Aid of Rs. 400 per month from Government.

The fees are according to the scale of the Education Department, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, for Aided Schools.

III.—A Business Department, with Classes in Short-hand, Type-writing, Drawing, Book-keeping, Précis, Composition, Drafting, Methods of Official Procedure, etc., with a view to practical training for Government and the Public Services.

#### VISITOR.

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Lucknow, D.D.

#### INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal and Professor of Philosophy and Pol. Science ...	Rev. J. P. Haythornthwaite, M.A.
Vice-Principal and Superintendent of Christian Hostel ...	Rev. H. W. V. Birney B.A.

Prof. of English Literature and Pol, Economy ...	Rev. H. B. Durrant, M.A.
Asst. Prof. of Eng. Lit. & History	W. K. Bonnaud.
Professor of Mathematics ...	B. M. Sarkar, M.A.
Do. of Physics and Chy. ...	M. N. Ghosh, M.A.
Asst. Prof. of Maths. and do. ...	James Devadasan, B.A.
Professor of Logic ...	B. K. Dutt, B.A.
Do. of Sanskrit ...	Pandit Ghanashyam Sharma.
Do. of Persian & Arabic ...	Maulvi Abdul Mabud
Law Lecturer ...	Yamini Kanta Dhar, M.A., LL.B.
Anglo-Vernacular Translator ...	Sardar Singh, B.A.
Head Master ...	Samuel G. Thomas.
Secretary and Librarian ...	J. F. Fanthome.

With twenty Assistant Masters.

*Principals.*

1850.	Rev. T. Valpy French, M.A.
1853.	" H. W. Shackell, M.A.
1861.	" J. Barton, M.A.
1863.	" C. Willard Vines, M.A.
1878.	" J. A. Loyd, M.A.
1883.	" G. E. A. Pargieter, M.A.
1890.	" J. P. Haythornthwaite, M.A.

VII

CHRIST-CHURCH COLLEGE, CAWNPORE

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1892 AND 1896; IN LAW, 1898.

The Christ-Church High School, in connection with the S. P. G. Mission, Cawnpore, was, on the request of the Board of Missions, Allahabad, affiliated to the University of Allahabad up to the Intermediate Standard in 1892. A First Year Class was opened from the middle of July.

A Hostel for non-Christian students was opened in 1896 and placed under the control of the Vice-Principal.

In 1897 a separate building was erected for the College, and in the same year a second Hostel opened for Christian students.

### INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal (also Profr. of English and Philosophy) ...	... Rev. G. H. Westcott, M.A.
Vice-Principal (and Profr. of English and Mathematics) ...	... Rev. A. Crosthwaite, B.A.
Professor of English & Maths. ...	... Rev. T. R. Underwood, M.A.
Asst. Profr. of English ...	... Rev. A. G. Cowie, M.A.
Professor of Mathematics ...	... G. L. Moitra, B.A.
Do. of Law ...	... Rae Debi Pershad, B.A., B.L.
Do. of Science... ..	... H. C. Chatterji, B.A.
Do. of Persian ...	... Maulvi Muhammad Mirza Jan.
Do. of Sanskrit ...	... Pandit Madho Ram.
Do. of History & Logic ...	... Debi Pershad Sukla, B.A.
Reader in Law ...	... M. Jwala Prasad, B.A., LL.B.

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### VIII

#### MAHARAJA'S COLLEGE, JAIPUR.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1888 AND 1900.

The College, founded in 1844, and maintained entirely by the Durbar, is a free institution, no fees of any kind being charged to the pupils. It now comprises the usual five Arts Classes teaching up to the M.A. standard, and nine classes in the School Department. Attached to it are a Gymnasium, a Library and a Laboratory.

Eight scholarships of Rs. 8 each in the Intermediate Class, 5 of Rs. 12 each in the B.A. Class, are annually awarded to successful students on the results of the

University Entrance and Intermediate Examinations, respectively. The M.A. students get scholarships ranging in value from Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 according to the divisions in which they pass the B.A. Examination.

A Silver Medal, founded by Lord Northbrook in commemoration of His Excellency's visit to Jaipur in 1873, is annually awarded to the best graduate of the year from the Maharaja's College, Jaipur.

#### INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Director of Public Instruction and Principal	...	Sanjiban Ganguli, M.A., F.R.S.E.
Vice-Principal & Professor of Mathematics	...	Meghnath Bhattacharya, B.A.
Do. of English Literature...	...	Navakrishna Roy, B.A.
Do. of Phil. & Pol. Ecy.	...	Surya Narain Sharma, M.A.
Do. of Science	...	Ram Chandra Mukerji, B.A.
Do. of History	...	Makhan Lal Bhargava, M.A.
Do. of Sanskrit	...	Vireshwar Shastri.
Do. of Persian	...	Abdur Rahman.

And twelve Assistant Masters, three Pandits and two Maulvis in the School Department.

#### *Principals.*

- 1844. Pandit Shio Din.
- 1855. Munshi Kishen Sarup.
- 1865. Kanti Chander Mukerji.
- 1876. Krishna Vihari Sen, M.A.
- 1877. Dina Nath Mukerji, B.A. (Offg.)
- 1879. Chandra Nath Basu, M.A.
- 1880. Dina Nath Mukerji, B.A.
- 1886. Haridas Shastri, M.A.
- 1893. Kalipada Banerji (Offg.)
- 1894. Dorabji Hirjibhai Vachha, M.A.
- 1895. Kalipada Banerji.
- 1900. Sanjiban Ganguli, M.A.

B.—(*Up to the B.A. Standard.*)

## I

## GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, AJMER.

## AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1888.

This Institution was opened originally as a School, and after having been closed for several years, was re-established on a wider basis in the year 1851. On April, 1868, it was raised to the status of a College, the instructive staff being at the same time augmented and improved to meet its wants.

Until the 15th July, 1896, instruction up to the F.A. and Intermediate Standards was imparted, but from that date an increased staff has been entertained, and now students are prepared for the B.A. degree.

Attached to the College are a well-supported Library, commodious Boarding Houses for the reception of pupils from the District Schools, and well-furnished Science Rooms for instruction in Physics and Chemistry.

Donations from Local Bodies, amounting to Rs. 255 a month, contribute towards the maintenance of the B.A. Classes; and Rs. 244 *per mensem*, including an annual donation of Rs. 500 from His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur, is distributed into School and College Scholarships.

## INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	...	...	F. L. Reid.
Vice-Principal	...	...	E. F. Harris, B.A.
Professor of Phil. and History	...	...	Balwant Rai K. Thakur, B.A.

Professor of Science...	... Bhoora Lal Hiran, M.A.
Professor of Mathematics	... Binod Lal Mukerji, M.A.
Asst. Profr. of Mathematics	... Jagdindra Chandra Sen, B.A.
Do. of History	... M. Ganeshi Lal, B.A.
Professor of Sanskrit	... Pandit Damodar Dass.
Do. of Arabic and Persian...	M. Tahsin Ali.

And six English and four Oriental Teachers.

Connected with the College is a Branch School in the City of Ajmer, now called Lower College, opened on the 1st of May, 1876.

#### INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Head Master ... Pandit Nursingh Dass.  
And twenty-one English and Vernacular Teachers.

## II

### BAREILLY COLLEGE, BAREILLY.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1888 ; IN LAW, 1889.

The College consists of two Departments, *vis* :—

1. The College Department, which is an aided institution supported by public subscriptions, and is under the management of a Local Committee, with the Principal.
2. The School Department, which is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

The School has been in existence since 1836. The present College Department was opened in 1884, and there are classes preparing for the B.A. Examination.

## INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	...	...	G. S. Carey, M.A.
Professor of English...	...	...	F. W. Sudmersen B.A.
Do. of Mathematics	...	...	Syama Charan De, M.A.
Do. of History & Philosophy	...	...	P. Ikbāl Kishen, B.A.
Do. Science	...	...	Atul Chandra Chatterji, M.A.
Do. of Arabic	...	...	M. Mahmud Hosein.
Do. of Sanskrit	...	...	P. Ram Dutt.
Do. of Law	...	...	Ram Sarup, B.A., LL.B.

## III

## (REID) CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, LUCKNOW.

## AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1888, 1889.

This institution is the outgrowth of the Centennial High School, which was opened on the 1st February, 1877, under the designation of the Centennial High School: in 1888 it was affiliated to the University of Allahabad up to the Intermediate Standard in Arts, and in 1889 up to the B.A. Standard. It is under the special patronage of the North India Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The management is vested in a Board of Trustees (registered according to law) composed of eight ministers and three laymen. An agent is in America collecting money for the endowment of the institution. The new College building was completed in 1892, and formally opened by His Honour Sir Auckland Colvin, K.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chancellor of the University, on the 31st of October, 1892.



A number of scholarships, among them the Queen's Jubilee scholarship, have been established, available for Hindus, Muhammadans, and specially for Native Christians. For the latter class a Boarding-house is attached, with accommodation for 80 boarders. The number of students on the roll is about three hundred.

#### INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal & Profr. of Philosophy...	Rev C. L. Bare, M.A., B D.
Professor of English Literature ...	Rev. B. T. Badley, M. A.
Do. of Pol. Economy ...	G. W. Buggs, B Sc.
Do. of Science ...	Sitla Sahay, B Sc.
Do. of Mathematics ...	Raja Ram, B.A., B.Sc.
Do. of Persian, Arabic, His- tory & Logic ...	Mirza Mohammed Hadi, B.A.
Do. of Sanskrit ...	Naram Datt Shastri.
Business Department ...	Rev. C. L. Bare, M.A., B.D.

#### IV

#### GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, JABALPUR.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1891; IN SCIENCE 1896; IN  
LAW 1889.

This institution is the gradual outgrowth of the Saugor High School, founded in 1836, to which College Classes were first added in 1860. It was removed to Jabalpur in 1873. Above the Intermediate Standard the College is specially intended for the teaching of Science, and is supplied with Science Lecture-rooms and Laboratories, and a complete set of English

Scientific apparatus. There is a commodious Boarding-house on the premises, where free accommodation is provided for students. There is likewise an extensive Library. A Law Class and an Engineering Class are attached to the College. During the past year (1897-98) scholarships were awarded in the College to the following amounts:—From private funds, Rs. 531; from Government funds, Rs. 1,037. Two prizes of Rs. 14 and Rs. 10 respectively are likewise annually awarded by the Ghantaya Trust Fund Committee.

There are also two medals to be annually awarded,—one, the Devanath Datta Medal, to the best successful candidate for the B.Sc. Examination from this College; and the other, the Chandia Kumar Chatterji Medal to the intellectually and morally best student of the College.

#### INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal & Profr. of English	...	Cohn H Browning, M.A. (Oxon.),
& Pol. Science	...	Barrister-at-Law.
Professor of Physics	...	Mahadeo Yeswant Dole, M.A., L.C.E.
Do. of Mathematics	...	A. C. Datta, B.A. (Cantab.), F.R. Met. S.
Do. of Chemistry	...	T. K Bakshi, M.A.
Do. of English and Mathe-		
matics	...	K. K. Bernard, M.A.
Do. of Sanskrit	...	Sadasheo Jairam Dehadrai, M.A.
Do. of Persian & History		Dwarka Prasad, B.A.
Do. of Logic	..	A. N. Shrout, B.A.
Law Lecturer	...	Purushotum Lal, B.A., LL.B.

## V

**MADHAVA COLLEGE, UJJAIN.**

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1890 AND 1893.

This College owes its origin to the development of the Ujjain High School, founded by the Gwalior Darbar in 1888. The results shown by the School at the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University in 1890 encouraged the Darbar to raise it to the status of a College, which was affiliated to the Allahabad University in 1890, and it is now (1893) recognized by it for the purpose of the B.A. Examination. Subsequently, on the suggestion of the Director of Public Instruction, Malwa, supported by the Member of the Council of Regency, Gwalior, in charge of the Educational Department, the President of the Council requested His Highness Maharaja Madho Rao Scindia, the present Ruler of the Gwalior State, to allow this College to be named after him. The request was kindly granted by the Maharaja, and thus this institution came to be called the Madhava College.

The College at present works under the immediate control and supervision of J. W. D. Johnstone, Esq., F.R.G.S., Inspector-General of Education, Gwalior State.

Scholarships of the total value of Rs. 200 are awarded to the students of this College every month.

**INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.**

Principal & Profr. of Maths. ... Bapu N. Dhekne, M.A.  
Profr. of History and Economics, R. K. Kulkarni, M.A., LL.B.  
Do. of English and Sanskrit, P. N. Patankar, M.A.

Asst. Profr. of Sanskrit	...	Kashi Nath Shastri Acharya.
Professor of Arabic and Persian,		Maulvi Sd. Mahmud.
Do. of Logic & Philosophy		Moro Kesheo Damle, M.A.
Asst. Profr. of Maths.	...	G. V. Amberdekar, B.A.
And ten Assistant Teachers.		

## VI

## LASHKAR (VICTORIA) COLLEGE, GWALIOR.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1890 AND 1893, AND  
IN SCIENCE, 1902.

This Institution is under the control and supervision of the Inspector-General of Education, Gwalior State, and consists of two departments, English and Oriental. The English Department prepares students up to the B.A. Standard, the School Department is recognised for the School Final-Examination. Drawing and Surveying Classes are attached to the English Department. The Oriental Department, consisting of Sanskrit, Marathi, Hindi, Persian and Urdu Sections, prepares students for the Punjab University and Benares Sanskrit College Examinations.

## INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Offg. Principal & Professor of Science	...	Janaki Nath Dutta, B.A.
Professor of Mathematics	...	Gyan Dass, M.A.
Do of Eng. & Philosophy		Munna Lal Misra, M.A.
Junior Profr. of English & History	...	Upendra Nath Mukerji, B.A.
Asst Profr. of Science & Maths.		G. S. Apte, B.A., B.Sc.
Asst. Profr. of Pol. Ecy. & Logic		B. R. Bokil, B.A.
Professor of Persian & Arabic		Turab Ali.
Do. of Sanskrit	...	Somnath Shastri.
Laboratory Assistant	...	A. G. Nigudker.
Head Master, Coll. School	...	Benaisi Das, M.A., LL.B.

## VII

## MEERUT COLLEGE, MEERUT.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1892 AND 1895 ; IN LAW, 1893.

This Institution owes its origin to the liberality of the nobility and gentry of the Meerut Division, who created an Endowment Fund for the encouragement of Higher Education within the Division.

The College, which is aided by Government, consists of two departments, the College Proper, teaching up to the B.A., LL.B. Standard, and a School Department, consisting of two High School Classes, which prepares students for the Entrance and School Final-Examinations.

The institution was founded in 1892, and is governed by a Board of Management, but the immediate control of the College is in the hands of an Executive Committee, three members of which are *ex officio* and the rest elected by the Board of Management.

The College receives an annual grant of Rs. 1,200 from the Meerut Municipality.

Connected with the College is a Boarding Establishment for the accommodation of district students.

The "Harington," the "Ganga Saran," and eight other scholarships granted by the Committee are competed for every half-year by the students of the College Department; and the "Rai Bahadur Nihal Chand" Scholarship is granted to the best Sanskrit student belonging to the Vaish community.

The "Wyer Gold Medal" is awarded annually to the best student in the Fourth Year B.A. Class, and the "Ganga Saran Silver Medal" to the best student in the Second Year Intermediate Class.

#### INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	...	...	William Jesse, M.A.
Profr. of English	...	...	W. K. Duthie, M.A.
Do. of Mathematics	...	...	Nogendro Nath Sarnakar, M.A.
Do. of Physical Science	...	...	Jeoti Prasada Bejal, M.A.
Do. of Philosophy, Logic and History	...	...	Haricharan Mukerji, M.A.
Do. of Persian	...	...	Yaqub Ali, B.A.
Do. of Sanskrit	...	...	Ashutosh Banerji, B.A.
Senior English Teacher	...	...	Baij Nath, B.A.
Asst. Profr. of Mathematics	...	...	Pratap Chandra Barat, B.A.
Do. of English	...	...	Jagan Nath Prasada, B.A.
Do. of Persian	...	...	Alim-ud-din.
Do. of Sanskrit	...	...	Sukhbuns Lal.
Drawing Teacher	...	...	Faiz Mohammed.
Profr. of Law	...	...	Gurcharan Das, B.A., LL.B.

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#### VIII

#### WOMAN'S (ISABELLA THOBURN) COLLEGE, LUCKNOW.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1892 AND 1895.

The School was opened in 1870. A High School Department was added in 1882; and the first candidate for the Entrance Examination sent up in 1884.

It was affiliated to the Calcutta University to the F.A. Standard in 1886, and in 1892 to the Intermediate Sandard in Arts of the University of Allahabad.

The institution is under the patronage of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. This Society has endowed six scholarships for collegiate students.

One hundred and seventy pupils are enrolled. Of these 105 are boarders, the rates for whom vary, according to accommodation, from Rs. 5 to Rs.16.

There is a Training Class for Teachers connected with the School; and special facilities are offered to any who wish to prepare for Medical Schools.

#### INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	...	...	Miss F. L. Nichols, M.A. (on leave).
Offg. Principal	...	...	Miss E. Hoge.
Asst. Prin & Profr. of English & Philosophy	...	...	Miss L. Singh, M.A.
Profr. of History	...	...	Miss I. Blackstock.
Do. of Latin & French	...	...	Miss R. E. Robinson.
Do. of Science & English	...	...	Miss M. P. Stearns, Ph. B.
Do. of Mathematics & Logic	...	...	Miss L. Sirkar.
Do. of Persian	...	...	M. N. Aziz, M.A.
Normal & Kindergarten Training Dept.	...	...	Miss. L. Brouse.

High School Department with ten Assistant Teachers.

#### IX

#### JASWANT COLLEGE, JODHPUR.

Principal & Profr. of Science	...	Pandit Suraj Prakash, M.A.
Profr. of Eng. Lit. & History	...	K. Rambhatia, B.A.
Do. of Philosophy	...	Jadu Gopal Banerji, M.A.
Asst. Profr. of Eng. Literature	...	K. Muninath Bhatia, B.A.
Do. of Mathematics	...	Ajudhya Prasad, B.A.
Profr. of Sanskrit	...	Parsotam Dave, B.A.
Do. of Persian	...	M. Muzafer Ali Shah,

## X

## CENTRAL HINDU COLLEGE, BENARES.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1899 AND 1903.

The object of this institution is to impart religious teaching in Hinduism in conjunction with secular education. It was opened in July, 1898, and is under the control of a Managing Committee. At present the College teaches up to the B.A. Examination. In the Collegiate School attached, classes are opened for the Middle and Entrance Examinations.

## INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal & Profr. of Chemistry...	A. Richardson, Ph. D., F. C. S.
Vice-Principal ...	Mahamahopādhyaya P a n d i t Adityaram Bhattacharya, M.A.
Senior Profr. of English ..	M. Collins, B.A. (on leave).
Actg. Senior Profr. of English ...	A. W. Collie, M.A.
Junior Profr. of English ...	G. S. Arundale, M.A., LL. B.
Profr. of Pol. Economy and History ...	Bireshwar Banerji, M.A.
Senior Professor of Mathematics	Kristna Chandra De, M A.
Professor of Phil. & Logic ...	Ambica Charan Ukil, M.A.
Junior Professor of Chemistry ...	Mata Prasad, M.A. (on leave).
Asst. do. do. ...	Damodar Keni, M.A.
Laboratory Assistant ...	Uday Narayan Sinha.
Demonstrator in Science ...	Hari Das Mukerji, B.A.
Balbir Faridkot Profr. of Sanskrit	Ramavatar Pande, M.A., Sahitya- charya, Kavyatirtha.
Asst. Profr. of Sanskrit ...	Naihari Balkrishna Joshi, B.A., LL.B.
Head Master ...	Harry Banbery.

And 12 Assistant Masters and a Librarian.



*C.—(Up to the Intermediate Standard.)*

I

**RAMSAY COLLEGE, ALMORA.**

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1888.

This School was commenced in 1850 by the Rev. J. H. Budden on behalf of the London Missionary Society. In 1871 the large and handsome building now in use was first opened, and has since done most efficient service.

Students were first sent up to the Entrance Examination in 1872; and in 1885, owing to the strong desire of many of the gentlemen of the town, College Classes were opened up to the First Arts Examination.

Some branch schools are carried on in connection with the College. Several scholarships have been endowed, one by Sir H. Ramsay, C.B., K.C.S.I., a warm supporter of the School from its commencement, and two by the Raja of Tehri and Garhwal. A number of scholarships are also given by the District Committee to poor village boys, to assist them in studying for entrance into the College at Roorkee, Lahore, or Agra.

**INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.**

Principal & Profr. of Eng. Lit.		
History & Logic ...	...	Rev. E. S. Oakley, M.A.
Profr. of Maths. & Science	...	B. B. L. Agarwala, B.A., S.C.
Do. of Sanskrit ...	...	Devi Datt Pande.
Do. of Persian ...	...	Ghulam Hazrat Khan.
Head Master ...	...	Uttam S. Rawat.

And sixteen other Teachers in the School Department.

## II.

## ST. GEORGE'S COLLEGE, MUSSOORIE.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1890.

This College, generally known as the Manor House, was founded by Bishop Carli in 1863, and is under the control of the Archbishop of Agra. The institution, though under Catholic management, is open to Catholics and Protestants alike, and the religion of the latter is in no way interfered with.

The course of studies embraces the subjects for both departments of the Roorkee Engineering College, the Survey Department, the Government Education Department, High Standard, the University of Allahabad and other public Examinations.

The College can accommodate 200 Boarders, and further extensive additions are being made to the present buildings.

The institution is under the control of the Local Government Education Department.

## INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal and Head Master	...	Rev. I. P. Price.
Professor	...	Rev. Haventy.
Do. ...	...	Rev. Mulcahy.
Do. ...	...	D. P. Lundy, B.A.
Do. ...	...	S. R. Kirkpatrick, B.A.

With six Assistant Masters, one Urdu and one Persian Master.

## III

## ST. PETER'S COLLEGE, AGRA.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1890.

St. Peter's College, founded in 1842, and conducted by the Capuchin Fathers, is under the patronage of the Most Rev. the Archbishop of Agra. It prepares students for the Entrance and Intermediate Examinations of the Allahabad University, for Roorkee, the Accounts Department, and the Subordinate Medical Department. Parlour boarders are admitted at Rs. 27 and ordinary at Rs. 20 each; the fee for day scholars is Rs. 4 each *per mensem*. To the College is attached the Orphanage of St. Paul, for poorer children who cannot afford the higher fees. Both institutions undergo the same course of instruction.

## INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Rector ...	...	...	Rev. Fr. Raphael.
Prefect of Studies and Professor,	...	...	Rev. Fr. H. Norman.
Professor	...	...	Rev. Fr. W. Smith.
Do. ...	...	...	B. Paul.

And seven Assistant Masters.

## IV

## PHILANDER SMITH INSTITUTE, MUSSOORIE.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1891.

Principal	...	...	Rev. F. S. Ditto, M.A., S.T.B.
Head Master	...	...	R. C. Busher, M.A.
Profr. of Mathematics	...	...	Capt. H. J. Fraser-Harris (late R.A.)
1st Assistant Master	...	...	G. Moore.

And seven Assistant Teachers.

## V

## EUROPEAN GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL, ALLAHABAD.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1891.

Principal ... Miss Bailey.

*College Department.*

Miss R. Howe, B.A.	...	Tutor in History & Political Economy
Miss A. Stevens	...	Do. in English Language & Literature.
S. B. Chatterji, M.A.	...	Do. in Mathematics.

*School Department.*

Miss Blanchett ... First Assistant Mistress.

With eleven Assistant Teachers and two Urdu Teachers.

Founded in 1861 (affiliated in Arts up to the First Arts Standard of the Calcutta University in 1883) under the patronage of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Lucknow. Special training for teachers. Scholarships tenable by pupils of the School only. The School is managed and controlled by a Committee of Residents of Allahabad. Special provision is made and special advantages offered to students for the Intermediate Standard in Arts of the University of Allahabad. B.A. classes also have been opened.

## VI

## KAYASTHA PATHSHALA, ALLAHABAD.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1895.

The Kayastha Pathshala was founded in 1872 by the late Munshi Kali Prasad, of the Lucknow Bar. In 1878 it was raised to the Middle English Standard

and in 1883 to the Entrance Standard of the Calcutta University. In 1894 it was included by the Allahabad University in the list of schools recognised for the purpose of the School Final-Examination. In 1895 it was affiliated to the same University up to the Intermediate Examination Standard. The first year class was opened in July, 1895, and the second year in July 1896.

The institution was registered on August 2nd, 1893, under Act XXI of 1860, the chief controlling authority being the President for the time being, assisted by a Committee of Management. Its income is derived from an endowment of property made mainly by the late Munshi Kali Prasad and partly by others ~~which was estimated to be worth Rs. 5,10,583-6-11~~ on the 30th of June, 1894.

The institution is divided into College and School Departments, the former under the immediate charge, and the latter under the superintendence, of the Principal.

In the College Department the scale of fees charged ordinarily is Rs. 3 *per mensem*, payable during ten months in the session. There are 20 free scholarships, ten in the first year and ten in the second year class, for poor students who have passed the Entrance or the School Final-Examination in the First Division. In the School Department the scale of fees is proportionate to the income of guardians of boys, *Chitragupta Vanshi* Kayasthas paying lower fees than students belonging to other castes. There is a large

number of free scholars in both College and School Departments, belonging mainly to the Kayastha community. Kayastha students, moreover, receive monthly scholarships and aid, the total amount spent yearly for this purpose exceeding Rs. 2,500. There is a Boarding-House for Kayastha students, where the monthly fee charged is Rs. 7 per head.

#### INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal and Profr. of English and Logic	...	Ramananda Chatterji, M.A.
Profr. of Maths. and Science	...	Dhanesh Parshad, M.A.
Do. of Maths. and History	...	Surendra Nath Deva, M.A.
Do. of Logic	...	Mheshwar Prasad, B.A.
Do. of Persian	...	Sitla Sahai.
Do. of Sanskrit	...	P. Balkrishna Bhatta.
Head Master	...	Jwala Prasad, B.A.

Besides sixteen other Teachers and a Drawing Master.

### VII

#### EUROPEAN BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL, ALLAHABAD.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1897.

#### INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	...	C. H. Dixon, M.A.
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### VIII

#### CHURCH MISSION ST. ANDREW'S COLLEGE, GORAKHPUR.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1899.

Principal & Profr. of English	...	Rev. R. J. Kennedy, B.A.
Professor of Mathematics	...	Shashadhar Banerji, M.A.
Do. of Science	...	Manoranjan Gupta, B.A.
Do. of History & Logic	...	Braja Gopal Nandi, B.A.
Do. of Persian	...	Maulvi Mohammad Abbas Ali.
Do. of Sanskrit	...	Pandit Bansī Dhar Sharma.

## IX

## ST JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, NAINI TAL.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1899.

## INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Rev. Br. D. B. Holland.

" " T. F. Kenneally.

" " J. C. Dohoney.

" " J. F. Lyons.

" " J. B. Culnane.

" " G. A. Cooney.

" " J. B. Connolly.

" " J. N. Lynch

" " D. P. O Doherty.

" " S. C. Carrall.

" " T. D. Nugent.

With three Assistant Masters and a Munshi

## X

## DIOCESAN BOYS' SCHOOL, NAINI TAL.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1900.

Principal ... W. A. Pemberton.

## XI

## WOODSTOCK LANDOUR GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1901.

## XII

## CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, ALLAHABAD.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1903.

Principal and Profr. of English  
& Logic ...Rev. Arthur H. Ewing, M.A.,  
Ph.D.

Professor of Physical Science ...

Preston H. Edwards, M.A.

Do. History ...

Rev. A. B. Allison, M.A.

Do. Mathematics ...

Prabhu Das, B.A.

Do. Arabic &amp; Persian ...

S. Rajazul Husinam, B.A.

Do. Sanskrit ...

Pt. Ganapati Sastri.

## II IN SCIENCE.

### *A.—(Up to the D.Sc. Standard.)*

Muir Central College, Allahabad.

### *B.—(Up to the B.Sc. Standard.)*

- (1) Queen's College, Benares.
- (2) Agra College, Agra.
- (3) Canning College, Lucknow.
- (4) Government College, Jabalpur.
- (5) Victoria College, Lashkar (Gwalior).

## III IN LAW.

### *A.—(Up to all Standards.)*

- (1) Muir Central College, Allahabad.

### *B.—(Up to the LL B. Standard.)*

- (1) Canning College, Lucknow.
- (2) Bareilly College, Bareilly.
- (3) Government College, Jabalpur.
- (4) Agra College, Agra.
- (5) Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh.
- (6) St. John's College, Agra.
- (7) Meerut College, Meerut.
- (8) Christ-Church College, Cawnpore.

## IV IN ENGINEERING.

### *(Up to the highest Standard.)*

- (1) Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee.



**THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE-**

AFFILIATED 1894.

The Thomason Civil Engineering College was founded in 1847 by H. H. James Thomason, Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, for the purpose of giving theoretical and practical instruction in Civil Engineering to Europeans and Natives with a view to their employment on the Public Works of India according to the requirements of the service and the qualifications of the candidates.

The College sessions commence on the 1st November and last for nine months, the remaining three months of the year forming the annual vacation.

The following are the classes in the College:—

1. Engineer and Telegraph classes.
2. Upper Subordinate classes.
3. Lower Subordinate classes, including Draftsman and Computer's classes.
4. Mechanical Apprentice classes.
5. Industrial classes.
6. British Military Survey class.
7. Native Military Survey class.

**ENGINEERING AND TELEGRAPH CLASSES.**

Admissions to these classes up to the number 20 are made through an annual Entrance Examination held in the following subjects:—

1. English Essay and Hindustani.
2. Physics, Chemistry and Physical Geography.
3. History of England and India.

4. *Mathematics* :—Arithmetic, Algebra, Euclid, Plane Trigonometry and Mensuration.
5. Drawing.
6. *One of the Languages* ;—Latin, French, German, Sanskrit, Persian, or Arabic, or a further Course in Physics and Chemistry.

The Entrance Examination is open only to Statutory Natives of India other than pure Natives of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, under certain conditions as to age, health, education and moral conduct, and admitted candidates pay a fee of Rs.12 a month during the College Sessions.

An additional number of candidates are admitted without an Entrance Examination under certain conditions as to health, education and moral conduct. They pay a fee of Rs. 40 a month during the College Sessions. If they are Statutory Natives of India and are within the prescribed limits of age, they may compete for second and third year scholarships : and further, if not pure Natives of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, they may compete for the guaranteed appointments.

The College Course extends over three years, and successful students are granted certificates by the College. The curriculum of study for the Engineer and Telegraph classes is the same for the first year.

There are ten scholarships, three of Rs.40 and seven of Rs. 30 a month, tenable during the College Sessions and awarded on the result of the entrance and first and second year's examinations.

One cash prize of Rs.1,000 ; three of Rs. 30 each ; two Gold Medals and three Silver Medals open to all students, and one cash prize of Rs. 250 and one Gold Medal open to Native students are awarded annually on the results of the Final Examination of the last year of the College Course.

Ten qualified Engineering students, in order of standing in the Final Examination list, are appointed as Apprentices in the Public Works Department for one year, subject to extension to two years more if necessary, on a salary of Rs.100 in case of Europeans and Eurasians, and Rs.50 in case of Natives. On expiry of their practical training five students are selected, according to certain prescribed rules, for appointment as Assistant Engineer in the Public Works Department.

One or two appointments as Apprentices in the Telegraph Department are awarded to Telegraph students in order of standing on the Final Examination list of the last year of the College Course on a salary of Rs.100 a month. They are appointed as Assistant Superintendents, Class VI, 2nd grade, on Rs.225 a month, on proving their thorough fitness within three years.

#### UPPER SUBORDINATE CLASSES.

The Upper Subordinate classes consist of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd grades, intended for British Non-Commissioned Officers, European Civilians and Natives respectively. Admissions to the number of 12, 9 and 6

respectively are made on the results of an annual Entrance Examination in the following subjects :—

English Dictation.

Arithmetic.

Euclid.

Elementary Mensuration.

Hindustani.

Drawing.

The Entrance Examination of the 2nd and 3rd grades are open to candidates fulfilling certain conditions as to age, health, education and moral conduct. Pure Natives of Bengal, Madras and Bombay are excluded.

Should an insufficient number pass the Entrance Examination in any of the grades, the full number of vacancies (27) is made up by admission in the other grades. Students of the 2nd and 3rd grades pay a fee of Rs. 3 a month during the College Sessions.

An additional number of candidates of the 2nd and 3rd grades who have passed the Entrance Examination are admitted on a fee of Rs. 20 a month during the College Sessions if accommodation is available. These students may also compete for 2nd year scholarships and guaranteed appointments. The College Course extends over two years, and successful students are granted certificates by the College.

The following are the scholarships for these classes :—

*First Grade ...* Scholarships of Rs. 11 a month to each student.



*Second Grade* .. Twelve scholarships of Rs. 25 a month during the College Sessions, six for the 1st year and six for the second year class.

*Third* „ ... Six scholarships of Rs. 10 a month, tenable during the College Sessions, three for the 1st year and three for the 2nd year class.

Five Silver Medals, two cash prizes of Rs. 40 each, four of Rs. 30 each, and one of Rs. 20 open to all students, and a Silver Medal open to Native students are awarded annually on the results of the Final Examination of the last year of the College Course.

Seventeen appointments as Overseers in the Public Works Department are guaranteed to successful candidates, the preference being given to the first seven military men on the Final Examination list of the last year of the College Course, the remaining appointments being awarded indiscriminately to all three grades in order of standing on the list.

The students who have gained guaranteed appointments spend their third year in practical training on suitable works in India as Apprentices on the following salaries:—

*First Grade* ... Pay brought up to Rs. 80 a month.

*Second* „ ... Pay of Rs. 60 a month.

*Third* „ ... Pay of Rs. 40 a month.

On proving their fitness during their apprenticeship they are appointed to the Public Works Department

permanently as overseers, 1st, 2nd or 3rd grade, according to the grades of the class to which they belong.

#### LOWER SUBORDINATE CLASSES.

Admissions on these classes to the number 40 are made through an annual Entrance Examination in the following subjects:—

Arithmetic.

Printing as for Plans.

Euclid.

Mensuration of Plans.

History of India.

Elementary Geography.

English Dictation.

Colloquial English.

The Entrance Examination is open to candidates fulfilling certain conditions as to age, health, education and moral conduct. The College fee is Rs.2 a month during the College Sessions.

An additional number of candidates who have passed the Entrance Examination are admitted on a fee of Rs.10 a month during the College Sessions, if accommodation is available. These students are not eligible for scholarships.

Five students from the most promising at Drawing in this class are selected at the end of the 1st year's Course for the Draftsman and Computer's class.

The Course extends over two years for the Lower Subordinate class and from two years and a half to

three years for the Draftsman and Computer's class, and certificates are granted to successful students by the College.

The following are the scholarships for these classes :—

#### LOWER SUBORDINATE CLASS.

The first five ...	...	Rs. 6 a month.
The next ten ...	...	„ 5 „
The next ten ...	...	„ 4 „

#### DRAFTSMAN AND COMPUTER'S CLASS.

Second year not exceeding Rs. 6 each.

Third „ „ „ 10 „

Five Silver Medals, one cash prize of Rs. 30, four of Rs. 10 each, are awarded on the results of the Final Examination of the last year of the College Course.

There are no guaranteed appointments for these classes, but there is a great demand for passed students for appointments as Sub-Overseers.

#### MECHANICAL APPRENTICE CLASS.

Nine admissions of Natives only are made to this class annually through the Director of Public Instruction, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, under certain conditions as to age, health, education and moral conduct.

The Course extends over three years in the College, and certificates are granted to the successful students by the College. At the end of that time Government will consider what arrangements can be made to

apprentice the best boys out for a further term of practical instruction, but no undertaking or promise is made in this respect.

There are no fees, and each student receives a scholarship of Rs. 8 a month during the College Sessions, if his progress is satisfactory.

Free quarters are provided during the College Sessions for students only, and a free grant of books and instruments, up to a maximum cost of Rs. 72, is made at the discretion of the College.

#### INDUSTRIAL CLASSES.

About 18 admissions of Natives only are made to these classes annually under certain conditions as to age, health, education and moral conduct.

There are three distinct sections of these classes :—

- (1) The Printing Trade generally.
- (2) Photography and Photo-mechanical work.
- (3) Art Handiwork.

The Course for an ordinary certificate lasts two years, and for a higher certificate three years, and is subject to extension at the discretion of Government. The Course is thoroughly practical, with the view of turning out Press Foremen qualified for the superintendence of all kinds of work, efficient Photo-mechanical operators and high class art handicraftsmen. The certificates will be granted by the College to students whose progress has been satisfactory.



There are no fees, and a scholarship of Rs. 4 a month is given to each student, if his progress is satisfactory.

Free quarters are provided during the College Sessions for students only.

Tools and materials are supplied free to students.

#### BRITISH MILITARY SURVEY CLASS.

Eight Non-Commissioned Officers of the British Army in the Bengal Presidency are admitted annually on the nomination of the Quartermaster-General in India. Members of the class receive a College allowance of Rs. 7-8 a month. The Course lasts one year, and successful students receive certificates from the College.

#### NATIVE MILITARY SURVEY CLASS.

About ten Native Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers or men of the Bengal Native Army are admitted annually, on the nomination of the Quartermaster-General in India, for instruction in Surveying and road reconnaissance. The Course lasts one year, and successful students receive certificates from the College.

Besides the Entrance and Class Examinations the College holds the following examinations and grants certificates in case of Nos. (1), (2) and (5) to successful candidates :—

- (1) For promotion of Overseers of the Public Works Department to the grade of Sub-Engineer.
- (2) For appointment of outsider candidates to the grade of Overseer in the Public Works Department.

- (3) For competitive appointment to the Superior Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department.
- (4) For competitive appointment to the Superior Traffic Branch of State Railways.
- (5) For appointment to the 4th grade of Accountants of the Public Works Department.
- (6) Part I of examination for promotion of Accountants of the Public Works Department to the 2nd grade.

The following are the Subsidiary Departments of the College:—

1. A free public Library containing 17,140 volumes.
2. A Press which executes printing, lithography, photo-zincography, wood-cuts and binding for the College and the general public.
3. A Book Depôt for sale of College publications, text-books, drawing instruments and materials.
4. A Photographic Depôt for sale of Works of Art.

Circulars of the different classes are issued free on application, and the College Calendar published annually is on sale in the College Book Depôt.

A register is kept up in the College of the names of Civil Engineers, Overseers, Sub-Overseers, Draftsmen and Mistries who are out of employ, and nominations are made by the College as applications for hands are received.

## COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

Chief Engineer to Govt. U. P. of Agra and Oudh, P. W. D.—Buildings and Roads Branch.	}	President.
Director of Public Instruction, U. P. of Agra and Oudh. Manager, O. & R. Railway. G. Winmil, Esq, Loco. Supdt., O. & R. Ry. (on furlough).		
Principal, Thomason College ...		Member and Secretary.

## INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal ...	...	Capt. E.H de V. Atkinson, R.E.
Military Assistant Principal ...	...	Capt. H. B. D. Campbell, R.E.
Professor of Mathematics and Physics ...	...	E F. Tipple, B.A.
Professor of Natural Science and Electrical Engineering		F. W. Sedgwick, B.A, A. M. Inst. E.E.
Instructor in Applied Science ...		Hony. Lieut. J. O'Neill.
Head Master, Upper Subordinate Class, s.p.t.		Sub-Conductor C. Bolton.
1st Asst. Master, U S. Class,	{	Sergeant F.A. Buning (on fur- lough).
		Sergeant J. V. Francies.
2nd do. do. ...		F. J. Smith.
3rd do. do. ...		F. C Glass.
4th do. do. ...		Vacant.
Drawing Master, Upper and Lower Sub. Classes, s.p.t. ...		Sergeant F. W. Hart.
Laboratory Demonstrator ..		B.M. Mukerjee, B.A.
Head Master, Lower Subordi- nate Class, s p.t. ...		Shankar Lal.

## Five Native Assistant Masters.

Technical Instructor ...	...	W.D. McLaren.
Instructor, British Military Sur- vey Class ...	...	Qr.-Master Sergeant J. Kendrick.
Assistant Instructor, Native Mili- tary Survey Class ...	...	Duffadar Fattah Khan.
Do. do. do. ...	...	Naik Jhanda Singh.
Do. do. in Accounts ..	...	H. J. L. Grogan.
Do. Industrial Class Sec. III. ..	...	Ganda Singh.
Do, do. do. ...	...	Behu Mal.
Foreman Carpenter ...	...	Sadhu Singh.
" Moulder ...	...	Ghasitoo.
" Mechanic ...	...	Ghulam Nabi.
" Blacksmith ...	...	Harkesh.

## XII.

# QUESTION PAPERS.

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ENTRANCE AND SCHOOL FINAL EXAMINATIONS,  
1904.

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ENGLISH.

FIRST PAPER.

*Section A.*

1. Write a short account of ONE of the following :—  
Goldsmith ; Macaulay ; Washington Irving.

*(Answer not to occupy more than one page of your answer-book.)*

2. Explain the following passages, giving the context in each case :—

- (a) "Thus fares the land, by luxury betray'd,  
In nature's simplest charms at first array'd :  
But verging to decline, its splendours rise,  
Its vistas strike, its palaces surprise."
- (b) "The very same day I went on board we set sail,  
standing away to the northward upon our own coast,  
with design to stretch over for the African coast.  
We passed the Line in about twelve days' time, and  
were, by our last observation, in seven degrees twenty-  
two minutes northern latitude, when a violent tornado,  
or hurricane, took us quite out of our knowledge."

Bring out clearly the meaning of the "Line."

What coast is here referred to as "our own coast?"

(c) "Near yonder thorn, that lifts its head on high,  
Where once the sign-post caught the passing eye,  
Low lies that house where nut-brown draughts inspir'd,  
Where grey-beard mirth and smiling talk retir'd,  
When village statesmen talked with looks profound,  
And news much older than their ale went round."

(d) "He talked to them of the injury done him, of the condition they were brought to, and that though the governor had given them quarter for their lives as to the present action, yet that if they were sent to England, they would all be hanged in chains, to be sure; but that if they would join in so just an attempt as to recover their ship, he would have the governor's engagement for their pardon."

*Section B.*

1. Write a brief outline of Irving's "Roseoe."

*(This is not to occupy more than 2 pages of your answer-book.)*

2. Write short notes on the following :—

Janiculum; Auburn; Charlcote; Ichabod Crane.

3. Bring out clearly the meanings of the following expressions :—transitory splendours; equinoctial fervours; diadem of towers; men of prowess; white luces in the quarterings; spectre bridegroom.

*Section C.*

1. Explain the following passages, giving the context :—

(a) "I wish in all the Senate, There was no heart so bold  
But sore it ached and fast it beat, When that ill news  
was told."

What "ill news" is here meant?

(b) There is in every true woman's heart a spark of heavenly fire, which lies dormant in the broad daylight of

prosperity, but which kindles up and beams and blazes in the dark hour of adversity."

- (c) "And plainly and more plainly, Now might the burghers know.

By port and vest, by horse and crest, Each warlike Lucumo."

What do you understand by "burghers" and "Lucumo"?

- (d) "These hardy exercises produce a healthful tone of mind and spirit, and a manliness and simplicity of manners, which even the follies and dissipations of the town cannot easily pervert and can never entirely destroy."

2. (a) "It is the idle who complain they cannot find time to do that which they fancy they wish. In truth, people can generally make time for what they choose to do; it is not really the time but the will that is wanting; and the advantage of leisure is mainly that we may have the power of choosing our own work, not certainly that it confers any privilege of idleness. Time travels in divers paces with divers persons. I'll tell you who time ambles withal, who time trots withal, who time gallops withal, and who he stands still withal."

Give the substance of the above passage in your own words.

- (b) In the following extract explain the expressions in large type :—

"He was a man of **ORDINARY EXTRACTION**, yet left enough by his father to give him a good education, which **HIS OWN INCLINATION** disposed him to receive in the University of Oxford; where he took the degree of Master of Arts; and was versed in books for a man **WHO INTENDED NOT TO BE OF ANY PROFESSION**, having enough of his own to **MAINTAIN** him in the plenty he **AFFECTED**, and having then no **APPEARANCE OF AMBITION** to be **A BETTER MAN THAN HE WAS**."

## SECOND PAPER.

## D.

Read the following passage carefully before answering questions 1, 2, 3.

At Hounslow, where James had formed a camp, the very soldiers with whose help James hoped to put down all resistance shouted like the rest. James, who was there, asked what it all meant. "Nothing" he was told; "the soldiers are glad that the bishops are acquitted."

"Do you call that nothing?" he answered, "so much the worse for them."

1. Name the parts of speech to which the following words belong, giving your reason in each instance: where, very, down, like, what, that, that, so.

2. What are *subjects* and *objects* (if any) of the verbs—hoped, shouted, asked, do, call.

What verb would you supply for the last sentence?

"So much the worse for them."

3. Give a list of the Prepositions used in this passage, and state what words are affected by them.

## E.

1. Write down (in three columns) the past tense, the present participle, and the past participle, of the verbs :—

Cost, drink, forsake, go, loose, run, seethe, shoe, spin,  
stride, lay, lie, prefer, swim, fly.

2. Write down three sentences in which the word "following" is used as a Participle, an Adjective, and a Verbal Noun respectively.

3. Show by writing sentences the uses of "do" (1) as an ordinary verb, (2) as an auxiliary verb.

4. Form adverbs from— true, day, three, whole, possible.  
What rules would you give with regard to the position of an adverb in a sentence? Compose sentences to illustrate your answer.

Write sentences showing the use of the following conjunctions (1) though, (2) unless, (3) till, (4) lest, (5) because, (6) as.

### F.

1. Analyse in tabular form—

He promised solemnly to his men that he would comply with their request, provided that they would accompany him and obey his commands for three days longer, and if during that time land were not discovered, he would then abandon the enterprise and direct his course towards Spain.

2. Re-write the passage given in the last question in the Direct Speech.

3. Re-write in the Indirect Speech—

Mr. Ghose said, "But how did your child die? Until you are able to give me some information on this point, it will not be possible to defend you properly."

Malek gloomily replied, "I know nothing about it!"

"You must know something; and unless you tell us the truth on this point we can do nothing. Your case is an extremely difficult one."

"I know nothing."

"But why does your own daughter accuse you of the murder?"

"Her statements are false. My wife and daughter have both been saying what they were taught to say."

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### THIRD PAPER.

The delights of a garden.

"The Almighty first planted a garden. And indeed it is the purest of human pleasures" (Bacon).



## THIRD PAPER.

Translate into English :—

(a) اس ملک کے ہر شہر میں جانوروں پر ظلم کر رکھنے کے لئے انجمن قائم کرنی چاہیئے۔ ایسی انجمن کے قائم کرنے کی ضرورت یہ ہے کہ بوجھ لادنے کے جانوروں کے تکلیف پر اس ملک کے باشندے کچھ بھی توجہ نہیں کرتے۔ اس ملک میں ایسے جانوروں پر ظلم ہونا کون نہیں دیکھتا۔ کیا تم نے ایسے بیلوں کو نہیں دیکھا جنکی دم ہانکنے والوں کے ظلم سے گھائل ہو گئے ہیں؟ یا جو اپنی پیٹھ اور گردن کے گھاڑ سے بیکام ہو گئے ہیں؟ یہی حالت بھیسوں اور گھوڑوں اور گدھوں کی بھی ہے۔ ہم ایسے گھوڑوں اور گدھوں کو اکثر دیکھتے ہیں جو بھوکے اور ادھے مرے ہو رہے ہیں اور چنکو اپنا چارہ آپ ہی ڈھونڈنا پڑتا ہے جو اتنے دبلے ہو رہے ہیں کہ انکو کھڑا ہونا بھی مشکل ہے اور جنکے بدن میں صرف چمڑا اور ہڈی باقی رہ گئی ہے۔ ہمارا یہ فرض ہے کہ ان جانوروں کے ساتھ جو ایسی محنت سے ہمارا کام کرتے ہیں رحم سے پیش آویں \*

(b) ملک چین کے کسی بادشاہ نے سنا کہ اُسکی سلطنت کے دور دراز حصہ میں کچھ لوگوں نے بلوا کیا ہے۔ بادشاہ نے اپنے وزیروں کو اکٹھا کر کے کہا کہ چلو دشمنوں کو جلدی سے تباہ کر آویں۔ بادشاہ کے وہاں پہنچنے ہی اُسکے سب دشمن مطیع ہو گئے تب سب لوگوں نے یہ سمجھا کہ بادشاہ اب دشمنوں کو پوری سزا دیگا۔ لیکن وہ تو ایسی آہستگی اور رحم دلی سے اُنکے ساتھ برتاؤ کرنے لگا کہ اس امر کو دیکھ کر سب لوگ متعجب ہو گئے۔ وزیر اعظم نے رنجیدہ ہو کر بادشاہ سے عرض کیا کہ حضور نے تو یہ قول کیا تھا کہ دشمنوں کو تباہ کرینگے۔ لیکن اس وعدہ کے برخلاف

حضور دشمنوں کو معاف کر رہے ہیں اور اُن سے بڑی انسانیت کے ساتھ پیش آرہے ہیں۔ اس سے کیا حضور کا قول جھوٹا نہیں ہوتا؟ بادشاہ نے جواب دیا کہ نہیں میری بات جھوٹی نہیں ہوئی بلکہ سچی ہی تھری۔ میں نے کہا تھا کہ میں دشمنوں کو تباہ کروں گا دیکھو اب میرا کوئی دشمن ہی نہیں رہ گیا صوب لوگ میرے دوست ہو گئے ہیں •

### THIRD PAPER.

Translate into English :—

(a) पशुओं पर क्रूरता रोकने के लिये इस देश के हर शहर में सभा स्थापित करना चाहिये। ऐसी सभा स्थापित करने का प्रयोजन यह है कि वोक्ता दोनो बाले पशुओं को जोश पर इस देश के लोग कुछ भी ध्यान नहीं देते। इस देश में ऐसे पशुओं पर क्रूरता नगरों में कौन नहीं देखता। क्या तुमने ऐसे बेलों को नहीं देखा जिनकी पूँख झांकने वाली की क्रूरता से घायल हो गई हैं। अथवा जो पीठ के और गर्दन के घाव से बेकाम हो गये हैं। यही दशा मैसों और घोड़ों और गधों की भी है। हम बड़धा ऐसे घोड़ों और गधों को देखते हैं जो भूखे और अधमरे हो रहे हैं और जिन की अपना चारा आपसो दूँडना पड़ता है। जो ऐसे दुर्बल हो रहे हैं कि उनको खड़ा होना भी कठिन है और जिन के अंग में केवल चमड़ा और हड्डी ही शेष रह गई है। हमारा धर्म्य है कि उन पशुओं पर जो ऐसे परिश्रम से हमारा काम करते हैं दया के साथ बर्ताव करें।

(b) चीन देश के किसी बादशाह ने सुना कि राज्य के दूर देश में कुछ लोगो ने बलवा किया है। बादशाह ने अपने मन्त्रियों को इकट्ठा कर कहा कि चलो शीघ्र शत्रुओं का नाश कर आते। बादशाह के वहाँ पहुँचते ही सब दुश्मन उनके आधीन हो गये। तब सब लोगो ने यह समझा कि

बादशाह अब शत्रुओं की अच्छी तरह देख देवेंगी। परन्तु वे तो ऐसी धीरता से और दया भाव से उनके साथ बर्ताव करने लगे कि इसकी देख कर सब कोई अचरज मानने लगे। प्रधान मन्त्री ने खुनसा कर बादशाह से कहा कि आपने तो यह प्रतिज्ञा की थी कि शत्रुओं का नाश करेंगे। पर उस बात को तोड़ कर आप सब शत्रुओं को क्षमा कर रहे हैं। और उनसे बड़ी भूलमनसात के साथ बर्ताव करते हैं। इस से क्या आप की प्रतिज्ञा मिथ्या नहीं होती है। बादशाह बोले नहीं तो। मेरी बात तो झूठी नहीं भई बल्लि सच्ची ही ठहरो। मैंने कहा था कि मैं शत्रुओं का नाश करूंगा। देखो अब मेरा कोई शत्रु नहीं रह गया सब लोग हमारे मित्र ही गये हैं॥

Translate into English :—

(a) पशुदिवेगें प्रति क्रूरता निवारण करिवार जन्तु ए देशे प्रत्येक नगरे समिति स्थापन करा कर्तव्य। एकप सभा स्थापनेव एहि प्रयोजन वे भारवाही पशु दिवेगें क्लेशेर प्रति एदेशेर लोकेर किष्किन् मात्र दृष्टि नाई। ए देशे नगर मध्ये एहि सकल पशु दिवेगें प्रति अत्याचार के ना देखियाछे। कथन तूमि एमन बलद कि देखनाई बाहार पूछू चालकदिवेगें क्रूरताय क्तत विवक्त हईयाछे। किष्वा बाह्यदिवेगें पृष्ठे बा गलदेशे एरूप बा हईयाछे वे ताहारा अकर्ण्य हईया पड़ियाछे। एहि दश महिषेर अन्धेर एव गदभेर ओ देखिते पाओरा बाय। अमरा क्रूरप घोटक ओ गदभ देखिते पाई वे ताहा दिगके मुमुर्षु अवस्थाते ओ झुधार्त हईया निजेर आहारेर चेटाय घुरिया बेड़ाइते हर। ताहारा एरूप दुर्बल वे ताहादेर डाँडाहिवार शक्ति थाकेना एव ताहादेर शरीर केवल अस्थिचर्मावशित। बाहारा एत परिश्रम करिया आमारदिवेगें कार्य करिया थाके शेई पशुदिवेगें प्रति आमारदिवेगें दया करा कर्तव्य।

(b) चीन देशेर एक सम्राट गुनिलेन राज्येर दुर्बल प्रदेशे कतक गुलि लोक ताहार विद्रोही हईयाछे। तिन मन्त्री दिगके एकत्र करिया बलिलेन। चल शत्रु दिगके धुंस करिया आशि। ताहार तन्त्राने उपस्थिति मात्र शत्रुगण ताहार अधीनता स्वीकार करिल। तथन सकलेई भाविल वे सम्राट विद्रोहीगणके वेश

शांतिदिवेन। किंस्तु तनि ये प्रकार शांतिर सहित ७ दयार सहित ताहा दिगेर सहित व्यवहार करिते आरंभ करिलेन ये ताहा देखिमा सकले आश्चर्याश्रित इहेन। प्रधान अमात्य फोफा करिमा सत्राटके बलिलेन आपनि प्रतिष्ठा करिमाहिलेन ये शत्रूदिगके धुंस करिवेन ताहा। भद्र करिमा सकलेर प्रति क्रमा ७ सौजश्व प्रदर्शण करितेहेन। इहाते आपनार बाक्य कि मिथ्या इहेतेहेन। सत्राट बलिलेन “कई, ना, आमार प्रतिष्ठा मिथ्या ना इहेय” बरस सत्ये इहेयाहे। आमि शत्रूदिगके धुंस करिव बलिमाहिलाम। देख तार केह आमार शत्रू नाई। सकलेई आमार बद्ध इहेयाहे।

Translate into English :—

(a) ह्या देशांत प्रस्येक शहरामध्ये प्राणिदुःखनिवारक मंडली स्थापन झाली पाहिजे. अशा मंडलीची अवश्यकता, येथील लोक श्रीमंत वाहण्या-या जनावरांच्या दुःखभोगाकडे मुलींच लक्ष देत नाहीत ह्या करिता आहे. कोणत्याही शहरांत अशा जनावरांस हाल भोगवयास लाविलेली कोणी पाहिजे नाहीं? ज्यांचे शेंपूट गाडी हांकणाराच्या निर्दयतेमुळे जखमी झाले आहे असा एखादा बैल, किंवा पाठीवरील अथवा खांद्यावरील लतामुळे निरुपयोगी झाला आहे असा दुसरा एक तुमच्या पाहण्यात आला नाहीं काय? आणि रेडे, घोडे व गाढवे ह्यांचीही हीच गत आहे. एखादा मरणान्मुख झालेला घोडा अथवा गाढव भुकेने व्याकूल होऊन अन्नाच्या शोधार्थ इकडे तिकडे भटकत, व इतका थकलेला की, त्याच्यांत आपल्या पायावर उभे राहण्याची देखील शक्ति राहिली नाहीं असा, आपल्या नजरेस पडतो. त्याच्या शरीरांत अस्थिचम माच राहिलेले असते. ज्या जनावरांना आमची अशा प्रकारची कष्टाची चाकरी वजाविली आहे त्यांची आपण कीव बालगली पाहिजे.

(b) चीनच्या कोणी एका बादशाहास त्याच्या राज्याच्या एका दूरच्या मार्गांत कांहीं लोकांनी त्याच्या विरुद्ध बंड केले आहे असे समजले. त्याने आपले प्रधानास एकच बीलावून तो त्यांस म्हणाला, “चला, आपण

લૌકર જાકન શ્વૃચા નાશ કરું યા.” તો તેથેં પોહોંચલા નાહોં તોંચ શ્વૃ ત્યાસ શરણ આલે. તેવ્હી તો બહારાસ કડક શિલ્લા કરીલ અસેં પ્રથેકાસ ઘાટલેં; પરંતુ ત્યાનેં ત્યાંસ શાંતતનેં વ દયેનેં વાગવિલેં, હેં પાદ્મન ત્યાચા લોકાંસ આશ્ચર્ય ઘાટલેં. મુખ્ય પ્રધાન નાશુશ હોકન વાદશાહાસ અસેં મ્હણાલા: “સ્વામંદાંનો શ્વૃચા નાશ કરણયાંચો આણ વાહિની હોતો પરંતુ આપલ્યા વચનાવિરુદ્ધ શ્વૃના દયા દાખવૂન વચના હોત આદે. આપલેં ભાષણ હ્યા રોતોનેં છોટે હોત નાહોં કાય?” વાદશાહાને ઉત્તર દિલેં: “કાં, વિલકૂલ નાહોં, સામે ભાષણ છોટે ન હોતા અગદોં સ્વરે માલેં આદે. મોં મ્હટલેં હોતેં કોં, મોં શ્વૃચા નાશ કરીન. પદ્મા, કોણીહો આતા મામા શ્વૃ નાહોં પ્રત્યેક જણ મામા મિત માલા આદે.”

— Translate into English —

(a) આ દેશમાં દરેક શહેરમાં પ્રાણીઓ તરફનું ધાતકીપણું અટકાવવા એક મંડળી સ્થાપવી જોઈએ. આવી મંડળી સ્થાપવાની જરૂર હોવાનું કારણ એ છે કે અહીંના લોકો ભારખરદારી પ્રાણીઓનાં દુઃખોની ખીલકુલ દરકાર કરતા નથી. આવાં પ્રાણીઓ ઉપર જીવન શુભરે છે. તે કોઈપણ શહેરમાં કોણે નથી જોયું? એક બળદને તેનું પૂછડું મરડી ઈન્ન કરતાં હાંકનાર જે ધાતકીપણું શુભરે છે તે અથવા ખીલ બળદને તેની પીઠપર અથવા ખાંધપર ચાંડુ પડવાથી તે તદ્દન નાલાયક થઈ ગયો છે તે શું તમે નથી જોયું? આવીજ દશા ભેંસોની, ઘોડાઓની, તથા ગધેડાઓની છે. આપણે કોઈ ઘોડાને અથવા ગધેડાને મરણની અણીપર આવેલો જોઈએ છીએ; જે ભૂખથી પીડાતો અહીં તહીં ખોરાકની શોધમાં ભટકે છે અને જે એટલો બધો દુખગો પડી ગયો હોય છે કે તે ભાગ્યેજ ઠટ્ટાર ઉભો રહી શકે છે. તેઓના શરીરપર માત્ર ચામડું તથા હાડકાં રહેલા હોય છે. જે પ્રાણીઓએ અપણે માટે આવી સખત મહેનત કરી મનાછે તે તરફ આપણે દયાળુ થવું જોઈએ.

(b) ચીન દેશના કોઈ પાદશાહને ખબર મળી કે પોતાના રાજ્યના એક દૂરના ભાગમાં કેટલાક લોકોએ તેની વિરુદ્ધ ખંડ ઉઠાવ્યું છે. તેણે પોતાના કારભારીઓને એકઠા કર્યા અને કહ્યું “ચાલો આપણે જલદી જઈ આપણા શત્રુઓનો નાશ કરીએ.” જેવા તે ત્યાં જઈ પહોંચ્યા કે તુરત તેના શત્રુઓ તેને શરણુ થઈ ગયા. તે વખતે દરેક જણે ધાર્યું કે તે ખંડ-ખોરોને સખત સભ કરશે ; પણ જ્યારે તેણે તેમના તરફ શાંતી તથા નર-માશ દર્શાવી ત્યારે તેની પ્રભુ આશ્ચર્ય પામી. સુખ્ય કારભારી નારાજ થયા અને પાદશાહને નીચે પ્રમાણે કહેવા લાગ્યા “ખુદાવિંદ, આપે શત્રુઓનો નાશ કરવાનો કોલ ક્યો હતો, પરંતુ આપના વચનથી ઉલટું આપ શત્રુઓ તરફ નરમાશ દર્શાવો છો અને મારી આપો છો. આ પ્રમાણે આપનું ખેલેલું શું ખોટું નથી થયું ?” પાદશાહે જવાબ આપ્યો “શામાટે ? તેમ જરાપણ નથી થયું. માફ ખેલેલું ખોટું નથી થયું પરંતુ તે તદન ખરું થયું છે. મેં કહ્યું હતું કે હું મારા શત્રુઓનો નાશ કરીશ. જુઓ, હવે કોઈપણ મારો શત્રુ નથી. દરેક જણ મારો મિત્ર થયો છે.

### MATHEMATICS.

#### FIRST PAPER.

1. Simplify :—

$$(a) \frac{44\text{£}}{1} \div \frac{1}{5} \text{ of £1. 13s. 4d.}$$

$$11 + \frac{\quad}{3}$$

$$7 + \frac{\quad}{8\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$(b) \frac{.00281 \times .0625}{1.405}$$

2. (a) A bankrupt's liabilities are £6,235, 10s. and he pays his creditors 5s. 6d. in the pound. Find by Practice the amount of his assets.

(b) Find the square-root of 10.001 correct to four places of decimals.

3. If 3 per cent. more be gained by selling a horse for £83, 5s. than by selling him for £81, what is the original price of the horse?

4. What will Rs. 1,000 amount to, in 3 years, at 5 per cent. per annum compound interest?

5. If the 3 per cent. Consols are at  $92\frac{3}{8}$ , what sum of money must be invested in this stock to get an annual income of £630, brokerage being  $\frac{1}{8}$  per cent?

6. (a) Find the L. C. M. of  $2x^3 - 5x - 39$  and  $x^4 - 21x - 18$ .

(b) Extract the square-root of

$$a^2 + \frac{1}{a^2} - 2\left(a + \frac{1}{a}\right) + 3.$$

7. Simplify :—

$$\frac{bc(x-a)^2}{(a-b)(a-c)} + \frac{ac(x-b)^2}{(b-c)(b-a)} + \frac{ab(c-a)^2}{(c-a)(c-b)}.$$

8. Solve :—

$$(i) \frac{a}{x+b} + \frac{b}{x+a} = \frac{a+b}{x}.$$

$$(ii) \frac{x}{2} + \frac{2}{y} = 1\frac{1}{4}.$$

$$\frac{x}{3} + \frac{3}{y} = 1\frac{3}{4}.$$

9. How many minutes does it want to four o'clock, if three-quarters of an hour ago it was twice as many minutes past two?

10. Shew that, if  $\frac{a_1}{b_1} = \frac{a_2}{b_2} = \dots = \frac{a_n}{b_n}$ , then each of

these fractions

$$= \left\{ \frac{\lambda_1 a_1^m + \lambda_2 a_2^m + \dots + \lambda_n a_n^m}{\lambda_1 b_1^m + \lambda_2 b_2^m + \dots + \lambda_n b_n^m} \right\}^{\frac{1}{m}},$$

where  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n$  and  $m$  are any quantities whatever.

## SECOND PAPER.

1. (a) Any two sides of a triangle are together greater than the third side.

(b) In a triangle any two sides are together greater than twice the median which bisects the remaining side.

2 (a) Triangles on the same base, and between the same parallels, are equal in area.

(b) Describe an isosceles triangle equal in area to a given triangle and standing on the same base.

3.  $ABC$  is an obtuse-angled triangle, having the obtuse angle at  $C$ , and  $D$  is the foot of the perpendicular drawn from  $A$  on  $BC$  produced. Prove that the square on  $AB$  is greater than the squares on  $BC$ ,  $CA$ , by twice the rectangle  $BC$ ,  $CD$ .

4. (a) Equal chords in a circle are equidistant from the centre.

(b) If two equal chords of a circle intersect, shew that the segments of the one are equal respectively to the segments of the other.

5. (a) If a straight line touch a circle, and from the point of contact a chord be drawn, the angles which this chord makes with the tangent shall be equal to the angles in the alternate segments of the circle.

(b) Two tangents  $AP$ ,  $AQ$  are drawn to a circle, and  $B$  is the middle point of the arc  $PQ$ , convex to  $A$ . Shew that  $PB$  bisects the angle  $APQ$ .

6. Circumscribe a circle about a given triangle.

7. (a) A man travels 10 miles due North, then 20 miles due East, finally 31 miles due South; what is then his distance from the starting point?

(b) The chord of an arc of a circle is 16 feet, and the chord of half the arc is 10 feet; find the diameter of the circle.



8. (a) A three-mile race is to be run on a circular track whose radius is 84 yards ; how many times must the winner run round ? [ $\pi=3\frac{1}{2}$ .]

(b) A circular lawn, 220 yards in diameter, is surrounded by a path 4 yards wide. Find the area of the path. [ $\pi=3\frac{1}{2}$ ]

9. The sides of a quadrilateral taken in order are 30, 40, 34 and 24 feet, and the angle contained by the first two is a right angle ; find the area of the quadrilateral.

10. Draw a plan of the field and find its area from the following notes, the lengths being expressed in links :—

50 0 From	to A	
	650	
	500	
	350	0
	200	50
	C	range to A
60 From	to C	
	520	
	300	
	B	turn left.
From	to B	
	390	
	200	80
	A	go East

## ARABIC.

## FIRST PAPER.

1. Translate the following into English :—

(a) من الجارية المسبلونة من نعمتها المخدوعة في عقلها  
المفارقة احبيب قلبها - اما بعد فقد ورد كذاكم علي فشرح الصدر  
وسرائطه وكان يقول الشاعر \*

ورد الكتاب فلا عدصت انا مالا \* كذبت به حتى تضمخ طيبا  
فكان موصلي قد اعيد لاصه \* او ثوب يوسف قد اتى يعقوبا

(b) نعم ان المراتب هنا إنما تعطى غالباً بالمكانة والاستحقاق  
لا بالاستحقاق والاستحقاق فان الأمير اذا نوه بشخص من اقرابه  
او معارفه مند ذي مرتبة وسيادة نفذت كلمته عنده ولو ان شخصا  
متصفاً باحسن الاخلاق ومتكلياً بالعلم والفضل حاول بنفسه ان  
يدال تلك المرتبة لم يلتفت اليه - الا ان هذا الداء عام في جميع  
الممالك \*

(c) نقل ان ضمرة الاسدي كان قتالاً للرجال منازلًا للابطال -  
وكان مع ذلك بحيفاً قصيراً تذبذوب العين منه - وكان قد قتل ناساً  
من العرب ثم ان دمعان بن المنذر اللخمي جمع له المراضع وجعل  
فيها السجائن واعياه ذاك فكتب اليه باساق وجعل له مائة من الابل  
ان اتاه - فقدم عليه - فلما رآه ببت عينه منه وازدراه واستصغرها  
وقال انت ضمرة الاسدي الذي بلغني عنه ما بلغ - قال نعم - فقال  
دمعان سمع نال المعدي خير من ان تراه \*

2. Give the (تعليق) of the words marked, and explain the phrases underlined in the above extracts.

3. Translate the following into English :—

يأدهر مهلاً كم تجور وتعدي • ولكم نا خواني تروح وتغندي  
ما أن ان ترئي اطول تشتتي • وترق يا من قلبة كالجمد  
واسأت احبائي بما اشميت بي • كل العداة بما صنعت من الردي  
وقد اشغفى قلب العدو بما رأى • من غرنني ومبايتي وتوحدني

4. Rewrite any of the above extracts, supplying them with diacritical marks (اعراب).

5. What are the different kinds of objects (مفعول) in Arabic? Define them and give examples of each.

6 Distinguish between the following :—

ضمة and رفع (c). اعراب and حركت (b). معرب and مبني (a).  
اسماء افعال (f). ظرف and اسم ظرف (e). معتل and ناقص (d).  
فاعل and اسم فاعل (g). افعال

#### SECOND PAPER.

Translate into English :—

ان تكرمني اكرمك - اذا طلعت الشمس لاح الصبح - اتى اخوة  
ناكيا - زيد ابوه كاتب - العاقل من يجتنب كذاثر الائم وصغائره -  
اين راج زيد - سار الى السوق فسرنا معه - هذا طفل يلعب بالتراب -  
العياء خير كله - البلاء موكل بالمدطق - عفو المولى انقاء للملك -  
كاد الفقر ان يكون كفرا - سيد القوم خادمهم - الشاهد يروى مالا يراه  
العائب - ذهبت اليه وقت الظهيرة - جلس زيد تحت شجرة منكباً -  
ربما ما خلقت هذا ناطلاً - انا اعرف من كتب هذا الكتاب - قلب  
العاقل في لسانه - و لسان العاقل في جده \*

سئل الحکیم دیو جانس الکلبی ای وقت خیر للاکل - قال للغنی  
إذا اشتہی وللفقیر إذا وجد \*

قال لقمان مخاطباً لابنه - نا بدی علیک ناکتساب العلم فان  
القلب المیت یحیی نالعلم \*

Translate into Arabic with diacritical marks :—

Whence didst thou come? Why did you (dual) come?  
Did you (dual) come from your house? Where did you  
(plural) come from? When didst thou go to thy father? Go  
to your (dual) brother. I will come to-morrow. The husband  
of Zainab is a wise man. He has three daughters and four  
brothers. The names of my brothers are Sulaiman and Ismail.  
Who is this man? Who are these men (dual)? Who are these  
men (plural)? Who are these women (dual)? Who are these  
women (plural)? What are you doing? This is Ahmad's pen.  
That book is Yusuf's. What city do they come from? They  
come from Egypt. Stand here. Go there. Your father is a  
virtuous man. I saw your father yesterday. I went to your  
father to-day.

### PERSIAN.

#### FIRST PAPER.

1. Translate the following into English and explain the  
allusions referred to :—

#### A.

جوهر اگر در خائب افتد همان نفیس است و غبار اگر بر فلک رود  
همان خسیس - استعداد بے تربیت دریغست و تربیت نامستعد ضائع -  
خاکستر نسبت عالی دارد که آتش جوهر علوی است و لیکن چون  
بنفس خود هدوے ندارد با خاک برابرست - وقیمت شکر نه ازنی است  
که آن خود خاصیت وی است \*

مثنوی

چو کنعان را طبیعت بے هنر بود \* پیمبر زاد گی قدرش نیفزود  
هنر بنمای اگر داری نه گوهر \* گل از خار صفت ابراهیم از آزر

B.

درین وقت لامحالہ چندان خلق در مصر بود کہ آنچہ در نیشاپور  
بودند خمس ایشان بچہد بود و ہر کہ مقادیر داند معلوم او باشد کہ  
کسیرا چند مال باید تا غلہ او این مقدار باشد و چہ ایمین رعیت و عادل  
سلطانے بود کہ در ایام ایشان چندین حالہا باشد و چندین مالہا کہ  
نہ سلطان بر کس ظلم و جور کند و نہ رعیت چیزے پنهان و پوشیدہ  
دارد \*

2. Translate the following into English :—

A.

زس گوہرین گوش گردی کشان  
شدہ چشم بینندہ گوہر فشان

ز تابندہ یاقوت رخشنده لعل

خرامندہ را آتشین گشت نعل

مگر کان و دریا بہم قاختند

ہمہ جوش اینچہا بر انداختند

زن زبرک از سیرت شان او

در آن داوری شد ہراساں او

کہ این کارداں مرد آہستہ راے

چرا رسم خدمت نیارد بجای

درو کرد باید پڑوہندگی

کہ از ما ندارد شکوہندگی

ز مسوذا قدم دیدہ در شہریار

ز پختہ را بر محک زد عیار

## B.

افشای راز خلوتیان خواست کرد شمع  
 شکر خدا که سر دلشی بر زبان گرفت  
 هدیخواست گل که دم زنده از رنگوبوی تو  
 از غیرتش صبا نفس اندر دهان گرفت  
 چون لاله کج نهاده کلاه طرب ز کبر  
 هرداغ دل که بادج چون ارغوان گرفت  
 آن روز مشق صاغر می خرمزم بسوخت  
 گانش زعکس عارض ساقی دران گرفت

## 3. Explain clearly in Persian :—

این کهنه رنای را که عالم نام است  
 آرمگه ابلق صبح و شام است  
 بزمیست که واماندگی صد چشید است  
 قصر یست که تکیه گاه صد نهرام است

روزے که جزای هر صفت خواهد بود  
 قدر تو بقدر معرفت خواهد بود  
 در حسن صفت کوش که در روز جزا  
 حشر تو بصورت صفت خواهد بود

## 4. Analyse the last couplet in Question 3 according to Persian Grammar.

5. Mention half a dozen Persian Infinitives which can be used both transitively and intransitively, giving examples of each with their meanings.

## 6. Write short notes on the following :—

روح القدس — صدقة المنتهی — آل مبا — احرام — صوفی  
 مسجد الحرام — جام جم — رند \*

## SECOND PAPER.

1. Translate the following passages into English :—

(a) قلب انسان که هنوز شامل بگناه نشده است چون آئینه روشن است - و صفت آئینه این است که تا هنگامی که آن را از زنگار و غبار و گرد پاک دارند شفاف بوده و روشنائی میدهد و چو غباری بر آن نشست روشنی آن رفته کاهش میدهد - و اگر در صفائی آن نکوشد کم کم غبار تمام آئینه را گرفته و روشنی اش را بناریکی بدل کرده از درجه اعتبار خواهد انداخت و همچنان دل انسان - اگر انسان از اول خود داری نا نموده دامن خود را بگناه بیالاید گرد گناه بر آئینه دلش نشسته رفته رفته مراکت خاطرش از زنگار معصیت تاریک شده قوت بینائی ازو میبرد چنانکه خوب از بد و نواب از گناه فرق کردن نتواند و ازین رو در دریای معصیت متغرق شده درجه پستی و پستی که دوزخ مقصود از آنست حاصل نموده همواره گرفتار رنج و محنت و زحمت خواهد بود - لهذا ما را باید که هر دم آئینه قلب را از زنگار گناه پاک و دل را صاف و سپید بداریم \*

(b) معادن نفیسه در ایران فراوان نیست بله آهن و سرب در بسیاری از اطراف این ملک یافت میشوند - اهالی ایران مدعی آنند که معادن طلا و نقره هردو درین مملکت یافت میشوند لکن هرگز فایده بر این معادن متوئب نشده است - مسموع افتاد که معدن طلائی در فارس - و معدن نقره در آذر بایجان پیدا شد اما بقدری یافت نمیشد که معادل باخرج بیرون آوردن آن باشد - و لهذا همیشه طلا و نقره ایران از بلاد دیگر بوده است \*

2. Translate into Persian :—

(a) When Abraham sat at his tent door, according to his custom, waiting to entertain strangers, he espied an old man,

stooping and leaning on his staff, weary with age and travel, coming towards him. He received him kindly, washed his feet, provided supper and caused him to sit down ; but observing that the old man ate and prayed not, nor begged for a blessing on his meal, he asked him why he did not worship the God of heaven. The old man told him that he worshipped the fire only, and acknowledged no other god. At which answer Abraham grew so zealously angry that he thrust the old man out of his tent and exposed him to all the dangers of the night, unprotected as he was. When the old man was gone, God called to Abraham and asked him where the stranger was. He replied : "I thrust him away because he did not worship Thee." God answered him, "I have suffered him these hundred years although he dishonoured me ; and couldst thou not endure him one night when he gave thee no trouble?" Upon this, saith the story, Abraham fetched him back again and gave him hospitable entertainment and wise instruction. Go thou and do likewise, and thy charity will be rewarded by the God of Abraham.

(b) There are numbers of persons in India who obtain their whole living by begging and who bring up their children to the same occupation. They are wretched and vicious. They earn nothing themselves and live by diminishing the earnings of others. How much better would it be for all such persons if, by being left either to labour or to starve, they were taught the necessity of industry, and thus rendered useful, honest, respectable, and virtuous members of society ?

### SANSKRIT.

#### FIRST PAPER.

1. अथ गच्छता कालेन सकलमपि कवलितं मण्डूककुलम् । केवलमेको  
गङ्गदत्तसिद्धिः । ततः प्रियदर्शनेन भणितम् । मे गङ्गदत्त बुभुक्षितोऽहम् ।  
निःशेषिताः सर्वे मण्डूकाः । तद्दीयतां मे किञ्चिद्भोजनम् । यतोऽहं त्वया वा नैतत् ।



स आह । मी मित्र न त्वयात्र विषये कापि चिन्ता कार्या । तद्यदि न ।  
प्रेषयिष्यसि ततोऽन्यकूपस्थानापि मण्डूकान् विश्वाच्यावानयामि ॥

- (a) State the छातु and प्रत्यय in विश्वाच्य and भीजनम्.
- (b) Parse the underlined words.
- (c) Decline गच्छत् and अस्मत् in the accusative case.

2. Translate into English—

हावुपायाविह प्रीक्तौ विस्तुक्तौ शत्रु दर्शने ।

हृच्छयोश्चालनादेको द्वितीयः पादवेगजः ॥

चलत्येको न पादेन तिष्ठत्येकेन बुद्धिमान् ।

नासनीत्य परं स्थानं पूर्वमायतनं तत्राजित् ।

- (a) Conjugate the roots of तिष्ठति, अस्ति and तत्राजित् in the preterite (लट्).
- (b) State the rules of Sandhi in the underlined words.
- (c) Decline बुद्धिमान् and विस्तुक्ति in the objective case (द्वितीया).

3. Translate into English or Hindi—

मनसा चिन्तितं कार्यं वचसा न प्रकाशयेत् ।

अन्यलक्षितकार्यस्य यतः सिद्धिर्न जायते ॥

सङ्घट इव मुखमेधो दुःसन्धानश्च दुर्जनो भवति ।

सुजनस्तु कनकघट इव दुर्भेदः सुकारसन्विध ॥

4. Write out in Sanskrit prose order—

(a) तेन रुतगामिसन्धेन चिबर्गमनुतिष्ठता ।

पालिता सा पुरी श्रेष्ठा यथेन्द्रेशासरावती ॥

(b) सिद्धं वा यदि वासिद्धं चितोत्साहो निवेदयेत् ।

प्रथमं सर्वजन्तुनां तत्प्राज्ञो वृत्ति नेतरः ॥

- (a) Parse the underlined words.

- (b) Write down the meanings of चित्रं and अभिसन्धि.  
 (c) Re-write extract (a), changing the passive into the active construction.  
 5. Translate into English—

अज्ञानस्य ज्ञयं दृष्ट्वा ब्रह्मोक्तस्य च सच्चयम् ।

अवस्थं दिवसं कुर्याद्दानाध्यायनकर्मसु ॥

SECOND PAPER.

1. Translate into Sanskrit—  
 (a) Why didst thou shut thy ears when Govinda was telling a story ?  
 (b) Indra was the mightiest of all the gods ; therefore they crowned him king.  
 (c) The King of the Kalingas besieged Pataliputra.  
 (d) Sitā (said) : " I bow to these Rishis."

Rāma : " These are the greatest of sages, named Sanaka ; Sanandana and Sanatkumāra."

Sitā : " To my mind you are the greatest and best person."

- (e) A lazy man sleeps for a long time.

II. Compose three short sentences using—in (1) the Third Person—Singular—Present Tense (लट्) form of the root मृ ; in (2) the Instrumental—Plural form of the word क्षता ; and in (3) the Third Person—Singular—First Preterite लङ् form of the root कृन्.

III. Translate into English any five of the following passages :—

- (a) सत्यं नृणां विदुषां च ब्रह्माक्षरं ब्रह्माक्षरं ब्रह्माक्षरं ।

प्रियं च नानृतम् । ब्रह्माक्षरं धर्मः सनातनः ॥

(b) पापान्निवारयति धोजयते हिताय  
 गुह्यानि गूहति गुणान् प्रकटोक्तरोति ।  
 आपद्गतञ्च न जहाति ददाति काले  
 सन्मिचलक्षस्मिदम्प्रवदन्ति सन्तः ॥

(c) हरिश्चन्द्रो नाम राजा आस। तस्य शतज्ञाया बभूवुः। दास्य पुत्रञ्च  
 स्त्रेभे। तस्य गृहे पर्वतनारदावृषतुः। नारदस्याज्ञया यज्ञेन वरुणस्तुष्टाव ।

(d) श्रोत्रं श्रुतेनैव न कुण्डतेन  
 दानेन पाणिर्न च कङ्कणेन ।  
 विभाति कायः किल सावषाणा-  
 म्यरेपकारैर्न तु चन्दनेन ।

(e) चतस्रो विद्याश्चतुष्पष्टिङ्गलाश्च चन्द्रापीडाऽशिक्षत । सर्वासु च  
 निपुणो भूत्वा पितुः प्रियो बभूव । युवावस्थायान्दे शान्दनाय निर्जगाम ।  
 सकलाभिवन्धमान ।

(f) चिःसप्तकलः परशुरामः पृथ्वीमच्चब्रियामकरोत् । सङ्क्रूरस्वभाव  
 आसीत् । बाल्यावस्थायामेव स्वकीयाभ्यातरङ्गघान । जनकपुरे स रामचन्द्रेण  
 निर्जितः शान्तो बभूव ।

(g) अस्मिन्मण्डपे समागतान् ब्राह्मणानहमजगणम् । पञ्च शतानि तेषां  
 वर्तन्ते । एतेभ्योऽधुना दक्षिणान्दातुमारभस्व । तान् सन्तुष्टान् कुरु ॥

(h) अशुनैव सोऽन्नागत्य 'अयम्युरुषा दुर्विनीतः, अयं सुविनीतः' इति  
 वज्रं प्रालापौत् ॥

#### LATIN.

#### FIRST PAPER.

1. Translate :—"Dum ea geruntur, legione ex consuetudine una frumentatum missa, quae appellabatur septima, neque ulla ad id tempus belli suspicione interposita, cum pars hominum

in agris remaneret, pars etiam in castra ventitaret, ii, qui pro portis castrorum in statione erant, Cæsari nuntiaverunt pulverem majorem quam consuetudo feret in ea parte videri, quam in partem legio iter fecisset. Cæsar id, quod erat, suspicatus, aliquid novi a barbaris *intum* consilii, cohortes, quæ in stationibus erant, secum in eam partem proficisci, ex reliquis duas in stationem cohortes succedere, reliquas armari et confestim sese subsequi jussit. Cum paulo longius a castris processisset, suos ab hostibus premi, atque ægre sustinere, et *conferta* legione ex omnibus partibus tela conjici animadvertit. Nam quod, omni ex reliquis partibus demesso frumento, pars una erat reliqua, suspicati hostes huc nostros esse venturos, *motu* in silvis *delituerant*; tum dispersos, depositis armis, in metendo occupatos subito adorti, paucis interfectis, reliquos incertis ordinibus perterriti haberant, simul equitatu atque essedis circumdederant."

Parse the words in italics.

2. Translate :—"Consurgitur ex consilio; comprehendunt utrumque, et orant, ne sua dissensione et pertinacia rem in summum periculum deducant: facilem esse rem, seu maneant, seu proficiscantur, si modo omnes unum sentiant ac probent; contra in dissensione nullam se salutem perspicere. Res disputatione ad mediam noctem perducitur. Tandem dat Cotta permotus manus: superat sententia Sabini. Pronuntiatur prima luce ituros. Consumitur vigiliis reliqua pars noctis, cum sua quisque miles circumspiceret, quid secum portare posset, quid ex instrumento hibernorum relinquere cogeretur. Omnia excogitantur, quare nec sine periculo maneatur, et languore militum et vigiliis periculum augeatur. Prima luce sic ex castris proficiscuntur, ut quibus esset persuasum non ab hoste, sed ab homine amicissimo Ambiorige consilium datum longissimo agmine maximisque impedimentis."

How did this discussion arise, and what events immediately followed it?

## 3. Translate :—

“Nec non et Phrygii comites et laetus Iulus  
 Incedunt. Ipse ante alios pulcherrimus omnes  
 Infert se socium *Aeneas*, atque agmina jungit :  
 Qualis ubi hibernam *Lyciam Xanthique fluenta*  
 Deserit, ac *Delum maternam* invisit Apollo,  
 Instauratione choros, mixtique altaria circum  
*Creteque Dryopesque* fremunt pictique *Agathyrsi* ;  
 Ipse jugis *Cynthi* graditur, nollique fluentem  
 Fronde premit crinem fingens, atque implicat auro ;  
 Tela sonant humeris. Haud illo segnior ibat  
*Aeneas* ; tantum egregio decus enitet ore.  
 Postquam altos ventum in montes atque invia lustra,  
 Ecce ferae, saxi dejectae vertice, caprae  
 Decurrere jugis ; alia de parte patentes  
 Transmittunt cursu campos atque agmina cervi  
 Pulverulenta fuga glomerant, montesque relinquunt. ”

What do you know about the names in italics ?

## 4. Translate :—

“ ‘ Quo tantum mihi dexter abis ? huc dirige gressum ;  
 Litus ama, et laevas stringat sine palmula cautes ;  
 Altum alii teneant. ’ Dixit. Sed caeca Menœtes  
 Saxa timens proram pelagi detorquet ad undas.  
 ‘ Quo diversus abis ? ’ iterum : ‘ pete saxa Menœte, ’  
 Cum clamore Gyas revocabat ; et ecce Cloanthum  
 Respicit instantem tergo et propiora tenentem.  
 Ille inter navemque Gyæ scopulosque sonantes  
 Radit iter laevus interior, subitoque priorem  
 Præterit, et metis tenet æquora tuta relictis.  
 Tum vero exarsit juveni dolor ossibus ingens ;  
 Nec lacrimis caruere genæ ; segnemque Menœten,  
 Oblitus decorisque sui sociumque salutis,  
 In mare præcipitem puppi deturbat ab alta :

Ipsē gubernaclo rector, subit ipse magister,  
Hortaturque viros, clavumque ad litora torquet."

Describe the race in which this episode occurred.

5. Give a short account of Cæsar's operations in Britain as described in the fourth and fifth books of the *De Bello Gallico*.

6. What are the genders and genitive cases of the following words.—*Vas, Os, Vis, Iter, Laurus, Caligo, Prædo, Cadaver*?

7. Distinguish between—

<i>Edūco</i>	<i>Edūco.</i>	<i>Lēvis</i>	<i>Lēvis.</i>	<i>Lābor</i>	<i>Lābor.</i>
<i>Mālus</i>	<i>Mālus.</i>	<i>Māla</i>	<i>Māla.</i>	<i>Pila</i>	<i>Pila.</i>

8. Give the perfects and supines of the following verbs :—  
*Veto, Lavo, Torqueo, Hæreo, Faveo, Gaudeo, Cumbo, Lino, Pendo, Trado.*

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#### SECOND PAPER.

1. Translate *any three* of the following passages :—

(a) *Darius, adversus Alexandrum in Cilicia pugnaturus cōegerat undique pæne innumerabilem militum multitudinem. Cujus aspectu quum admodum lætus esset, spem quoque ejus inflabat adulatorum turba; certam de Alexandro<sup>1</sup> victoriam pollicitantium. Conversus tum ad Charidemum Atheniensem, virum belli peritum, percontari cœpit: Satisne ei videretur instructus ad obtinendum hostem? At ille libere admonuit: Illam ex omnibus Orientis partibus excitam hominum multitudinem, purpura, argento, auroque fulgentem, futuram esse imparem Macedonibus, qui, paupertate magistra usi<sup>2</sup>, militarem disciplinam didicissent, et non decora arma, sed fortitudinem animi, ad prælium afferrent.*

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1. de Alexandro=over Alexander.

2. paupertate magistra usi=having had poverty as a mistress.

- (b) Inventi sunt multi, qui non modo pecuniam, sed etiam vitam, pro patria profundere parati essent; iisdem gloriæ jacturam<sup>1</sup> ne minimam quidem facere vellent, etiam republica postulante. Ut Callieratidas, qui, quum Lacedæmoniorum dux fuisset Peloponnesiaco bello, multa que fecisset egregie, vertit ad extremum omnia, quum consilio non paruit eorum, qui suadebant ne classe dimicaret cum Atheniensibus; quibus ille respondit: Lacedæmonios, classe illa amissa, aliam parare posse; se fugere sine suo dedecore non posse.
- (c) Forte fuit juxta patulis<sup>2</sup> rariissima ramis Sacra Jovi quercus de semine Dodonæo. Hic nos frugilegas<sup>3</sup> aspeximus agmine longo Grande onus exiguo formicas<sup>4</sup> ore gerentes, Rugosoque suum servantes cortice<sup>5</sup> callem.<sup>6</sup> Dum numerum miror, "Totidem, pater optime," dixi, "Tu mihi da cives, et inania mœnia supple." Intremuit ramisque sonum sine flamine motis Alta dedit quercus. Pavido mihi membra timore Horruerant, stabantque comæ Tamen oscula teræ Roboribusque dedi, nec me sperare fatebar; Sperabam tamen, atque animo mea vota ferebam.
- (d) Hic quum tristis hiems squalentia<sup>7</sup> protulit ora, Terraque maioreo candida facta gelu est, Nix jacet, et jactam nec Sol pluvieque resolvunt, Indurat<sup>8</sup> Boreas perpetuamque facit. Ergo ubi delucit nondum prior<sup>9</sup>, altera venit, Et solet in multis bima<sup>10</sup> manere locis.

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1. Jactura=loss.

2. Patulus=wide-spreading.

3. Frugilegus=ruin g uttering.

4. Formica=a ant.

5. Cortex=bark.

6. Callis=track.

7. Squalens=gloomy.

8. Induro=I harden.

9. Delucit nondum prior=the former has not yet melted.

10. Bimus=(lasting) for two years.

Tantaque commoti vis est Aquilonis, ut altas  
 Aequet humo turres teclaque rapta ferat.  
 Pellibus et sutis arcent<sup>2</sup> mala frigora braccis<sup>1</sup>  
 Oraque de toto corpore sola patent.  
 Saepe sonant moti glacie pendente capilli,  
 Et nitet inducto candida barba<sup>3</sup> gelu.

2 Translate the following sentences, parsing the words underlined, giving reasons for the case, or mood, used:—

- (a) Caesar, equitatu præmisso hostibus facultatem pugnandi dare constituit.
- (b) Philosophus, parvo contentus, pane vescitur.
- (c) Auxilia subsidio exercitui a prætore missa sunt.
- (d) Multæ et tristes causæ compulere me, ut exul abirem
- (e) Difficile intellectu est, utrum Germani ponte an luntribus flumen transierint.

3. Turn into Latin:—

- (a) We trust the soldier who has given us the letter.
- (b) He promised to come to Athens immediately.
- (c) There is no doubt that Cæsarion, the son of Cleopatra, was killed by Augustus.
- (d) He was the first man to enter the city.
- (e) The enemy have as many foot-soldiers as horse-soldiers.
- (f) Their friends followed them on the third day.
- (g) The Greeks used to call those who did not use their language barbarians.
- (h) I am vexed and weary of the wickedness of that young man.
- (i) The unjust master will not pity his slave.
- (j) I lived at Naples for many years.

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1. Braccæ=Breeches.

2. Alceo=I ward off.

3. Barba=beard.



## FRENCH.

## FIRST PAPER.

1. *Translate:—*

Travaillez, prenez de la peine :  
 C'est le fonds qui manque le moins.  
 Un riche laboureur, sentant sa mort prochaine,  
 Fit venir ses enfants, leur parla sans témoins.  
 Gardez-vous, leur dit-il, de vendre l'héritage  
     Que nous ont laissé nos parents :  
     Un trésor est caché dedans.  
 Je ne sais pas l'endroit ; mais un peu de courage  
 Vous le fera trouver : vous en viendrez à bout.  
 Remuez votre champ dès qu'on aura fait l'Août :  
 Creusez, fouillez, bêchez ; ne laissez nulle place  
     Où la main ne passe et repasse.  
 Le père mort, les fils vous retournent le champ.  
 Deçà, delà, partout ; si bien, qu'au bout de l'an  
     Il en rapporta davantage.  
 D'argent point de caché. Mais le père fut sage  
 De leur montrer, avant sa mort,  
 Que le travail est un trésor.

2. (a) *Translate:—*

On exposait une peinture  
 Où l'artisan avait tracé  
 Un lion d'immense stature  
 Par un seul homme terrassé.  
 Les regardants en tiraient gloire,  
 Un lion, en passant, rabattit leur caquet.  
     Je vois bien, dit-il, qu'en effet  
     On vous donne ici la victoire :  
     Mais l'ouvrier vous a deçus ;  
     Il avait liberté de feindre.  
 Avec plus de raison nous aurions le dessus,  
     Si mes confrères savaient peindre.

(b) Give the Infinitive present and the present and past participle and the 3rd person singular of the present, imperfect, and future Indicative of the underlined verbs.

3. *Translate :—*

Ma foi ! vous m'avez l'air d'un bon chrétien, m'a-t-il dit, d'un ton de cordialité soldatesque, en me serrant la main ; j'aime pas les gens qui regardent le corridor comme une frontière et traitent les voisins en Cosaques. Quand on mange du même air et qu'on parle le même jargon, on n'est pas fait pour se tourner le dos... Asseyez-vous là, voisin, sans vous commander... Seulement, prenez grade au tabouret, il n'a que trois pieds, et faut que la bonne volonté tienne lieu du quatrième.

—Il me semble que c'est une richesse qui ne manque point ici, ai-je fait observer.

—La bonne volonté ! a répété Chauffour ; c'est tout ce que m'a laissé ma mère, et j'estime qu'aucun fils n'a reçu un meilleur héritage. Aussi, à la batterie, ils m'appelaient Monsieur Content.

4. Translate and explain the allusions in the underlined passages :—

(a) "J'étais à Jemappes et à Waterloo, comme qui dirait au baptême et à l'enterrement de notre gloire."

(b) "Maintenant je sais quelles angoisses font expier aux hommes leurs grandeurs ; je comprends que la fortune vend ce qu'on croit qu'elle donne. Ceci m'explique Charles-Quint aspirant au repos du cloître."

5. How is *it* translated in French in the Nominative and how in the Objective Case ? Give examples.

6. When does a pronoun in the Objective Case follow its verb and when is it placed before it ? Give examples.

7. Give the feminines of empereur, baron, acteur. moine juif.

8. Distinguish between the use of the Present Perfect and the Imperfect Indicative of the verb in French. Give examples.

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SECOND PAPER.

1. *Translate :—*

“Le lion ne tue pas pour le plaisir de tuer ; mais il tue pour vivre, et se défendre quand on l'attaque. Le meilleur moyen pour l'attaquer est d'aller à sa rencontre. Au lieu de marcher à travers bois, comme tous les animaux sauvages, il suit de préférence les chemins frayés. Il fait du bruit en marchant ; son pas est lourd ; il fait craquer les branches ; il rugit à chaque instant de loin on l'entend venir. Dès qu'il vous apercevra sur son chemin, il ne manquera pas de s'arrêter. Si vous restez assis, il s'approchera doucement, s'arrêtant de temps en temps pour piaffer à la manière des taureaux. Il n'attaquera que sur votre premier coup de feu. . . . En résumé : les traits les plus saillants du caractère du lion sont la paresse, l'imassibilité et l'audace.”

2. *Translate .—*

1. Will you tell them, please, to lay the table for four to-day ?
2. She was very much liked by all her pupils.
3. They have only two horses.
4. Will you be at home on Thursday the 15th ?
5. She wore a very pretty dress with silver buttons.
6. Although it was nearly dark I recognized her at once.
7. She brought me a basket full of apples.
8. They have come from Rome to Paris.
9. She says it will cost you fifty francs a week.
10. They told us not to go there.
11. They have given me too much bread.
12. I have no more lessons to learn to-day.

3. *Translate :—*

—Monsieur le curé,—dit Antoinette,—il faut venir avec moi vite. vite ! . . . . .

Très étonné de voir la petite fille toute seule, le curé demanda

—Est ce que madame votre Tante ne vous a pas accompagnée ?

—Eh ! il ne s'agit pas de ma Tante ! . . . . .

—Ah ! tant mieux ! . . . .—fit le brave homme en accrochant son surplis,—je craignais qu'il ne lui fût arrivé quelque chose ! . . . .

—Non ! . . . c'est mon oncle qui est malade, bien malade ! .  
et il vous veut . . . . il vous veut tout de suite, monsieur le curé ! . . . .

Et elle ajouta :

—Je voudrais bien parler à vous tout seul, monsieur le curé .  
Le curé prit son chapeau et ouvrant une petite porte fit entrer l'enfant dans le jardin du presbytère.

—Monsieur le curé,—dit elle toute tremblante,—mon oncle va mourir. . . . .

Et comme le prêtre voulait protester :

—Si ! . . . . il va mourir ! . . . . je l'ai bien vu . . . je le sens bien, allez ! . . . . ce soir, il vous a écrit . . . .

—Mais je n'ai rien reçu ! . . . .

—Je le sais bien ! . . . . c'est pour ça que je suis ici ! . . .

4. \* Write in French a short prose summary of any one of La Fontaine's fables except those given in the first paper.

## URDU.

## FIRST PAPER.

(For Female Candidates only.)

(1) Translate into English :—

(a) لڑکی کو یہہ بھی سکھانا ضرور ہی کہ دوسری لڑکیوں پر  
شہینچی کرے اور جو اُسکے ساتھ کھیلے ان سے یا اور کسی سے

کچھ نہ مانگے بلکہ جو کچھ اُسکو ماں باپ بٹی چیز کھانے پینے کی دیں تو ادبی ہمجولیوں کو اُس میں سے کچھ دیدیا کرے اور اُس سے گھدینا چاہیئے کہ دوسروں سے لے لیدا فقیروں اور بے ہمتوں کا کام ہی شریفوں کا کام یہہ ہی کہ جو کچھ اُنکو میسر ہو دوسروں کو بانٹ کر کھائیں صوف ادبی تن پروری اور تنہا خوری نہ کریں عرض کہ ایسی فہمائش کیجئے کہ لڑکی کسی سے نقد یا جس لینے کی خواہش نہ کرے ہاں اگر اُسکا مامون یا چچا یا خالہ یا پھوپھی یا دوسرا رشتہ دار کچھ دے تو اُسکے لینے کا ضائقہ نہیں لیکن اوروں کے سامنے ہاتھ بھیلانا خراب عادت ہی اُس سے بچانا در ضرور ہی \*

(b) ہر مذهب و ہر نیک سیرنی اور ناک طہمتی کا عصر اعظم راستی ہی وہ ایسا آئندہ ہی جس میں ساری نیکیاں نظر آتی ہیں اور نیکیوں کے کرنے کا موقع تو کبھی کبھی ہونا ہی مگر یہہ وہ نیکی ہی کہ نہ عداوت الہی جب ہم اپنے خدا اور بندگان خدا کے حقوق جو ہمارے ذمہ ہیں ادا کرنے چاہیں تو اُسکا کام ہر گفتار و ہر کردار اور ہو خیال میں برتا ہی - افلاطون کا قول ہی کہ جو شخص خوش حال رہنا چاہے تو اول وہ راستی اختیار کرے اس سے پہلے نہیں بعد اسکے عم اس باس کبھی نہیں آئیگا - انسان کی ذاتی خوبیوں کا اصل اُصول یہی نیکی ہی اُسکا حل آدمی کے ہر قول و فعل میں کھلنا ہی \*

(2) Explain the meaning of the following idioms. —

- (a) باؤں دھو دھو کو پیدا \*
- (b) سونا اوچھالنے چلے جاتے تو کچھ خوف نہیں \*
- (c) کسی کا مقدور نہیں کہ میرے سامنے چوں کرے \*
- (d) جہاں جسکے سیدگ سمائی وہاں نکل آئے \*

(3) Define the following and explain their use, giving illustrations :—

اسم - فعل - حرف

(4) Explain the following couplets in Urdu, pointing out allusions, if any.—

(a) اور کے جاتا کہ اں کہ قاروں کا

آسمان نے بچھا رکھا تھا دام

(b) دے جو مکتا چوں کو دینا ہو کہ فرصت ہی الہی

دھونڈ نہی خاک میں قاروں گدا ملنا نہیں

(c) گلہ سنے معنی کو لئے رنگ سے نادمہوں

ایک بھول کا مضمون ہو سو رنگ سے نادمہوں

(d) خیمہ سے رہا کن سپہرہ بلد

آسمان ساز اور زمین پیدون

(5) Write an essay in simple and idiomatic Urdu, describing the merits of female education.

## SECOND PAPER

(For female candidates only.)

(1) Translate into English :—

(a) یہ خیال عام طور سے بھیلنا جاتا ہے کہ اول تو سرکاری ملازمت آجکل نہ دشواری میسر ہوتی ہے دوسرے یہ کہ اگر مل بھی جاتی ہے تو وہ مشکل سے نسر اوقات کے واسطے کافی ہوتی ہے اُس سے دولت نہیں حاصل ہو سکتی بدیں وجہ اکثر لوگوں کی راے میں یہ مناسب معلوم ہوتا ہے کہ آزاد پیشوں کی طرف توجہ کیجئے چنانچہ آجکل اعلیٰ تعلیم یافتہ نوجوان وکالت یا ڈاکٹری کی طرف زیادہ تر مائل ہوتے ہیں اور کچھ نوجوان تجارت کی طرف مگر

محض امتحان پاس کر لیتا اُن بیدشوں میں کامیابی کے لیے کافی نہیں ہوتا وکالت یا ڈاکٹری ہر شخص کے لئے موزوں نہیں ہوتی کامیابی حاصل کرنے کے لیے کچھ تو طبیعت کو قانون یا علم طب سے مناسبت ہوئی چاہیئے کچھ اور اسباب کا مہیا ہونا لازمی ہی ہماری تعلیم کا سب سے بڑا نقص یہ ہے کہ ہر شخص مدرسہ یا کالج میں بلا اس بات کے سوچے ہوئے تعلیم پاتا ہے کہ بعد کالج چھوڑنے کے اُسکو کیا کرنا چاہیئے - ہر پیشہ کے واسطے لازمی ہے کہ اُسکے مطابق تعلیم حاصل کی جاوے \*

(b) تھوڑی دیر کے لیے انگریز لڑکے لڑکیں کی دو ایک باتوں پر غور کیجیئے جب تک کہ وہ پانچ برس کی عمر تک پہنچتا ہے اُسکی تعلیم میں بہت کچھ نرقی ہو جاتی ہے اس قسم کی تعلیم مختلف طور سے حاصل ہوتی ہے جسکا ٹھیک ٹھیک بیان کرنا مشکل ہے - وہ تعلیم ماں کی گود سے شروع ہوتی ہے پہلے ایجنڈیل کے منبر کی قصہ - پالنے کی گیت - اور دوسرے شعر کے فسانہ سننا ہی بعد کو تصویروں کی کتابیں سپاہیوں کے کھلونے اور بچپن کے مختلف کھیلوں سے اُسکی تعلیم ہوتی رہتی ہے پھر کبھی سہ در کے کنارے اپنے ساتھیوں اور والدین کے ساتھ جاتا ہے جہاں وہ چٹانوں اور ریت اور پھانے کی کلوں اور اگن بوتھ وغیرہ کو دیکھتا ہے کبھی لندن کی سیر کو جاتا ہے جہاں چڑیا گھر اور عجائب گھر دیکھتا ہے کبھی لندن کے مشہور بازاروں میں گھومنا ہے \*

(2) Translate into Urdu :—

(a) A short visit to Canada is sufficient to prove that the French Canadians have remained really French, and that they have still most of the good qualities which are characteristic of French, as well as some of the bad ones. Let us go to one of their meetings. We shall hear French spoken with a homely

provincial accent which recalls somewhat that of the peasants of Normandy. We shall see there a whole assembly hanging on the lips of some fine speaker. The Canadian, like the Frenchman, loves eloquence : no festival is complete in his eyes if it does not conclude with some speeches ; and from love of fine language he is as ready to listen to his enemies as to his friends. It is by eloquent words that a French Canadian assembly is carried away ; there is no need to address it on business matters ; it must be lulled with melodious phrases and resounding tirades ; for the least village suit the noblest principles must be invoked and the most glorious memories appealed to. Then, like true Frenchmen, the enthusiastic audience will congratulate the orator and vote on his side.

(2) (b) Burma was known to the Greeks in ancient times as the "Golden Chirsonese." Its native traditions pretend that a pious Indian Prince from Benares founded a kingdom on the Burmese Coast of Arakan, centuries before the birth of Christ. They also assert that the southern parts of Burma were peopled by settlers from the coast of Coromandel on the Madras side of the Bay of Bengal. However this may be, it is certain that the Buddhist religion, which is professed by the Burmese at the present day, came from India at a very early date. Indeed, the establishment of that religion in Burma is said to have taken place in 146 A. D. While a stream of civilization reached Burma from India on the North-West, the wild Shan tribes and other races of Tibeto-Chinese origin poured into the Irawadi valley from the North-West.

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### HINDI.

#### FIRST PAPER.

(For Girl Candidates.)

1. Translate the following extracts into English :—

1. पिता जनक भूपाल मन्त्रि ससुर भावुकुल भान ।

पति रविकुल कौरव विपिन विधु गुण रूप निधान ॥



2. गुरु श्रुति सम्मत धर्म फल पाइय विनहिं कलेश ।  
हठ बश सब संकट सहे गालव नङ्गुष नरेश ॥
3. अधम निशाचरि कुटिल अति चली करन उपहास ।  
सुनु खगेश भावौ प्रबल भा चह निशिचर नास ॥
4. कीहरि सम नहिं करिवर लवा कि बाज समान ।  
प्रभु सेवक इमि जानहु मानहु बचन प्रमान ॥
5. अनुज जानकी सहित प्रभु चाप बाण धरि राम ।  
सम दिय गगन इन्दु इमि बसऊ सदा निष्काम ॥

(a) Expound the *Samasas* in मानकुलमान, रविकुल, निशिचर and करिवर.

(b) Explain the allusion contained in extract 2.

(c) What part of the verb is पाइय in extract 2? Parse the underlined words in the preceding extracts.

II. Render the following extracts into modern Hindi prose :—

- (a) साँभ मैई पट लालकसे कटि सरज खप्पर हाथ लह्यो है ।  
पच्छिन के बड़ सद्दन के मिस जौअ उचाटन संतु कह्यो है ॥  
मद्यभरी नर खोपरि सो ससि की नव बिम्बहु धाड़ गह्यो है ।  
दे बलि जीव पस यह सत्तहै काल कपालिक नाचि रझो है ॥
- (b) सरज धूम बिना कौ चिता सोइ अन्त मे ले जल माहिं बहाई ।  
बोलैं घने तष वैठि बिहंगम रोअत सो मनु लोग लोगार्इ ॥  
धूम अधार कपाल निमाकर हाड़ न ह्वतु लह्यो सी ललाइ ।  
आनंद हेतु निमाचर को यह काल मसान सी साभ बनाई ॥

III Narrate briefly in Hindi the story of Harischandra.

IV. Give a close translation of the following extract in English:—

सत्यश्रील बोला—

सत्यवचन बोले दिन रातों प्रिय अधीन सब पहुँच सब भाँते ।

पर तिय जाने मातु समाना सब जीवन का कर कल्याणा ।

तापर ईश्वर रहत पुसन्ना सो नर लहत न दशा विपन्ना ॥

इस प्रकार सत्य श्रील के वचन सुन के राक्षस ने प्रतिज्ञा की कि आज से मैं किसी जीव जन्तु को दुःख न दूँगा निदान उसने वैसाही किया कि उस दिन से मनुष्यादि का खाना बन्द कर दिया और आप ईश्वर के भजन में तत्पर होगया कुछ दिन में राक्षसी प्रकृति से भी छूट गया अपना फल फूल खाके जीवन वृत्ति करता था अन्त में उसका बड़ा सुख फेला और मरने पर स्वर्गगामी हुआ ॥

(a) Give synonymous expressions of the underlined words in the extract given above.

(b) With what do the verbs बोले, जाने, कर, रहत and लहत agree?

V. Explain the following extracts fully in Hindi.—

1. आलस तजि सतिमान बुद्धिमूल जो बिजय को ।  
गहिये करि शुभ ज्ञान यह मत मनु महाराज कर ॥
2. व्यसन मृत्यु दोउ सदृश हैं ता में व्यसन विशेष ।  
व्यसनो भागत नरकहै व्यसन हीन सुख शेष ॥
3. सुरपति संशय तम सम रघुपति तेज दिनेश ।  
रावण जीतन निशि सम बौते कुटहि' कलेश ॥
4. फूल फूल नवैत यदपि सुधा बरषे जलद ।  
सुरख हृदय नचैत जो गुरु मिले विरंचि सम ॥
5. नहिं पंडित नहिं शूरवाँ सुत हीवे धनवान ।  
भाग्यमान को हारे रहै कतिक गुनवान ॥

## SECOND PAPER.

(For Girl Candidates.)

1. Translate the following extracts into English :—

(a) अब वर्णन हो चुका कि परमेश्वर सच्चा है और उसको सच्चाई इन बातों से निश्चय हुई कि यद्यपि यह पुस्तक सोलह सौ वर्ष के मध्य लिखी गई पर तथापि उसको एक बात दूसरी से विरुद्ध नहीं और आदि से अन्त पर्यन्त सुक्ति मार्ग भी एक ही है और लौकिक विद्या से भी इसमें कुछ विरुद्ध नहीं। यह गुण भी ऊपर के लक्षणों से अच्छी रीति से मिलता है इस पिये सत सत का एक और लक्षण परमेश्वर की सहिमा की विषय हाथ लगा है ॥

(b) हे प्यार अब सुभको अपना कोई नहीं देख पड़ता इस लिये मैं विनय करती हूँ कि यदि आप सुभको दूसरे प्रकार से नहीं रख सकते तो दासी को बहाने रखिये जिस स मेरा पोषण हो। इस पत्र को भेजने पर कुछ उत्तर नहीं आया इस से सुभको जान पड़ा कि पत्र न पड़वा होगा अथवा मेरे खाने की इच्छा मेरे बुलाने की नहीं इस लिये मैं ने यह निश्चय कर लिया कि अब सुभको जन्मभर दुःख सहना लिखा है कारण कि अब सुभको कोई सहारा जीने का नरहा मैं बराबर अब दुःख में रहती हूँ और यही चाहती हूँ कि कोई सुभको दासी की भाँति रखले परन्तु जिस स्थान में मैं हूँ उस स्थान में सुभको अपयश के भय से कोई नहीं रखता परन्तु यदि कोई सुभको दूसरे स्थान पर रखले तो मैं चलने पर तैयार हूँ ॥

2. Translate the following extract into Hindi :—

The captain, satisfied of having obtained the object of his journey, by becoming acquainted with what he desired, returned to the forest; and when he had reached the cave, where the rest of the robbers were waiting his return, "Comrades," said he, addressing them, "nothing now can prevent our taking full revenge for the injury that has been done us. I know with

certainly the house of the culprit who is to experience it ; and on the road I have meditated a way of making him feel it so privately that no one shall be able to discover the place of our retreat, any more than that where our treasure is deposited ; for this must be our principal object in our enterprise, otherwise, instead of being serviceable, it will only prove fatal to us all. To obtain this end, this is what I conceived ; and when I have explained the plan to you, if any one can propose a better expedient, let him communicate it." He then told them in what manner he intended to conduct the affair, and as they all gave their approbation, he charged them to divide into small parties, and go into the neighbouring towns and villages, and to buy nineteen mules and thirty-eight large leathern jars to carry oil, one of which must be full, and all the others empty.

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## BENGALI.

### FIRST PAPER.

(For Female Candidates only)

*N.B.*—Answers to be in Bengali.

1. Give in your own words a short account of মানস সর্বোত্তম  
especially bringing out those features of the lake  
which have always appealed strongly to the imagination of poets.
2. (a) Explain :—প্রতাপ সিংহ স্বদেশের স্বাধীনতা রক্ষার জন্য যে মহৎ  
কাব্য সম্পাদন করিয়াছেন তাহা রাজস্থানের ইতিহাসে চিরকাল  
থাকিবে। শতাব্দীর পর শতাব্দী অতীত হইয়াছে। অদ্যাপি রাজস্থানের  
লোকে এই বিষয় বিশ্বিত হয় নাই। পূর্বপুরুষের এই গৌরব কাহিনী  
বলিবার সময়ে রাজপুত্রের হৃদয়ে অভূতপূর্ব তেজস্বিতায় আবির্ভাব  
হয়, ধননী মধ্যে রক্তের গতি প্রবল হয়, এবং নয়ন জলে গুণদেশ  
প্লাবিত হইয়া থাকে। ফলতঃ, প্রতাপ সিংহের কাব্যপরম্পরা রাজস্থানের  
অস্থিত গৌরবের বিষয়। কোনও ব্যক্তি রাজবংশে জন্মগ্রহণ করিয়া  
ও বহুসম্পত্তির অধিকারী হইয়া, প্রতাপের আয় দুর্দশাপন্ন হইয়া নাই,

কোনও ব্যক্তি স্বদেশভক্তিতে উত্তেজিত হইয়া, স্বাধীনতা বন্ধার্থে বনে বনে পর্বতে পর্বতে বেড়াইয়া, প্রতাপেব স্থাৰ কষ্টভোগ করেন নাই। সমগ্র রাজস্থান প্রতাপ সিংহেব মহীয়সীকীর্তির জন্ত গোববাসিত রহিযাছে। চিরকাল এই কীর্তিস্তম্ভ উন্নত থাকিযা বাজস্থানের মহিমা প্রকাশ করিবে। ভারতমহাসাগরের সমগ্র বাবিতেও উহা নিমগ্ন হইবেনা, হিমালয়ের সমগ্র শৃঙ্গপাতেও উহা বিচূর্ণিত হইবে না।

(b) Find instances of সমাস from the above passage and expound them.

3. “পলিগীশিয়ার দ্বীপসমূহ মনোহর প্রাকৃতিক সৌন্দর্য্যে বিভূষিত।” State in detail the প্রাকৃতিক সৌন্দর্য্য indicated in this sentence.

4 Explain :—

(a) কোথায় অগম্য অপার ঈশ্বর,

কোথা খুজজীব হীনমতি নর !

কিঙ্করে গগণে, দেখে সে তপনে

হয় প্রক্ষুটিত জীবেরো অন্তর,

প্রাণ পন্ন ফুটে তারো দলে দলে ;

তারো তনু সিক্ত প্রেম-ভক্তি-জলে ;

এ পাপ ভূবনে সেই জীব সনে

হওরে তুলিত কুসুম সন্দব ।

(b) যাত্ৰমস্ত্রে হৃদি যস্ত্রে করিয়েবিহবল

মায়া সম সে সঙ্গীত ধনি,

প্রাণে পশি ভাব রাশি করিয়ে চঞ্চল

জ্ঞান বুদ্ধি ডুবায তখনি ।

সে সঙ্গীত, শশাঙ্কের স্নিগ্ধ কান্তি মত,

প্রাণসিদ্ধ সঘনে দোলায় ;

হৃদি-বনে সন্নীরণ সম অবিরত

ভাব পুঞ্জ আনন্দে নাচার ।

(c) ভেগে ভাবি জীবাত্মার গতি এসংসারে  
 এইরূপ ; এইরূপ অজ্ঞান আধাবে  
 চিবমগ্ন ; এইরূপ আদি অন্ত ভাব  
 নীহারে জড়িত ; জীব ভবে এপ্রকার  
 সিদ্ধি কুলে, সে অদৃশ্য জগতের পাশে  
 দাঁড়াইয়া কাদিতেছে যে ধনের আশে,  
 কোথা তিনি ? জ্ঞান বুদ্ধি পরাহত,  
 সে চিন্তায় ; তবু শ্রাণ যাব অবিরত  
 সেই ধনে ; তবু চক্ষু সদা ভালবাসে  
 থাকিতে অদৃশ্য দেশে, তবু সিদ্ধি পাশে  
 জ্বালিয়া বিশ্বাস বলি করে জাগরণ,  
 নদা জীব ।

5. Give in simple Bengali prose the purport of the poem  
 হরিশে বিষাদ ।
6. (a) Parse (in Bengali) every word of the sentence মহর্ষি  
 বাস্করীক রামচরিত অবলম্বন করিয়া অতি অভূত কাব্য রচনা  
 করিয়াছিলেন ।
- (b) Form one adjective from each of the following  
 words :—নিশা, অতিথি, অধুনা, সহাব. Explain the for-  
 mation of each.

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SECOND PAPER.

(For Female Candidates only)

1. Translate into Bengali :—

The sudden invasion of an enemy overthrows such as are not on their guard ; but they who foresee the war, and prepare themselves for it before it breaks out, stand, without difficulty, the first and the fiercest onset. I learned this important lesson

long ago ; and never trusted to Fortune, even while she seemed to be at peace with me. The riches, the honours, the reputation and all the advantages which her treacherous indulgence poured upon me, I placed so, that she might snatch them away without giving me any disturbance. I kept a great interval between me and them. She took them, but she could not tear them from me.

No man suffers by bad fortune but he who has been deceived by good. If we grow fond of her gifts ; if we fancy that they belong to us, and are perpetually to remain with us ; if we lean upon them, and expect to be considered for them ; we shall sink into all the bitterness of grief, as soon as these false and transitory benefits pass away,—as soon as our vain and childish minds, unfraught with solid pleasures, become destitute even of those which are imaginary. But, if we do not suffer our lives to be transported with prosperity, neither shall we be reduced by adversity. Our souls will be proof against the dangers of both these states : and, having explored our strength, we shall be sure of it : for, in the midst of felicity, we shall have tried how we can bear misfortune.

## 2. Translate into English :—

(b) চিরদিন কাহারও সমান যায় না। অদৃষ্ট, চক্রনেমির আয় একবার উর্দ্ধগামী, আবার অধোগামী হইয়া, ইহলোকে আপনার চাঞ্চল্য দেখাইতেছে। পৃথ্বীবাজ তিরোহরীক্ষেত্রে বিজয়ী হইয়াছিলেন। মহম্মদ গোবাব চাতুরাতে দ্বিতীয় বুদ্ধে তর্জিন পরাজিত হইলেন। ১১৯৩ খ্রীষ্টাব্দে কারাগার নদীর তীরে এই বুদ্ধ হয়। যতক্ষণ শোনিত প্রবাহ ধর্মগীতে বর্তমান ছিল, ততক্ষণ হিন্দুসৈন্য শত্রুর সহিত যুদ্ধ করিল। কিন্তু পরিশেষে তাহাদের দেহ রণভূমিশায়ী হইতে লাগিল। পৃথ্বীরাজ অসামসাহস সহকারে বুদ্ধ করিয়া, শত্রুহন্তে নিহত হইলেন।

এই সাংঘাতিক সংবাদ দিল্লীতে পৌঁছিল। সংবাদ পাইয়া, সংযুক্তা চিত্ত প্রস্থত করিলেন। অবিলম্বে চিতানল প্রজ্বলিত হইল। সংযুক্তা রত্নময় অলঙ্কার বাশি নিক্ষেপ পূর্বক রত্নবস্ত্রপরিধান ও রত্নমালাধারণ করিয়া, অনলে প্রবেশ করিলেন।

অবিলম্বে তাঁহার লাবণ্যময় কমণীষ দেহ ভস্মরাশিতে পরিণত হইল। পতিপ্রাণা সতী প্রশান্তভাবে এইরূপে পতির অনুগমন করিলেন।

পৃথ্বীরাজ সংযুক্তাকে ছাড়িয়া, যতদিন রণভূমিতে ছিলেন, ততদিন কেবল জল সংযুক্তার জীবন রক্ষাব অবলম্বন ছিল। চাঁদ কবির গ্রন্থের একটি স্বতন্ত্র অধ্যায়ে সংযুক্তার এই অশাধারণ পাতিত্রতোব বিবরণ বর্ণিত আছে সংযুক্তা পতিব্রতার দৃষ্টান্তহল, স্বর্গস্থ দেবীসমাজের বরণীয়া। পতিপ্রাণা, পবিত্রস্বভাবা সীতা সাবিত্রীর ত্রেণীতে তাঁহার নাম নিবেশিত হওয়ার যোগ্য।

### HISTORY.

1. Give a short account of Asoka.
2. What important historical events are connected with the following places :—Jalalabad, Assai, Wandewash, Plassey, Arcot, Panipat, Lucknow, Delhi ?

Give the dates of the events and indicate the position of each place.

3. Give a brief account of Lord Northbrook's administration.
4. What is a Municipal Board and what are its duties ?
5. Mention the most important manufactures carried on in India.
6. In whose reigns did the following events take place ?

(1) The Discovery of America, (2) The Defeat of the Armada, (3) The battles of Crecy, Agincourt, Blenheim, Waterloo, (4) The Crimean War, (5) The American War of Independence, (6) The Abolititon of the Slave Trade. Give dates.

7. Explain the following terms :—Chartist, Jacobite, Bloody Assizes, Ship Money, Doomsday Book, Catholic Emancipation, Ballot Act.

8. For what are the following noted :—William Caxton, John Wyclif, Simon de Montfort, Raleigh, Havelock, John Buuyan, Dupleix ?



## GEOGRAPHY.

1. Draw a map of Turkey in Asia, marking its boundaries, divisions, chief rivers, mountain ranges, and principal cities.
2. The 30th parallel of North latitude passes nearly through Shiraz. What other countries, places and natural features does it traverse in both hemispheres?
3. State what are the following and describe accurately the position of each:—Port Arthur, Sophia. Mekong, Belgrade, Seoul, Okhotsk, Sunda, Brisbane, Samoa, Panama, Cotopaxi, Yukon, Pennsylvania.
4. How would you explain to one who was ignorant of the subject, (a) the cause of, day and night, (b) the rotation of the seasons, and (c) why Siberia is colder than India?
5. Describe how the Sundarban at the mouth of the Ganges has been formed.
6. Define the following, giving an example of each:—Continent, longitude, basin, estuary, cereals, ruminants, Slavonic nations.
7. Describe the construction and uses of a barometer.
8. "In Alaska, the Russians who have arrived across Asia find their Sunday to be reckoned Saturday by the Americans who have arrived from the United States." Why is this so?

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DICTATION.

## I.—NEAT WRITING.

- A. Write the following letter in 12 minutes, in a style fit for despatching.

LONDON.

March 17th, 1904.

To  
SIR JAMES BROWNE, M. P.

SIR,

I beg to inform you that the Government are quite ready to acknowledge the abstract justice of your proposal, but do not

think it practicable. Such matters are not yet ripe for legislation. The second reading of such a bill would probably be accepted; but the bill would suffer obstruction or be defeated in committee, with the possible connivance or assistance even of those who voted for it. Some measures involve principles so sacred as to admit of no compromise; but most measures are deemed open to compromise, and the fate of such in Parliament is often uncertain. I would therefore dissuade you from any premature action in the circumstances.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your humble and obedient servant,

GEORGE FOWLER.

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*B.—Or the following in 13 minutes.*

ALLAHABAD.

March 18-04.

MY DEAR FATHER,

Your letter reached me in the midst of preparation for my examination, or I should have replied to it earlier. I am now at leisure to write, for the examination is completed, and I have returned from the Examination Hall, having just given in my last paper. I worked extremely hard, for I could not endure even the thought of failure. The examination was, to me at least, in some respects favourable, since I possessed a decided advantage in two subjects, having studied them a year longer than the other candidates. I hope I have done well; but a feeling perhaps of modesty or perhaps of uncertainty prevents my anticipating the result, which will be published next month.

I expect to arrive at home on Tuesday. It will give me immense pleasure if you can meet me at the station.

Ever your affectionate and dutiful son,

RADHE LAL.

## II. RAPID WRITING.

Write out in 11 minutes either of the following passages :—

A. Meanwhile he had become a member of Parliament. In 1805 he had stood for a certain borough and had been defeated. Those were the days when the holder of the largest purse won, and our hero threw away all his chances by refusing to give a single bribe. After the election, however, he caused it to be announced that every one who had voted for him would be presented with ten guineas, as a reward for resisting the temptation to accept a bribe. Next year, a new election being necessary, he again presented himself to the electors of the same borough, driving into the town with a large escort of officers and seamen in four-horsed carriages. The free and independent electors well remembered the sequel to the last election, and they voted for him in such large numbers as to return him by a handsome majority. Then they went to him hat in hand for their reward; but to their astonishment they were told by him that they should not have a farthing.

B. Whilst I was thus musing, I cast mine eyes towards the summit of a rock that was not far from me, where I discovered one in the habit of a shepherd, with a little musical instrument in his hand. As I looked upon him, he applied it to his lips and began to play upon it. The sound of it was exceeding sweet, and wrought into a variety of tunes that were inexpressibly melodious, and altogether different from anything I had ever heard. They put me in mind of those heavenly airs that are played to the departed souls of good men on their first arrival in Paradise, to wear out the impressions of their last agonies, and qualify them for the pleasures of that happy place. My heart melted away in secret raptures.

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ELEMENTARY PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

1. What do you mean by the mass of a body? How is the mass of a body measured? What is the difference in meaning between the mass of a book and the weight of a book?

2. Make drawings of a spring balance and an ordinary balance and explain the principle on which each works.

3. What is meant by **density**? Explain clearly how you would determine the density of (a) kerosine oil, (b) a small stone.

4. What happens when (a) sugar is placed in water, (b) zinc is placed in dilute sulphuric acid, and (c) marble is placed in hydrochloric acid?

5. Describe what takes place when (a) copper is dissolved in nitric acid, and (b) the solution is evaporated. Will the residue weigh more or less than the original copper? Give reasons for your answer.

6. Describe the form and colour of crystals of sulphur, salt, sugar and alum. How can these crystals be produced? What would happen if crystals of (a) sulphur, (b) soda, (c) salt were heated?

7. Describe the process by which salt can be extracted from sea water

8. Some water is heated in a test-tube. At what temperature will it boil when the mercury in the barometer stands at 30 inches? If the barometer falls will it make any difference to the boiling point of the water? If some salt be put in the water, will that make any difference?

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#### BOOK-KEEPING.

1. Illustrate by examples what is meant by (i) Single entry, (ii) double entry, (iii) Capital, (iv) Depreciation, and state wherein lies the advantage of double entry.

2. How would you record the following cash transactions of a merchant? What was his balance at hand at the close of the month?—

1st	April, 1903.	Cash in hand	nil.
"	"	" in the Allahabad Bank	£ 500/

2nd April 1903.	Received from A	£ 20/-
" "	Paid into Bank	" 10/-
10th " "	To B his bill by a cheque on the Allahabad Bank	" 100/-
12th " "	Bought goods for cash	" 5/-
" "	Received from G	" 230/-
30th " "	" Sale proceeds	" 50/-

3. If I purchase sugar worth Rs 50/- from A and sell tea worth Rs. 40/ to B, what entries are necessary in the Ledger?

4. What is a journal form? Rule out a form of journal according to the Continental system.

5. Describe fully the nature and purchase of

(i) transactions recorded in the Profit and Loss account of a merchant. How will you deal with a debit balance in this account?

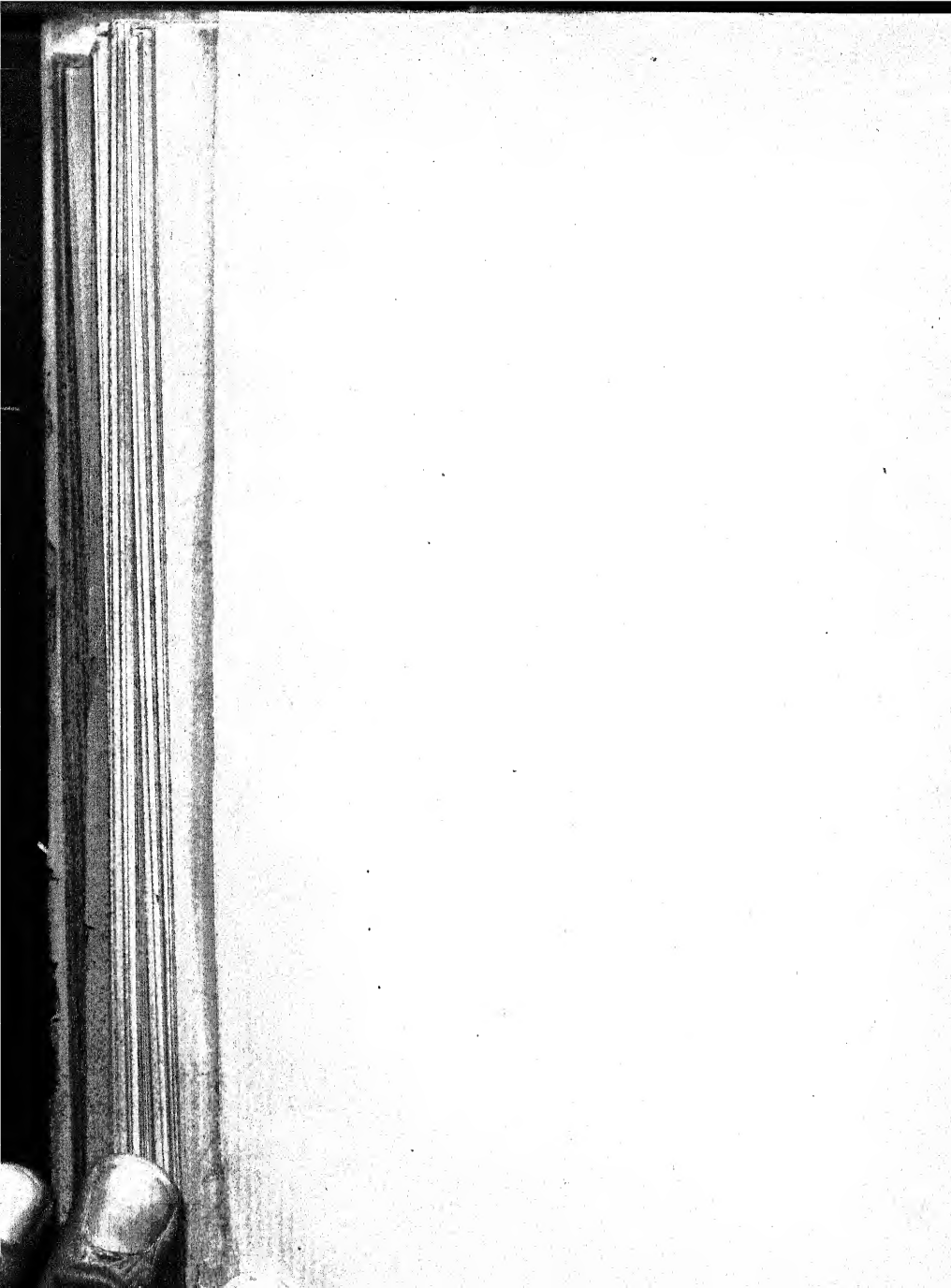
(ii) the balance account in the Ledger.

6. State the distinction between a personal and real accounts

7. Journalize the following transactions of William Jones and then post them into the Ledger.

Balance and close the Ledger :—

Assets.		Liabilities.	
£		—	
Cash	100/-	Due to Roberts	50/-
Bank	1,000/-		
Due from E Smith	100/-		
10th June 1903	Bought sugar of J. Edwards & Son	£ 1000/-	
11th " "	Paid to Roberts	50/-	
15th " "	Bought paper of W. Blake	550/-	
17th " "	Sold sugar to Benjamin Smith	500/-	
18th " "	Bought port from Smith & Co	100/-	
20th " "	Received Cash from Benjamin Smith	500/-	
21st " "	Paid to J Edwards & Son	400/-	
" " "	" J Smith & Co	100/-	



22nd June 1903.	Sold paper for Cash	1000/-
25th " "	Paid into Bank	500/-
28th " "	" W. Blake by cheque	550/-
30th " "	" Wages of Servants	100/-
" " "	" Postage Stamps	10/-
" " "	" Repairing business premises	10/-
Balance of goods on hand.		
	Sugar £300/-	
	Paper " 300/-	
	Port " 200/-	

8. What do you understand by the Continental method and the English method? Shew clearly the exact difference between the two systems as regards posting the entries.

#### POLITICAL ECONOMY.

1. Distinguish capital from wealth. Explain accurately the way in which capital promotes the productiveness of industry.

2. State the Law of Diminishing Returns.

3. Explain the economic theory of rent and indicate some of the chief causes which modify the effects of competition on rent.

4. Analyse carefully the circumstances that tend to make the average rate of interest in one country higher than in another.

5. Explain the phrases "immobility of labour" and "standard of comfort," and show how the facts they point to affect the wages question.

6. What is money, and what its chief functions? Mention with reasons the qualities a thing must possess in order to discharge those functions and name objects fitted to serve as money.

7. What are the conditions which precede and accompany international trade? Describe the economic advantages of foreign trade.

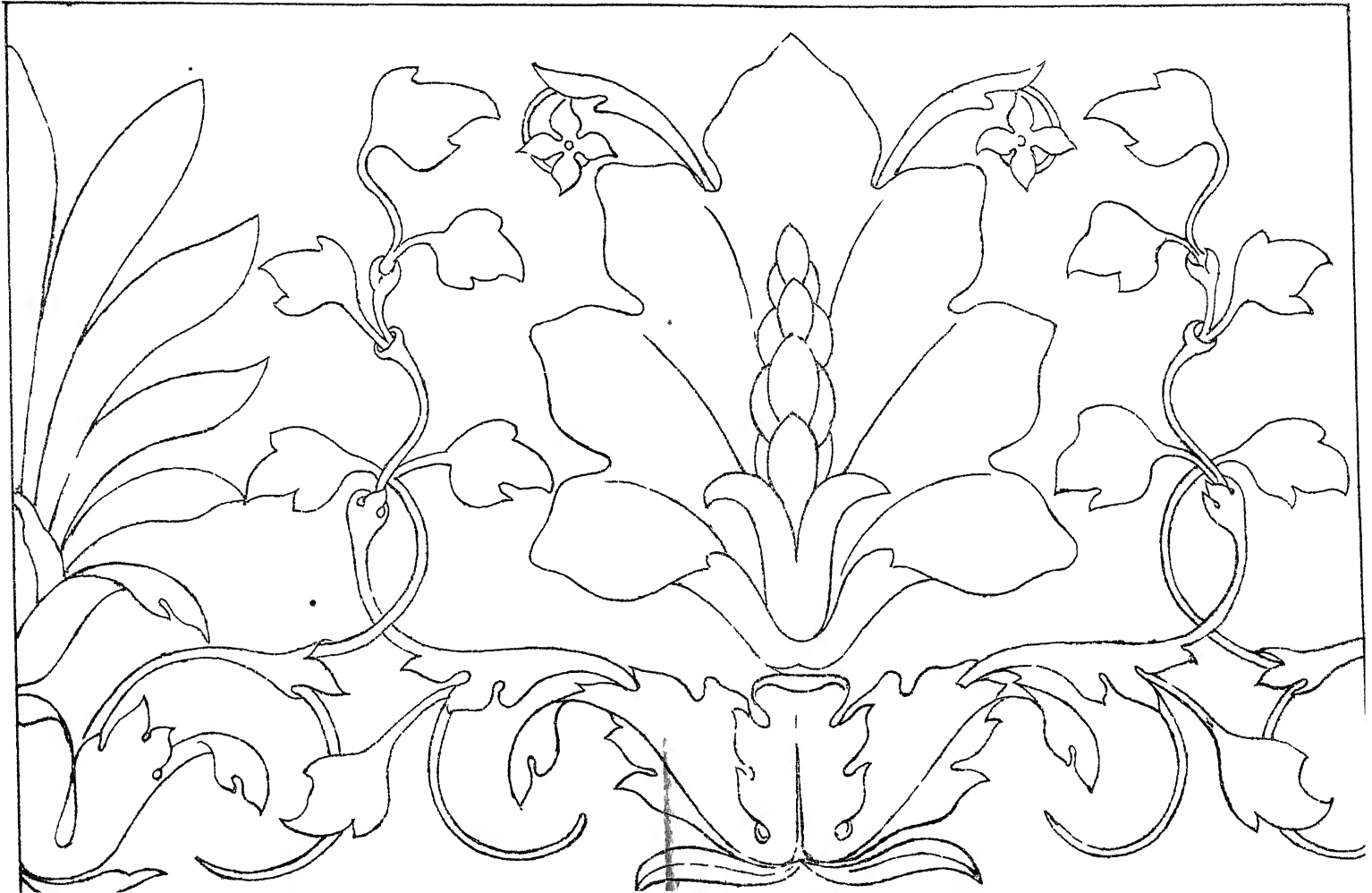
8. State as concisely as you can the arguments in favour of Free Trade and examine some of the common pleas for Protection.

## FREEHAND FROM THE FLAT.

*Time allowed—2 hours*

Make a freehand drawing the same size, in pencil, of the sketch given below

*Note*—Rough measurements with hand and pencil only permitted.







## GEOMETRICAL DRAWING.

*Time allowed—2 hours*

*Note.*—Scale and figures to be neatly inked in, construction lines to be left in pencil.

1.—The distance between two places on a map is 13 67 inches while the actual distance apart of the places is 23 miles. Construct a scale for the map showing miles and furlongs.

2.—Find by construction a fourth proportional to three given lines 1 inch,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches long.

3.— $AB=3$  inches,  $BC=2\frac{1}{2}$  inches,  $CA=1\frac{1}{2}$  inches are the sides of a triangle. Draw an inscribed rhombus making one of its corners touch  $AB$  in a point  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches from  $B$ .

4.—Draw a straight line, and taking a point  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches distant from it as centre, describe a circle of 1 inch radius. Draw a straight line touching this circle, and making an angle of  $30^\circ$  with the given straight line.

5.—Construct a rhombus having its sides 2 inches long and one of its angles  $75^\circ$ . Within it inscribe two equal circles touching each other, and each touching two sides of the rhombus.

6.—Make angles  $70^\circ$ ,  $115^\circ$ ,  $75^\circ$ ,  $135^\circ$ ,  $150^\circ$ , without using the protractor.

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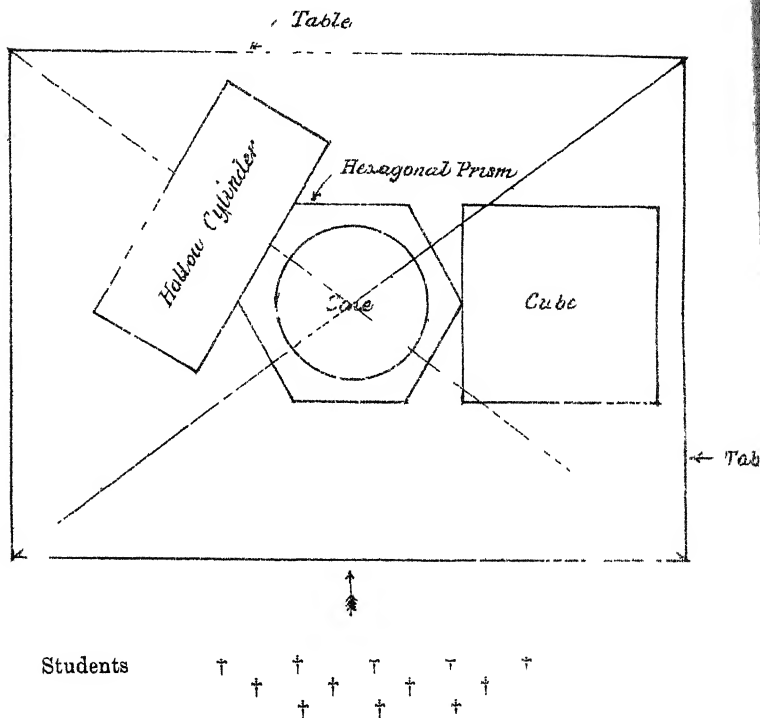
MODEL DRAWING.*Time allowed—2½ hours.*

Make a freehand sketch of the models placed on the table before you, and show top of table. Sketch not to be less than 5 inches high.

## MODEL DRAWING.

*Note for Superintendent of Examination only.*

The Superintendent of Examination is requested to place models on a table in the positions indicated in sketch.



It is requested that this paper be returned to the Examiner with roll numbers of students given, showing their positions as †.

## URDU.

1. Write an original letter to your younger brother, in Urdu, with proper address, relating to him the uses of education, and advising him to be more attentive to his studies. The letter should not cover more than three pages of the answer-book.

2. Represent the following items in  $\text{میں}$ , Arabic figures :—

- (a) Rs. 17,869 12 as. 6 pies
- (b) 25 maunds 14 seers 11 chhataks.
- (c) 2 bighas 3 biswas.

3. Translate the following into idiomatic Urdu :—

In the meanwhile a new and formidable power had risen in the Punjab. Taking advantage of the distractions in Afghanistan, Ranjit Singh had united the petty states of the Punjab under a single head. Through the treachery of a subordinate, he had made himself master of the important fortress of Attock. He had pounced upon the lovely valley of Kashmir; and that rich country, the very store-house and granary of the Daurani Kingdom, was torn away from Afghanistan for ever. His troops had even crossed the Indus; and though compelled for a time to retire, he had collected his resources, and was only waiting for a favourable opportunity to invade Peshawar in force, and annex that province to his dominions. The quarrels which broke out among the brothers of Fateh Khan soon reduced Afghanistan to a state of pitiable feebleness, and Ranjit Singh struck without delay. On the 13th March, 1823, he conveyed his troops across the Indus. Azim Khan, despairing of other methods, proclaimed a religious war against the Sikh invaders, and his summons aroused the fierce fanaticism of the mountain tribes. From the rugged broken hills of the Khuttucks, and the grass-covered valleys of Swat and Bunair, the followers of the Prophet hurried into the open country to avenge the insulted honour of Islam.

4. Transliterate in clear Nastaliq the passage in the accompanying paper—

برخورد کار کا رسیدہ فزطر فظ متنازعاً علر طو لبعہ۔ بعد عا س دلا ز حیات و ترقی و بقاء کے معلوم ہوا یہاں سے خیریت اور  
 خیر و عافیت تمام ہر آدم در گاہ خلا کے چاہتا ہو۔ عر مر س جوقت ہم چلے تھے اس بتہ تک کہ ایک ہفتہ لا ہمیس  
 اپنے حالات سے اطلاع کرنے رہنا لیکن عرصہ پندرہ سیر روز کا ہوا کہ تک عمارت حال سے وقفہ نہیں ہوئے اگر تفریب شاد و تفریح  
 عبد القوز ولد الکبر بخش و کسے تباخ میں ہو گئے ہو تو جلد معلوم کر و ایم خص و خواہے کہ خبر و رند ہوا لانا پھر عر و قس بہرگز نہیں ہو گا ہم  
 مجبور ہیں اور اُن سے کہہ دینا کہ جب میری خط نہ کو دشت اور ہوا سے تو خبر عرصہ اینکہ خلا جانے کیا پیش کر اور۔ کار لغر و زب فر دلا مکتلہ پر خود  
 خیال رکھیں گا کیونکہ فساد لہذا بیکار سے بڑے گھر۔ اینکہ و خود جنہر جبکہ اور تجربہ کار ہیں۔ اور اسباب مطلوبہ نھنے لے مک و وطنہ کیا  
 بڑا ہے ہوا ہر جلیب جو۔ اور ملنے عر و مائل و بندر یو جسر و کار و ملنے کیا گیا تھا اگر پوچھا ہو تو رسیہ جملہ وطنہ کرنا۔ ورنہ تم خود دلا خان  
 ہر جا کر منے جب سے میرا کسم کنا و نکو بخجے ہیچانے تفر و ہے خطا جسر منکا ویرینگ۔ باقر خیریت ہے۔

رقبہ الہام محمد بخش۔ مہر اپریل ۱۸۷۶ء



## HINDI.

1. Subject for an original letter in Hindi, to contain about as much matter as 30 lines of an ordinary Hindi newspaper—

(a) Disadvantages of untruth or (b) Misbehaviour. Address the letter, using the proper form of address, to a young gentleman of rank to whom you have been lately introduced.

2. Translate the following extracts into Hindi :—

(a) During the first day the troops who had gone on shore had many discomforts to endure. The earth was soaked with rain. The baggage was still on board of the ships. Officers of high rank were compelled to sleep in wet clothes on the wet ground ; the Prince himself had no better quarters than a hut afforded. His banner was displayed on the thatched roof ; and some bedding was brought and spread for him on the floor. There was some difficulty about landing the horses and it seemed probable that this operation would occupy several days. But on the following morning the prospect cleared. The wind was gentle. The water in the bay was as even as glass. Some fishermen pointed out a place where the ships could be brought within sixty feet of the beach. This was done ; and in three hours many hundreds of horses swam safely to shore.

(b) Praise is to an old man an empty sound. I have neither mother to be delighted with the reputation of her son, nor wife to partake the honours of her husband. I have outlived my friends and my rivals. Nothing is now of much importance, for I cannot extend my interest beyond myself. Youth is delighted with applause, because it is considered as the earnest of some future good, and because the prospect of life is far extended : but to me, who am now declining to decrepitude, there is little to be feared from the malevolence of men, and yet less to be hoped from their affection or esteem. Something they may yet take away, but they can give me nothing. Riches would now be useless and high employment would be

paid. My retrospect of life recalls to my view many opportunities of good neglected, much time squandered upon trifles and more lost in idleness and vacancy. I leave many great designs unattempted and many great attempts unfinished. My mind is burdened with no heavy crime, and therefore I compose myself to tranquillity: endeavour to abstract my thoughts from hopes and cares. which, though reason knows them to be vain, still try to keep their old possession of the heart: expect with serene humility that hour which nature cannot long delay; and hope to possess, in a better state, that happiness which here I could not find, and that virtue which here I have not attained.

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## INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION, 1904.

## ENGLISH.

## FIRST PAPER

1. Write in simple prose the meaning of **any one** of the following passages :—

- (a) Once likewise, in the ringing of his ears,  
Tho' faintly, merrily—far and far away—  
He heard the pealing of his parish bells ;  
Then, tho' he knew not wherefore, started up  
Shuddering, and when the beauteous hateful isle  
Return'd upon him, had not his poor heart  
Spoken with That, which being everywhere  
Lets none, who speaks with Him, seem all alone,  
Surely the man had died of solitude.
- (b) Sweet Teviot ! on thy silver tide  
The glaring bale-fires blaze no more ;  
No longer steed-clad warriors ride  
Along thy wild and willowed shore ;  
Where'er thou wind'st by dale or hill,  
All, all is peaceful, all is still,  
As if thy waves, since Time was born,  
Since first they rolled upon the Tweed,  
Had only heard the shepherd's reed,  
Nor started at the bugle-horn.
- (c) And there, that day when the great light of heaven  
Burn'd at his lowest in the rolling year,  
On the waste sand by the waste sea they closed.  
Nor ever yet had Arthur fought a fight  
Like this last, dim, weird battle of the West.  
A deathwhite mist slept over sand and sea :

Whereof the chill, to him who breathed it, drew  
 Down with his blood, till all his heart was cold  
 With formless fear; and ev'n on Arthur fell  
 Confusion, since he saw not whom he fought.

2. Explain the meaning of **any five** of the following passages, and give the context:—

- (a) Full slyly smiled the observant page,  
 And gave the withered hand of age  
 A goblet, crowned with mighty wine,  
 The blood of Velez scorched vine.
- (b) By this the lazy gossips of the port,  
 Abhorrent of a calculation crost,  
 Began to chafe as at a personal wrong.
- (c) Woe is me !  
 Authority forgets a dying king,  
 Laid widow'd of the power in his eye,  
 That bow'd the will.
- ✓(d) What record, or what relic of my lord  
 Should be to aftertime but empty breath  
 And rumours of a doubt?
- (e) Philip glancing up  
 Beheld the dead flame of the fallen day  
 Pass from the Danish barrow overhead.
- (f) So the three,  
 Set in this Eden of all plenteousness,  
 Dwelt with eternal summer, ill-content.
- (g) Full many a scutcheon and banner, riven,  
 Shook to the cold night-wind of heaven,  
 Around the screened altar's pale.
- (h) The breath of heaven came continually,  
 And sent her sweetly by the golden isles,  
 Till silent in her oriental haven.

- (i) For what are men better than sheep or goats,  
If, knowing God, they lift not hands of prayer  
Both for themselves and those who call them friend ?
- (j) For mass or prayer can I rarely tarry,  
Save to patter and Ave Mary,  
When I ride on a Border foray.

3. Explain the meaning of **any six** of the following expressions :—

The helpless life so wild that it was tame ; Enoch's early-silvering head ; withered holt or tilth or pasturage ; with some pretext of fineness in the meal ; mimic foray ; his barred aventayle ; a palmer's amice ; the blithsome signs of wassal gay ; with a wrought Spanish baldric bound ; Excalibar concealed there in the many-knotted water-flags ; clouded with his own conceit ; a cry that shivered to the tingling stars

4. (a) Analyse the following passage, and parse fully the words in thick type:—

He ceased ; **and** Miriam Lane  
Made **such** a voluble answer **promising** all,  
That once again he roll'd his eyes upon her  
Repeating **all** he wish'd, and once **again**  
She promised.

(b) Turn the following passage into Indirect Speech :—

"Hence ! ere the clan his faintness view ;  
Hence with the weakling to Buccleugh !  
Wat Tinlinn, thou shalt be his guide  
To Rangleburn's lonely side.—  
Sure some fell fiend has cursed our line  
That coward should e'er be son of mine."

5. Explain the meaning of the following passage stanza by stanza :—

The hour, whose happy  
Unalloy'd moments

I would eternalize,  
Ten thousand mourners  
Well pleased see end.

The bleak, stern hour,  
Whose severe moments  
I would annihilate,  
Is pass'd by others  
In warmth, light joy.

Time, so complain'd of,  
Who to no one man  
Shows partiality,  
Brings round to all men  
Some undimm'd hours.

6. Great and numerous as are the blessings of friendship, this certainly is the *sovereign one*, that it gives us bright hopes for the future and *forbids weakness and despair*. In the face of a true friend a man sees as it were a *second self*. So that where his friend is he is ; if his friend be rich, he is not poor ; though he be weak, his friend's strength is his ; and in his friend's life he enjoys a second life after his own is finished. This last is perhaps the most difficult to conceive. But such is the effect of the respect, the loving remembrance, and the regret of friends which follow us to the grave. While they *take the sting out of Death*, they add a glory to the life of the survivors. Nay, if you *eliminate from nature the tie of affection*, there will be an end of *house and city*, nor will so much as the cultivation of the soil be left. If you don't see the virtue of friendship and harmony, you may learn it by observing the effects of quarrels and feuds. Was any family ever so well established, any State so firmly settled, as to be beyond the reach of utter destruction from animosities and factions ? This may teach you the immense advantages of friendship.

In the above passage, explain the words and phrases italicized. Reproduce, in your own words, the author's view of friendship as "a second life" after death.

## SECOND PAPER.

In each of the first two questions you are to attempt two only of the three passages (a), (b), (c). You are required to explain fully the portions underlined.

I. (a) "Providence furnishes materials but expects that we should work them up. The earth must be laboured before it gives its increase, and when it is forced into its several products, how many hands must they pass through before they are fit for use! Manufactures, trade, and agriculture, naturally employ more than nineteen parts of the species in twenty; and as for those, who are not obliged to labour, by the condition in which they are born, they are more miserable than the rest of mankind.

State briefly the argument here and the conclusion to be drawn from it. Why is the remaining twentieth of the species miserable, and what remedy is suggested for it?

(b) One may now know a man that never conversed in the world by his excess of good-breeding. A polite country esquire shall make you as many bows in half an hour, as would serve a courtier for a week. There is infinitely more to do about place and precedence in a meeting of Justices' wives than in an assembly of Duchesses.

What explanation does Addison give of this peculiarity and how was it troublesome to 'a man of his temper?'

(c) "I shall therefore retire into the town, if I may make use of that phrase, and get into the crowd again as fast as I can in order to be alone. I can there raise what speculations I please upon others without being observed myself, and at the same time enjoy all the advantages of company with all the privileges of solitude."

What reasons, alluded to here, induced the Spectator to return to town? What comparison does he draw between the town and the country as a field for his "speculations?"

II. (a) "And methinks, there will be freedom in rushing at last into the great far off!"—The boy's eye expanded and glistened with eagerness. "Here are we prisoners—to ourselves if you like—but prisoners still, pent up in the rocks, seeing no one, hearing scarce an echo, from the knightly or the poet world, nor from all the wonders that pass. And the world has a history going on still like 'the Chronicle.' Oh Ebbo, think of being in the midst of life, with lance and sword and seeing the Kaiser,—the Kaiser of the Holy Roman Empire!" "With lance and sword, well and good; but would it were not at the cost of liberty."

Contrast the views of the two speakers, and show how their views reflected the characters of the two boys.

(b) "If his life were a failure, and his reputation unworthy of his endowments, the cause seems to have been in great measure the bewilderment and confusion that unusual gifts sometimes cause to their possessor, whose sight their conflicting illumination dazzles so as to impair his steadiness of aim, while their contending gleams light him into various directions, so that one object is deserted for another ere its completion. Thus Maximilian cuts a figure in history far inferior to that made by his grandson Charles V, whom he nevertheless excelled in every personal quality, except the most needful of all."

State simply and clearly the explanation given here of the defect in Maximilian's character.

(c) "A similar collection—with, with one or two other family defiances, and the letters of an intimate acquaintance obtained."

ed at Ulm, formed the whole archives at Adlerstein—had been prepared within Ebbo's reach ; and each of the two, taking up a dagger, made extensive gashes in these documents, and then —with no mercy to the future antiquaries, who would have gloated over them—the whole were hurled into the flames on the hearth, where the odour they emitted, if not grateful to the physical sense, should have been highly agreeable to the moral."

Give a brief account of the event of which this is the conclusion, and the circumstances which led up to it, mentioning the "terms of peace."

III. Explain fully with reference to the context, in plain English—

(a) "He is studying the passions themselves, when he should be inquiring into the debates among men which arise from them."

(b) "Telling me that this his ancestor was a brave man, and narrowly escaped being killed in the Civil Wars." "For," said he, "he was sent out of the field, upon a private message, the day before the battle of Worcester."

(c) "There," said the king, "never blame me for rashness and imprudence. Here has this height of the steeple proved the height of policy. It has made a loyal subject of a Mouser on the spot."

(d) "What a searching ordeal was awaiting those careless lads, when the voice of one, as yet still a student, should ring through Germany."

(e) "Nay! no blushes, my boy : it is a rare gift. I can make a hundred knights any day, but the Almighty alone can make a genius."

(f) "It seemed to me that I was watching two sparkles from the extinguished Needfire wheel. One arose aloft and

shone as a star!" "My guiding star!" "The other fulfilled those words of the Wise Man. It shone and ran to and fro in the grass."

IV. Write very brief explanatory notes on :—

"a Cassandra,"—"oubliette,"—"the mysteries of the craft,"—"harquebus,"—"free cities,"—"to touch for the evil,"—"to fill the blank in a scutcheon,"—"fist-right,"—"The Debateable Ford."

V. Explain in simple and clear language :—

"He used to say that my parts were solid and would wear well."

"He called the sea the British Common."

"He is hand and glove with King Max."

"A handful of Lanzknechts would make short work with your pots and pans."

"Chivalry is in the heart, not in the weapon."

"The brothers caught at the idea."

"It was reversing the natural order of things."

"He held up his head as if he thought it a fool's paradise."

"Those that are overnice as to law and justice come by the worst, though not the worst in the long run."

"He expressed in dumb show those sentiments of love and duty that were too big for utterance."

VI. Tell the story of Sir Eberhard from the time of his disappearance till his return home, as a piece of English composition of about 12 lines.

VII. Give a short description of Burgher life at Ulm, pointing out its chief features, intellectual and social, industrial organisation, occupations, ceremonial, entertainments, etc., and contrasting the character and life of the Burghers with those of the Nobility.



## THIRD PAPER.

Look not on pleasures as they come but go.

The pleasures of anticipation and retrospection compared.

## THIRD PAPER.

Translate into English :—

(a) جس ساعت میں ہم پیدا ہوئے اُسی وقت سے ہم اکیلے رہ کر جی نہیں سکتے ہیں۔ جن لوگوں میں ہم رہتے ہیں اُنکی مدد ہمارے بدن اور دل کے ہر کاموں میں رات و دن ضروری ہیں۔ جو پوشاک ہم پہنا کرتے ہیں اُسکو دوسرے ہی لوگ تیار کیا کرتے ہیں۔ جس مکان میں ہم رہتے ہیں اُسکو اور ہی لوگ بناتے ہیں۔ ہمارے کھانے کے سامان کوئی دوسرے ہی لوگ مہیا کرتے ہیں۔ دوسروں کا کام کر کے ہم اپنا روزگار پیدا کرتے ہیں اور اور لوگ بھی ہماری خدمت کر کے اپنے نبالہ کرتے ہیں۔ بچپن میں ماں باپ ہمکو پالتے بوسنے ہیں۔ پھر جیوں جیوں ہم بڑے ہوتے جاتے ہیں تیوں تیوں ہمکو دوسروں کی مدد کی ضرورت ہوتی ہی۔ بغیر بروسی کے ایک روز کا بھی گزارا نہیں ہوسکتا۔ علم سیکھنے کے لیئے مدارس کی اور اُسٹادوں کی ضرورت پڑتی ہی بیویاں اور تجارت میں بہت سے ملکوں کے لوگوں کے ساتھ کام کرنا پڑتا ہی۔ حالت خوشی میں چین کرنے کے لیئے اور حالت غم میں تسلی کے لیئے دوستوں کی ضرورت ہوتی ہی۔ ابھی سب سببوں سے ہمکو ہر گھرتی دوسروں کا منہ نہارنا پڑتا ہی \*

(b) ابراہیم کا یہ قاعدہ تھا کہ بغیر بھوکے مسافروں کے کھلائے ہوئے خود پانی تک نہیں پیتے تھے۔ ایک روز آندھی اور بارش کے سبب سے کوئی بھی مسافر نہیں آیا۔ اس لیئے ابراہیم

دن بھر بھوکے رہ گئے - سہ سہو کے وقت اُنہوں نے اپنے نوکروں کو کسی مسافر کی تلاش میں چارو طرف بھیجا اور خود بھی ادھر ادھر ڈالاش کرتے رہے - اِتنے میں تھوڑی دور ہو ایک آدمی نظر آیا جسکی دارھی سفید تھی اور جو کہ پورھا پے کی کمزوری سے تکلیف میں تھا اور آدھی پانی میں کیلے کے بٹہ کی طرح کا پٹا تھا اِبراہیم نے اُسکے داس جا کر کہا - پورھے نانا آج میرے گھر ہو ازراہ مہربانی کھانا کھائیے - پورھے نے اِبراہیم کی دعوت تری خوشی سے قبول کی اور اُنکے گھر ہو گئے - وہاں اِبراہیم کے نوکروں نے اِس مسافر کو بہت تعظیم کے ساتھ بیٹھایا اور اُنکے سامنے کھانا چدا - اِبراہیم بھی اُسکے سامنے جا کھڑے ہوئے - تب پورھا کھانے لگا - لیکن اُسکے بغیر شکر خدا کے کھانا کھانے سے اِبراہیم ناراض ہو گئے اور کہنے لگے کہ بیٹے جداب اِنکا یہ کیسا طریقہ ہی کہ جسکے مہر سے اِنکو بہت لایڈ کھانا اور دای ملا ہی اُسکے بغیر شکر گزاری کے کُتے کی طرح آپ کھانا کھانے لگے - اِس پر پورھا بولا کہ میں ملحد (یعنی خدا ہی سے منکر) ہوں - اِس جواب کو سنکر اِبراہیم نے سر سے پیر تک عصہ سے بھر گئے اُنہوں نے اُسکو گھر سے نکال باہر کیا - تب اِبراہیم کے دل میں ایسی وحی ہوئی کہ اے اِبراہیم میں نے جسکو تری توجہ سے سو برس کھانا دیکر چلایا ہی تو نے ایک ہی گھڑی میں اُس سے ملکر اتنی نفرت کی - وہ تو ملحد ہی پر تو بخشائش سے اپنے ہاتھ کیوں کھنچا چدا ہی - اِبراہیم اپنی ملطی پر دامن ہوئے اور بچتائے \*

Translate into English :—

(a) जिस घड़ी से हमारा जन्म हुआ है उसी घड़ी से हम अकेले रह कर जी नहीं सकते हैं। जिन लोगों के बीच हम रहते हैं उनकी

सहायता हमारे शरीर के और मन के सब बातों के लिये रात दिन आवश्यक होती है। जो पोशाक हम पहिना करते हैं उसकी और ही लोग तैयार करते हैं। जिस मकान में हम रहते हैं उसकी दूसरे ही कोई बनाते हैं। हमारे खाने के सामान दूसरे ही लोग इकट्ठा करते हैं। दूसरों का काम करके हम अपनी जीविका पैदा करते हैं और दूसरे लोग भी हमारा काम करके अपना निर्वाह करते हैं। बचपन में माता पिता हमको पालते पोषते हैं। आगे ज्यों ज्यों हम बड़े होने जाते हैं त्यों तै हमको औरों की सहायता की जरूरत होती है। बिना पड़ोसी के एक दिन का भी गुजारा नहीं हो सकता। विद्या सीखने के लिये पाठशाला की और पढ़ाने वालों की जरूरत होती है। बनिज व्यापार के करने में बहुत से देशों के लोगों के साथ काम करना पड़ता है। सुख को दशा में आनन्द करने के लिये और शोक के समय में धौरज के लिये मित्रों की जरूरत होती है। इन्हीं सब कारणों से हमें हर घड़ी औरों का सुख निहारना पड़ता है ॥

(b) इब्राहीम का यह नियम था कि भुखे अतिथि को बिना भोजन करवाये खुद पानी तक नहीं पीत थे। एक दिन आधी पानी के कारण एक भौ अभ्यागत न आया। इस कारण इब्राहीम दिन भर भुखे रह गये। पिछले पड़र अतिथि के खिज में नीकरों का चार्गे और भेजा और खुद भी इधर उधर टूटते रहे। इतने में थोड़े दूर पर एक मनुष्य देख पड़ा जिसकी दाढ़ी सफेद थी और जो लुटाई को दुर्बलता से क्लिष्ट था और आधी पानी में कोले की पत्तों को नाई कापता था। इब्राहीम उसके पास जाकर बोले। बूढ़े बाबा आज मेरे घर कृपा कर भोजन कीजिये। बूढ़े ने इब्राहीम का न्यौता बड़े हृष से लिया। और उनके घर पर गया। वहाँ इब्राहीम के नीकरों ने अतिथि को बड़े आदर भाव से बैठने के लिये आसन दिया और भोजन परासने लगे। इब्राहीम भी उसके सामने जा खड़े भये। फिर बूढ़ा भोजन करने लगा परन्तु परमेश्वर को बिना धन्यवाद दिये

भोजन पाने से इब्राहीम खुनसा गये। और कहने लगे। कहिये जो आप का यह कैसा बर्ताव है। जिनको कृपा से आप को यह सधुर पान भोजन मिला है उनको बिना धन्यवाद दिये कुत्ते की नाई आप भोजन करने लगे। इस पर वूढा बोला कि मैं तो नास्तिक हूँ। इस उत्तर को सुन इब्राहीम तो सिर से पैर तक क्रोध से भर गये। उन्होंने ने उसकी घर से निकाल बाहर किया। तब इब्राहीम की हृदय में एक ऐसी देव बाणी भई। अथ इब्राहीम मैंने जिसको बड़े यत्न से अन्न दंकर से वर्ष जिलाया है तू एक ही घड़ी में उसको पाकर उससे इतना घिना गया। वह तो नास्तिक है पर तू दान से अपने हाथ को क्यों खोचता है। इब्राहीम अपनी भूल को मान कर पछतावा करने लगे ॥

Translate into English :—

(a) যে মুহূর্তে আমরা জন্মগ্রহণ করি সেই মুহূর্ত হইতেই আমরা একাকি থাকিয়া বাঁচিতে পারি না। বাহাদিগের মধ্যে আমরা বাস করি আমাদের শারীরিক ও মানসিক সকল বিষয়ের জন্ত অহরহ তাহাদের সাহায্যের আবশ্যক হয়। যে পোশাক আমাদের নিত্য ব্যবহার্য্য সেই পোশাক অপরে প্রস্তুত করে। যে বাটীতে আমরা বাস করি তাহা অপরে নির্মাণ করে। আমাদের আহারীয় সামগ্রী অপরে সংগ্রহ করিয়া রাখে। অপরের কার্য্য করিয়া আমরা আমাদের জীবিকা অর্জন করি। এবং অপরে ভরূপ আমাদের কার্য্য করিয়া তাহাদের জীবিকা নির্বাহ করে। শৈশবে জনক জননী লালন পালন করেন। ক্রমে যতই বড় হই ততই অগ্ৰান্ত লোকের সাহায্য আবশ্যক হয়। প্রতিবাসী ব্যতীত আমরা এক দিনও তিষ্ঠিতে পারি না। বিদ্যাশিক্ষার জন্ত শিক্ষক এবং বিদ্যালয়ের প্রয়োজন ব্যবশায় বাণিজ্য করিতে হইলে নানা দেশীয় লোকের সহিত ব্যবহার করিতে হয়। সুখে আনন্দ ও শোকে শান্তির জন্ত বন্ধু বান্ধবের আবশ্যকতা। \* এই সকল কারণে আমাদেরইগকে সকল সময়েই পরের মুগাপেক্ষী হইয়া থাকিতে হয়।

(b) এব্রাহামের নিয়ম ছিল যে ক্ষুধার্ত অতিথি কে আহার না করাইয়া আপনি জল গ্রহণ করিতেন না। এক দিন অত্যন্ত ঝড় বৃষ্টির জন্ত একটীও অতিথি আসিল

না। সূতরাং তিনি সমস্ত দিন অনাহারে রহিলেন। অপরাহ্নে চারিদিকে ভূতাপণ্ডকে অতিথি অনুসন্ধানে পাঠাইয়া স্বয়ংও বাহির হইয়া ইতস্ততঃ অন্বেষণ করিতে লাগিলেন। এমত সময়ে অদূরে এক জন সিতশ্মশ্রু জরাদৌৰ্ব্বল্যপীড়িত ঝড় বৃষ্টিতে কদলি পত্রের ছায়ে কম্পমান বৃদ্ধ মনুষ্যকে দেখিতে পাইলেন। পরে তাহার নিকট গিয়া বলিলেন “ওহে বৃদ্ধ। অদ্য আপনি আমার বাড়িতে অনুগ্রহ পূর্বক ভোজন করিবেন কি?” বৃদ্ধ আনন্দের সহিত নিমন্ত্রণ গ্রহণ করিলেন এবং তাহার আলয়ে গমন করিলেন। সেখানে এব্রাহামের ভৃত্যবর্গ অতিথিকে সমাদর পূর্বক বসাইল এবং অন্ন পরিবেষণ করিতে লাগিল। এব্রাহামও তাহার সম্মুখে উপস্থিত হইলেন। তৎপরে বৃদ্ধ আহার করিতে আরম্ভ করিলেন কিন্তু পরমথরকে ধন্যবাদ না দিয়া আহার করাতে এব্রাহাম বিরক্ত হইয়া উঠিলেন। এবং বলিলেন “ওহে তোমার একি ব্যবহার? বাঁহার প্রসাদে এই সুমিষ্ট অন্ন পান পাইলে তাঁহাকে ধন্যবাদ না দিয়া কুকুরের মত আহার করিতে লাগিলে।” তত্ক্ষণে বৃদ্ধ বলিলেন “আমি নাস্তিক।” উত্তর শুনিয়া এব্রাহামের আপাদ মস্তক জোখে জলিয়া উঠিল। তিনি তৎক্ষণাত সে ব্যক্তিকে বাটীর বাহির করিয়া দিলেন। তখন এব্রাহামের অন্তরে দৈববাণি হইল “হে এব্রাহাম। আমি যাহাকে যত্ন পূর্বক অন্ন দান করিয়া শত বৎসর বাঁচাইয়া রাখিয়াছি তুমি তাহাকে এক মুহূর্তের জন্য পাইয়াই ঘৃণা করিলে। সে নাস্তিক। কিন্তু তুমি দানের হস্ত কেন সঙ্কুচিত করিলে।” এব্রাহাম আপনার ভ্রম বুঝিতে পারিয়া অনুতাপ করিতে লাগিলেন।

Translate into English :—

(a) आपल्या अगदीं जन्मापावन आपणास एकटे राहून असतां येथार नाहीं. ज्यांच्या मज्जे आपण राहतो त्याची आपल्या शारीरिक व मानसिक हर एक कामांत मदत अवश्य आहे. जो पोषाख आपण वापरतो तो दुसऱ्यांनी केलिला असता, ज्या घरांत आपण राहतो ते आपणांही एकानें बांधिलेले असतें, आपल्या अन्नाच्या पदार्थांचा सहज दुसऱ्यांनीं केलिला असता, आपण आपली पोटाची दुसऱ्याची चाकरी करून मिलवितों. त्याच प्रमाणें इतर लोक आपली पोटाची आमची चाकरी करून मिलवितात, आमच आर्जवापें आमच्या बालपणांत आमचें पोषण करितात, आणि जरी

आम्ही वयाने वाढत जातो तशी आम्हांस दुस-या लोकांच्या मदतीची गरज लागते. आमच्या शेजा याशिवाय एकही दिवस आमचें चालणार नहो. आमच्या शिक्षाकरिता शाला व शिक्षक ह्यांचो अवश्यकता आहे. व्यापारधंद्यांत निरनिराळ्या देशांच्या लोकांशी आपणास संबंध ठेवावा लागतो. आपल्या सुखदुखामध्ये सुखाचे भागीदार होण्याकरिता व दुःखशाती करण्याकरिता मित्र व सोयरे ह्यांचो आपणास जरूर असते. ह्या कारणाकरिता आपणास सर्वकाल दुस-यावर अवलंबून राहवे लागतें.

(७) अब्राहामाचा भुकेलेल्या पाहुण्यास अन्न घातल्यावाचून पाण्याचा थेंबही द्यावयाचा नाही असा नेम होता. एक दिवस पाऊस व वादळ असल्यामुलें कोणीही पाऊणा आला नाही, ह्मणून सर्व दिवसभर तो अब्रावाचून राहिला. दीनप्रहरी पाहुण्यच्या शोधार्थं चौकोकडेस त्याने आपल्या चाकरास पाठविलें आणि तो स्वतः ही पाहुणा शोधावयास बाहेर गेला. इतक्यात जवळच सफेत दाढोचा, हातारपणाच्या बलहीनतेनें पीडित व वारा आणि पाऊस ह्याच्या परिणामानें कोलोच्या पानासारखा कापत आहे असा वृद्ध मनुष्य त्याच्या दृष्टीस पडला. तेव्हा तो त्याच्या जवळ जाऊन त्यास ह्मणाला “म्हातारे तुवा आपण कृपा करून माझ्या घरीं आज जेवावयास याल काय ?” त्या वृद्ध मनुष्यानें तें आमंत्रण आनंदानें पत्करिलें व तो अब्राहामाच्या घरी गेला. अब्राहामाच्या चाकराचो पाहुणा पाहून त्यास मोठ्या आदरानें बसावयास जागा दिली, व अन्न वाटिलें आणि अब्राहाम त्याच्या पुढें उभा राहिला. वृद्ध मनुष्य जेवावयास लागला परंतु ईश्वराचे आभार मानल्या वाचून त्यानें खाल्लें हें पाहून अब्राहामास फार सताप आला, आणि तो त्यास असें ह्मणाला —

“म्हाता या, तुमि वर्तून असें कसे ? ज्याच्या कृपेनें तुला रुचिकर अन्न व पेय प्राप्त झालें आहे त्याच्या आभाराबद्दल एकही शब्द न काढता तूं कुत्र्याप्रमाणें खाण्यास सुरू केलें आहेस.” पाहुण्यानें उत्तर दिलें.

“मी नास्तिक आहे.” ह्या जबाब ऐकतोच अब्राहामाचो रागानें पायः-

પાત્રન મસતકાપર્યંત આગ મહકાલી. ત્યાને લગેચ સ્વ પરકૌ મનુષયાલા  
આપલ્યા ઘરાબાહેર હાકૂન દિલે. તેવહા અબ્રાહામાસ ત્યાચા અત કરણાત  
રૂશ્વરાચા ધ્વનિ એક આલા: “અબ્રાહામા, ત્યા મનુષયાચે મૌ કાલજીને પોષણ  
કોલે આહે વ ત્યાચા જીવ મૌ શંભર વર્ષેપર્યંત રક્ષણ કો લા આદ, તમાચા ણકા  
લ્પાચા મેટીત તૂ ધિ.કાર કોલાસ. તો નાસ્તિક આહે, પરંતુ તૂ આપલા  
પરોપકારી હાત તમાચા પાત્રન માર્ગે કૌ કાઢલાસ ?” અબ્રાહામાસ આગલી  
ચૂક આહે અસે વાટૂન પચાત્તાપ ખાડા.

Translate into English :—

(a) આપણે જન્મ થાય ત્યારથી આપણે એકલા રહી શકતા નથી.  
આપણા તનને તથા મનને લગતી સર્વ બાબતમાં જેઓ વચ્ચે આપણે  
રહીએ છીએ તેમની મદદની ખાસ જરૂર પડે છે. જે વસ્ત્રા આપણે પહે-  
રીએ છીએ તે બીજાઓથી બનેલાં છે. જે ધરમાં આપણે રહીએ  
છીએ તે બીજા કોઈએ બાંધેલું છે. આપણા ભોજનની સામગ્રીનો  
સંગ્રહ બીજાઓ કરે છે. આપણે આપણું ગુજરાન બીજાઓની ચાકરી  
કરી મેળવીએ છીએ. તેજ પ્રમાણે બીજા લોકો આપણી ચાકરી કરી પોતાનું  
પોષણ મેળવે છે. આપણી બાલ્યાવસ્થામાં આપણા માબાપો આપણું  
પોષણ કરે છે પરંતુ જેમ આપણે મોટા તથા જઈએ છીએ તેમ આપ-  
ણને બીજા લોકોની મદદની જરૂર પડે છે. આપણને આપણા પાઠશીઓ  
વગર એક પણ દિવસ ચાલતું નથી. આપણી કેળવણી સાર નિશાળોની  
તથા શિક્ષકોની જરૂર છે. વેપારવણુજમા આપણને ભુદાભુદા દેશોના  
લોકો સાથે કામ પડે છે. આપણા સુખદુઃખમાં મિત્રોની તથા સગાંઓની,  
સુખના વખતમાં ભાગ લેવા અને દુઃખને વખતે દિલાસો આપવા, જરૂર  
પડે છે. આ કારણને લીધે સર્વ કાળ આપણે બીજાઓ ઉપર આધાર  
રાખીએ છીએ.

(b) એબ્રાહમનો એવો નિયમ હતો કે બુખ્યા પરોણાને જમાડયા પહેલાં તે એક પાણીનું ટીપું પણ લેતો નહિ. એક દિવસ વરસાદ તથા તોફાનને લીધે કોઈ પણ પરોણા આગ્યો નહિ. તેથી કરીને તેને આખો દિવસ બુખ્યા રહેવું પડ્યું. બપોર પછી તેણે પરોણાની શોધ માટે પોતાના ચાકરોને સર્વ દિશામાં મોકલ્યા અને પોતે પણ એકાદ જણ મળી આવે તો સોધવા ગયો. એટલામાં તેણે થોડે છેટે એક ઘોળી દાદીવાળા વૃદ્ધને જોયો, તે વૃદ્ધાવસ્થાની નબળાઈથી દુઃખિ થએલો, પવન તથા વરસાદને લીધે કેળના પાત્રાની માફક થરથર કમ્પતો હતો. પછી તેણે પાસે જઈને કહ્યું, “અરે વૃદ્ધ, મહેરબાની કરી આજે મારે ઘેર જમવા પધારશો ? તે ડોસાએ ખુશીથી તેનું નોતરું સ્વિકાર્યું અને એબ્રાહમને ઘેર ગયો. એબ્રાહમના ચાકરોએ પરોણાને જોઈ ધણા આદરસત્કાર પૂર્વક ખેસવાને સ્થાન આપ્યું અને ભોજન પીરસ્યું અને એબ્રાહમ તેની સન્મુખ ઉભો રહ્યો. તે વૃદ્ધ તો જમવા લાગ્યો પરંતુ તે ઈશ્વરનો આભાર માન્યાવગર જમવા માંડ્યો તે જોઈ એબ્રાહમ ધણેજ ગુસ્સે થયો અને તેણે તેને આ પ્રમાણે કહ્યું : “અરે ! બુદ્ધ ! તું કેમ વર્તે છે ! જેના પ્રાતાપથી તને આવું સ્વાદિષ્ટ ખાનપાન મળ્યું છે તેનો એક શબ્દથી પણ ઉપકાર માન્યાવગર એક કુતરાની માફક ખાવા મંડ્યો છે !” તે પરોણાએ જવાબ આપ્યો “હું નાસ્તિક છું.” આ જવાબ સાંભળી એબ્રાહમને પગથી માથાસુધી કોધની આળ લાગી. તેણે એકદમ તે અજણ્યા માણને પોતાના ઘરમાંથી હાંકી કહાડ્યો. ત્યારબાદ એબ્રાહમે પોતાના અતરમાં ઈશ્વરનો અવાજ સાંભળ્યો ;—“હે એબ્રાહમ ! જે માણસનું મેં સંભાળપૂર્વક પોપણ કયું છે અને જેની જાંદગી મેં સા વર્ષ પર્યન્ત સાચવી છે તેનું તે તારા એક પળવારના મેળાપમાં અપમાન કયું છે. તે નાસ્તિક છે તોપણ તારે દાનનો દરત તેના તરફથી શામાટે ખેંચી લોવો જોઈએ ?” એબ્રાહમને પોતાની સુલ માલમ પડી અને તે પશ્ચાત્તાપથી દુઃખી થયો.



## MATHEMATICS.

## FIRST COURSE.

1. (a) Divide 1101  $\bar{t}$  034 by 2  $\bar{t}$  38 in the undenary scale of notation.

(b) State the Commutative Theorem relating to Multiplication and prove it by means of a diagram.

2. A person finds that he can obtain £5 more per annum by investing in the  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cents at 96 than in the 3 per cents at 88: how much has he to invest?

3. (a) How many tons of metal are there in a wire, length 2,800 miles, diameter  $\frac{1}{16}$  inch, if the metal weigh 500 lbs. per cubic foot? ( $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$ .)

(b) If an iron ball of 4 inches diameter weigh 9 lbs., what is the weight of an iron shell 7 inches and 5 inches external and internal diameters respectively?

4. (a) Solve the equation

$$\frac{a+x+\sqrt{a^2-x^2}}{a+x-\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} = \frac{b}{x}$$

(b) Find the condition that the roots of the equation

$$ax^4+bx+c=0$$

may bear to one another the ratio 3:4.

5. Find the three cube roots of unity and prove your results.

6. Find the number of terms of the series

$$20+19\frac{1}{2}+18\frac{1}{2}+\dots$$

of which 900 is the sum and explain the double answer.

7. In how many days can 52 cards be distributed (a) among four whist players so that each may have 13; (b) into four parcels of 13 each.

8. Find the sixth root of

1.001

correct to ten places of decimals.

9. (a) If two triangles be equiangular, prove that they are similar.

(b) If  $ABC$ ,  $DBC$  be two triangles on the same base  $BC$  and if  $AD$  meet  $BC$ , or  $BC$  produced in  $E$ , prove that  $\triangle ABC : \triangle DBC = EA : ED$ .

10. A straight line intersecting parallel planes makes equal angles with them.

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### ARABIC.

#### FIRST PAPER.

تأولني ليل بيثرب اعسر \* وهم اذا ماوم الناس مسهر  
لذكرى حبيب هيجت ثم عذرة \* سفوحا و اسباب البكاء التذكر  
بلاء و فقدان الحبيب بلية \* و كم من كريم يتلى ثم يصبر  
رأيت خيار المومنين توار دوا \* شعوب وقد خلقت في من يترك  
ولا يبعدن الله فتلئ لنا بعوا \* بعوتة منهم ذو الجناحين جعفر

و ذو الجناحين and جعفر. Translate the above, adding short notes on,

لقد ورث الضلالة عن ابيه \* أدبي يوم فارقه الرسول  
اجئت محمداً عظماً رميماً \* للكذبة و انت به جهول  
وقد نالت بنو النجار منكم \* اميدة اذ يغوث يا عقيل  
وتب ابدار ببيعة اذ اطاعا \* ابا جهل لا مهما الهبول

Translate the above ; write the event to which it refers, and explain the allusions.

منى لنقل الى قوم رحانا \* يكونوا فى اللقاء لها طعيذا  
 يكون ثغالبها شرقى نجد \* ولهوتها قضاءة اجمعيدا  
 نزلتم منزل الاضياف منا \* فاعجلنا القرى ان نشتمونا  
 قريذا كم فاعجلنا قرا كم \* قبيل الصبح مرداة طحونا  
 نعم انا منا ونعف عنهم \* ونعمل عنهم ما حملونا

Translate the above passage. Write the name of the author and the collection from which this extract is taken. Why is the collection so named?

4. Translate the following into Arabic and give diacritical marks to your answer :—

I had read descriptions and seen photographs and pictures of the Pyramids. Their form is simplicity itself. I do not know that I could put into words any characteristic of the original for which I was not prepared. It was not that they were larger ; it was not that they differed in form, in colour or situation. And yet the moment I saw them, I felt that my previous impression had been but a faint shadow of the reality. The actual sight seemed to give life to the idea.

#### SECOND PAPER.

1. Translate into English :—

فان قلت اذا كان الامر كذلك فما بالهم يخالفون عليه فرنسا و  
 الداييمرى فى الطباع و فى كونهم كما سبقت الاشارة اليه كالزيت  
 لا يخلطون بغيرهم انفة و تكبرا - قلت وما دال جو الانكليز لا يشبه  
 جو فرنسا - افيدكون للهواء تائيرا فى الخلق والخلق معا - سواء كان  
 فى الحيوان الناطق وغير الناطق - فلو جدت ايها البشر البشر الناطق  
 المحيا الباسم الضاحك المبهجة الى هذه البلاد و بقيت فيها شهرين  
 او ثلاثة لا تبصر الشمس الا من وراء حجاب لاعداك المخبر عن  
 الخبر \*

2. Translate into English :—

ان شاعرا كان له عدو فيبينما هو سائر ذات يوم فى بعض الطرق  
اذا هو بعدوه - فعلم الشاعران عدوه قاتله لا محالة - فقال له يا هذا  
ابا اعلم ان الهنية قد حضرت ولكن سألوك الله اذا انت قتلتني  
امض الى دارى وقف بالباب وقل الاياها البنقان ان ابا كما - فقال سمعا  
وطاعة - ثم انه قتله - فلما فرغ من قتله اتى الى داره ووقف بالباب  
وقال الاياها البنقان ان ابا كما وكان للشاعر ابنقان فلما سمعنا قول  
الرجل الاياها البنقان ان ابا كما - فاجابناه بفهم واحد قتل خذا بالدار  
ممن انا كما - ثم تعلقنا بالرجل ورفعناه الى السكك فاستقررة فاقر  
بقيله فقتله \*

3. Name the twelve signs of the Zodiac in Arabic with their English equivalents.

4. Who was called *ابن الباقه* and how was this nickname turned into an expression of praise ?

5. Name the particles that govern *فعل مضارع* and write their different governments. Give examples.

6. Write out the different uses of *لام* and *با* as Prepositions, with examples of each.

7. Translate into Arabic with diacritical marks :—

Once on a time certain wild young men took it into their heads to draw lots which of them should go and explore the desert of Libya, and try to get farther than any one had gone before. Five of their number set out, well supplied with food and water, and passed first through the inhabited region, then through a country tenanted only by wild beasts, and then entered the desert, taking a direction from east to west. After proceeding for many days over a sandy waste, they came at last to a plain, where they found fruit-trees, and began to pluck the fruit. While they were doing so, certain very

small men came upon them and took them prisoners. They were led by them across vast marshes, and at last came to a town where all the inhabitants were black dwarfs like their captors. A great river flowed by the town from west to east, abounding in crocodiles. And all the people in the town were wizards. The explorers returned in safety from their perilous journey.

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PERSIAN.

FIRST PAPER.

1. Translate the following into English :—

(a) پنجشنبه دیو بیدار و ریاضت بشکن

کاین بسر پنجگونی ظاهر جسمانی نیست

طاعت آن نیست که بر خاک نمی پیدشایی

صدق پیش آر که اخلاص به پیشانی نیست

حذر از پیروی نفس که در راه خدای

مردم افکن تر ازین غول بیابانی نیست

حاصل عمر تلف کرده و ایام به لهر

بگذرانیده بجز حیف و پشیمانی نیست

(b) سم یکران سلطان را درین میدان کس بیند

که پیشانی کند چون میخ همچون نعل خم گردد

درین گرداب بے پایان مذهب بار شکم بر دل

که کشتی روز طوفان غرق از یار شکم گردد

اگر تو حکمت آموزی بشیوان محمدا رو

که بوجهل آن بود کر خود بدانش بوالحکم گردد

ز فقر جاودانی رست و صاحب مال دنیا شد

هر آن درویش صاحب دل کزین درمختشم گردد

(c) باتو خود آدم و عالم کدام  
 نیست ز غیر تو نشان غیر نام  
 گرچه نمایند بے غیر تو  
 نیست درین عرصه کس غیر تو  
 کیست به پیدائی تو در جهان  
 مانده ز پیدائی خود در بهان  
 تو همه جا حاضر و من جا بجا  
 میزنم اندر طلبت دست پا

2. Translate faithfully into English and explain the allusions referred to

دو بیداد پیشه بوا اندرون  
 به بیداد خود شایه را رهنمون  
 چو در مرکب قلب دارا رسید  
 ز مرکب روان هیچ کس را ندید  
 تن مرزبان دید در خاک و خون  
 کلاه کیانی شده سرنگون  
 سلیحان افتاده در پای مور  
 همان پیشه کوده بر پیل زور  
 بیازو بهمن بر آسوده صار  
 ز روین دژ افتاده اسفند یار  
 بهار فریدون و گلزار جـم  
 بباد خزان گشته تاراج عـم

3. Write in Persian a short biography of Firdawsi, stating the circumstances under which he wrote the Shahuamah.

4. Explain fully in Persian :—

(a) منم آن قطره که انداخت سحابم بر خاک  
باز برداشتم از خـاک و بدریا آورد

در محاق ارچه مع طالع من بود نقوس

آفتابش نظرے کردو بجـوزا آورد

جزیة صعبت خورشید چو شیدم مارا

سوء مصعد دگر از مهد ط ادنا آورد

چون سکندر طمعـم بود بقاریکی و باز

بلب آب حیاتم خضر آسا آورد

(b) باد سحرگهی بهـوای تو جان دهد

آب حیات را لب لعنت نشان دهد

در بوستان بیاد دهان تو غنچه را

هر دم هزار بوسه صبا بر دهان دهد

زان سان که عکس مایه دهد حسن روی گل

رویت به عکس حسن مـه آسمان دهد

گلگونـه از جمال تو خواهد بعاریت

باد صبا چو عرض گل گلستان دهد

(c) یک رشحه بصد جگر خریدم

کین گلبن عشق بر کشیدم

الماس بدشده تاب دادم

یا قوت به شعله آب دادم

از خامه هزار دام بستم

بر کبک ره خـرام بستم

نشتر برگی قلم شکستم

کاین نقش بهفت پرده بستم

## 5. Translate into Persian :—

Just as the various limbs of the body perform different duties, and are in form and other respects unlike each other, although they all minister to the common safety and well-being of the body, so a living unity of heart and mind in a great population can exist side by side with differences of creed and habits. In European countries there is a very keen sense of personal liberty and of freedom of conscience, which tends to draw, not merely large classes, but also families and individuals apart from their near neighbours. The tendency to separation is, however, corrected by a national respect for law and a general feeling of patriotism. In India these binding influences of law and love of country were not in former days cultivated. But, on the other hand, the inhabitants have from time immemorial possessed certain traits of character and customs conducive to union which western countries have lacked.

## SECOND PAPER.

## 1. Translate into English :—

## A.

در فصول سابقه مرقوم گشت که تسخیر ضحاک مرایران را اشاره است نایکه ایران در تصرف سلاطین نابل و شام بوده است و لهذا احتمال دارد که نا تغییر حکومت تبدیل شریعت نیز شده باشد و باید دانست که پس از اینکه این عمل شیوع یافت هنوز اقوام مردم باقی نود و بسیاری از زهاد و مردم یک فطرت در خلق سلف و باکدامی ایشان از لوت معاصی بنظر احترام می نگریستند و از ایشان نه یکی یاد می کردند \*

## B.

پس از دو ماه حقتعالی ازان مرضی مؤمن شدفا بخشید و باز نه تعلیم و تعلم پرداختم در اناء آن آزار چون معطل مانده بودم شعر



بسیارے گفتیم و قدرت بر نوشتن نداشتیم - دیگران می نوشتند.  
والحق آن اشعار را در دے وافرے دیگر است بسی اشعاریکہ تا آن  
زمان جمع آمدہ بود فراہم آوردہ دیوانے مرتب شدہ مشتمل بر  
قصائد و مثنویات و غزلیات و رباعیات تخمیداً ہفت ہزار بیت و این  
اول دیوان این خاکسار است و در میانہ مستعدان متداول شد \*

2. What kind of اضافت is found in قصول - تسخیر - خلق  
دردے , بسیاری is in بای and what sort of نظر , and دیوانے and اشعاری.

3. Explain in Persian :—

ہر آنکہ دست مزد پاسداری آن چار گوہر بے بہا قرار دہد  
سزاوار و شایستہ بود و رضامندی ازیدی را ہم آغوش نگاہبان خانہ  
را خداوند آن دست رنج قرار دہد و یقانی داران عالم را پاسداریان اگر ہمہ  
مال در باس ناموس بکار رود باید کہ شکرانہ بوم دادہ آید چہ چاہے  
آنکہ یقانی داری چہار سترگ گوہر نماید لیکن فرمانروایان دادگر افزون  
از آنکہ بدو کارشان سرانجام یابد ستانند و دست خواہش نیالایند \*

4. Translate the following into English :—

(a) چون شاہزادہ مراد (کہ از ناگاہ برگشتن از احمد نگر بدرازاندوہ)  
در شد و قوت رستم مرزا پور او سر نارے گردید) بدصنای طبیعت  
بہرستانان نہ دادہ بیمائی افتادہ دصرع انجامید از آوارہ طلب روانہ  
احمد نگر شد تا این یورش را دستمایہ نارعن حضور وارد نزدیک نہ  
دیہاری بر ساحل پور نارسیدہ در سنہ ہزار و ہفت ہفتم بقا خرامید \*

(b) ویشب سرشام رفتہ بودیم چند صدائے شلیک توپ بیائے آمد  
تعجب کردہ از دجبرہ نگاہ کردم دیدم اطراف بغاز شعلہ آتش زیاد است  
معہوم شد کہ یا یقین شدہ است برج علامت بسیار بلند در شہر

است هر شب قراول دارد هر وقت جاے آتش بگیرد - قرار این است  
 که بجهت اخبار مردم هفت تیر توپ می اندازند که بامداد خاموش  
 کردن آتش بروند - صبح معلوم شد ششصد خانه در محله قاسم پاشا  
 آتش گرفته است \*

5. Explain the following expressions :—

جنت آشیانی - قرآن السعدین - تغییر بالمرادف - طریق تعمید  
 تحویل حمل - پاسنانی مطاف \*

6. Translate into Persian :—

Alptegin had a slave named Sabuktegin, whom he had purchased from a merchant who brought him from Turkestan, and whom by degrees he had raised to so much power and trust, that at his death he was the effective head of his Government, and in the end became his successor.

Most authorities assert that Alptegin gave Sabuktegin his daughter in marriage, and himself appointed him his heir; and others confirm the immediate succession, though not the previous marriage. But Ferishta's account is, that Alptegin, dying in A. D. 975, A. H. 365, left a son named Isakh, whom Sabuktegin accompanied to Bokhara. Isakh was then appointed by Mansur Samani to be governor of Ghazni, and Sabuktegin his deputy. Isakh died in A. D. 977, A. H. 367, when Sabuktegin was acknowledged as his successor, and married Alptegin's daughter.

## SANSKRIT.

### FIRST PAPER.

I. Construct sentences with कृच् to like, सृच् to long for कृप् to become angry; and with चल्, लृप्सा and साप्.

II. How many participles are to be found in Sanskrit? Construct sentences illustrating the use of each.

III. Decline विद्स् in the third case-ending, अद्स् in masculine in the fourth case-ending, अल्प in the first case-ending and पूर्व in the seventh case-ending. Conjugate हन् in the imperative लोट्, अद् in the indicative present (लट्), गुप् (आत्मनेपदी) in subjunctive (विधिलिङ्) and विद् in लट् लोट् and लिट् or second preterite.

IV. (a) Give the purpose of the following couplets fully in English :—

1. अथैकमिनोरपराधचण्डा-

ङ्गुरोः वृशानुपतिमाहिमेषि।

शक्योऽस्य मन्युर्भवता विनेतुं

गाः कीटिशः स्पर्शयता घटीध्वीः ॥

2. तथेति गामुक्तवते दिक्षीपः

सद्यः प्रतिष्ठम्भविमुक्तबाह्वः।

स न्यस्तशस्त्रो हरये स्वदेह-

सुपानयत् पिण्डमिवाभिषस्य ॥

3. तमाहितौत्सुक्यमदर्शनेन

प्रजाः प्रजार्थव्रतकर्षिताङ्गम्।

नेत्रैः पपुर्गुप्तिमनाप्रवृद्धि-

र्नवीदयं नाद्यमिवौषधोनाम् ॥

(b) Derive घटीध्वीः and parse the second half of (1). Why is मन्युः put in the first case-ending? What is the meaning of the word गाम् in (2). What is its ordinary meaning, and what other meanings can it convey?

(c) Bring out clearly the points of similitude between the King and the moon in (3). What is the exact meaning of the word पपुः, and what is its meaning in this couplet?

(d) Parse हरये in (2) and गुरोः in (1) and explain the Samasas in एकमिनोः and प्रजार्थव्रतकर्षिताङ्गम्.

V. (a) Translate into English :—

(A) बाष्ठा सज्जनसङ्गतं गुणिगुणे प्रीतिगुरौ नसता  
विद्यायां व्यसनं स्वयोषिति रतिर्लोकापवादाद्वयन ।  
भक्तिः शूलिनि शक्तिरात्मदमने संसर्गमुक्तिः खले-  
ष्वेते श्रेष्ठे वसन्ति निर्मलगुणास्तेभ्यो नरेभ्यो नमः ॥

(B) ह्य दधित माधव परलोकागतोऽपि आर्त्तव्यो युष्माभिरयं जनः।  
न खलु स उपरती यस्य बल्लभी जनः स्मरति ॥

(b) Parse यस्य in extract (B).

VI Explain in Sanskrit, giving such grammatical notes as you think fit.

1. वसिष्ठेनोरन्यायिनं त-  
मावर्त्तमानं वनिता वनान्तात् ।  
पपौ निषेधालसपक्षपङ्क्ति-  
रूपषिताभ्यानिव लोचनाभ्याम् ॥
2. पुरस्कृता वर्त्मनि पार्थिवेन  
अत्युद्धता पार्थिवधर्मपत्न्या ।  
तदन्तरे सा विरराज धेनु-  
दिनक्षपासध्यगतव सत्या ।'

Bring out clearly the points of similitude in the उपमा in (2).

VII. Translate into Sanskrit :—

1. When calamities are closely impending, even friends become enemies.

2. His army being completely defeated by the enemy, some of his soldiers mounted hills, some descended to seas, while others entered solitary caves.

## SECOND PAPER.

1. ततः कदाचित् मगधनायको सालवेश्वरं मानसारं प्रति सङ्ख्यासाभि-  
लाषिण्यं निर्ययौ । सालवनाथोऽप्यभिसुखोभूय निर्जंगाम । तयोरथ शस्त्राशस्त्रि  
हस्ताहस्त्रि परस्परभिहृतसैन्यं कन्यमजभि । तव मगधराजः सालवराजं  
जीवशाहमभिगृह्य कृपालुतया पुनरपि स्वराज्यं प्रतिष्ठापयामास ॥

(a) Rewrite this extract in your own words.

(b) Expound the *Samasa* of शस्त्राशस्त्रि and हस्ताहस्त्रि.

(c) State the formation of the word जीवशाहम्.

(d) Conjugate the root of अजनि throughout the tense in which it is here used.

(e) Give the 3rd person singular in लट् (present) and लिट् (second preterite), of the root of प्रतिष्ठापयामास in its simple (non-causal) form, with the prefix.

II. Translate into English :—

(a) असारयै राजा विज्ञापिताऽभूत् । देव अक्षाकं युद्धं सास्यतमसाम्प्रतम् ।  
सहसा दुर्गैः संशयः कार्य इति । राजा तदा क्वमवृत्त्यभित्वनाटृत्य प्रतियो-  
द्धमना बभूव । मानसारो योद्धुमनसामयोभूय मगधदेशं प्रविशेत् । तदा-  
कर्णं स न्वणी मगधेन्द्रं कथञ्चिदनुनीय विपुभिरसाम्ये विन्ध्याटवीमध्ये  
अबरोधान् निवेशयामासः । राजहसन्तु द्विषं कुराध । परस्परवस्तुवैरयोः  
शरयोः रणे वर्तमाने जयाकाङ्क्षौ सालवदेशरजौ मगधेश्वरस्योपरि पुरारा-  
तिदत्ता गदां प्राहिणीत । निशितशरानिकरशकलीकृतापि सा सृतं निहत्य  
रथस्थं राजानं सूर्च्यतमकार्षीत् । ततो बाह्वा रथमादाय देवगत्यान्तःपुर-  
शरण्यं महारथ्यं प्राविशन् । सालवनाथो मगधराज्यं समाक्रुत्य पुष्पपुरमन्ध-  
तिप्रत् ॥

(b) ततः सकललिपिज्ञानं निखिलदेशीयभाषापाण्डित्यं षडङ्गसहितवैद-  
ससुदायकोविदत्वं काव्यनाटकपुराणगणैः पुण्य समस्तशास्त्रनिकरचातुर्यं-

नीतिकौशलं वीषाद्यशेषवाद्यदाह्यं मातङ्गसुरङ्गादिवाहनारोहणपाटवं  
विविधायुधप्रयोगचणत्वं चौथैर्दुरोदरादिकपटकलाप्रौढत्वं च तत्तदाचार्यैः  
सम्यग्बद्ध्वा यौवनेन विलसन्तं तं कुमारनिकरं निरीक्ष्य महोवृद्धः सः अहं  
शत्रुजनदुर्लभ इति परमानन्दमन्दित ॥

(c) वाताय कपिला विद्यदातपायातिलोहिनी ।

पौता भवति सखाय दुर्भिक्षायासिता भवेत् ॥

(d) राज्यं नाम शक्तिचयायत्तम् । शक्तयश्च मन्त्रप्रभावीत्याहाः परस्पर-  
रानुद्वेष्टाः कृत्येषु क्रमन्ते ॥

III. (a) What syntactical rule has been illustrated in extract (c) ?

(b) What part of speech is नाम in extract (d) ? What is its meaning here ?

(c) Account for the Atmanepada in क्रमन्ते occurring in extract (d) ?

IV. Translate into Sanskrit :—

(a) A King of the name of Kanakadhara reigned in the town of Kanakapura. One day he said to the great ministers of his Kingdom: "Tell me by whose favour do you enjoy your prosperity." They replied, "Your Majesty, it is through your favour that we enjoy our prosperity." The King Kanakadhara had a daughter, whose name was Satyamati. She smiled and said, "Sire, these thy servants have not spoken the truth. All men enjoy the fruits of their own actions." And so it has been said :—

"The *hansa* is white and the peacock has its plumage of many colours. Birth and death occur everywhere. Prosperity comes to him who has done good work."

(b) This little bird cannot raise its neck. So come, take it and carry it near the water. So saying the hermit boy brought it near the side of the lake and made it drink a few drops of water.

## LATIN.

## FIRST PAPER.

1. *Translate:—*

Postquam ab ea parte satis tutam Siciliam censebat consul (Sempronius), ad insulas Vulcani, quia fama erat stare ibi Punicam classem, trajecit; nec quisquam hostium circa eas insulas inventus. Jam forte transmiserant ad vastandam Italiæ oram, depopulatoque Viboniensi agro urbem etiam terrebant. Repetenti Siciliam consuli escensio hostium in agrum Viboniensem facta nuntiatur, literæque ab senatu de transitu in Italiam Hannibalis, et ut primo quoque tempore collegæ ferret auxilium, missæ traduntur. Multis simul anxius curis exercitum extemplo in naves impositum Ariminum mari supero misit, Sex. Pomponio legato cum viginti quinque longis navibus Viboniensem agrum maritimamque oram Italiæ tuendam attribuit, M. Aemilio prætori quinquaginta navium classem explevit. Ipse compositis Siciliæ rebus decem navibus oram Italiæ legens Ariminum pervenit. Inde cum exercitu suo profectus ad Trebiam flumen collegæ conjungitur.

What naval operations on the part of the Carthaginians are described in Book XXI?

2. What is the character given by Livy to Hannibal, and what reasons, if any, have you for either agreeing with or dissenting from Livy's estimate?

3. *Translate, explaining the allusion therein:—*

Lydia, dic per omnes  
Te deos oro, Sybarin cur properes amando  
Perdere; cur apricum  
Oderit campum, patiens pulveris atque solis.  
Cur neque militaris  
Inter æquales equitat, Gallica nec lupatis  
Temperat ora frenis?  
Cur timet flavum Tiberim tangere? Cur olivum

Sanguine viperino  
Cautius vitat neque jam livida gestat armis  
Brachia, sæpe disco,  
Sæpe trans finem jaculo nobilis expedito?  
Quid latet, ut marinæ  
Filium dicunt Thetidis sub lacrimosa Trojæ  
Funera, ne virilis  
Cultus in cædem et Lycias proriperet catervas?

## 4. Translate :—

Vivitur parvo bene, cui paternum  
Splendet in mensa tenui salinum,  
Nec leves somnos timor aut cupido  
Sordidus aufert.  
Quid brevi fortes jaculamur ævo  
Multa? Quid terras alio calentes  
Sole mutamus? Patriæ quis exsul  
Se quoque fugit?  
Scandit æratas vitiosa naves  
Cura nec turmas equitum relinquit  
Ocior cervis et agente nimbos  
Ocior Euro.  
Lætus in præsens animus quod ultra est  
Oderit curare et amara lento  
Temperet risu; nihil est ab omni  
Parte beatum.  
Abstulit clarum cita mors Achillem.  
Longa Tithonum minuit senectus.  
Et mihi forsán tibi quod negarit  
Porriget hora.

What do you know about Horace's philosophical views?

## 5. Translate :—

Hæc igitur lex in amicitia sanciat, ut neque rogemus  
res turpes nec faciamus rogati: turpis enim excusatio est et



minime accipienda cum in ceteris peccatis, tum si quis contra rempublicam se amici causa fecisse fateatur. Etenim eo loco, Fanni et Scævola, locati sumus, ut nos longe prospicere-  
oporteat futuros casus reipublicæ. Deflexit jam aliquantulum de spatio curriculoque consuetudo majorum. Ti. Gracchus regnum \*occupare conatus est, vel regnavit is quidem paucos menses. Num quid simile populus Romanus audierat aut viderat? Hunc etiam post mortem secuti amici et propinqui quid in P. Scipione effecerint sine lacrimis non queo dicere. Nam Carbonem quocumque modo potuimus propter recentem poenam Ti. Gracchi, sustinuis: de Caii autem tribunatu quid exspectem, non libet augurari. Serpit deinde res: quæ proclivis ad perniciem, cum semel coepit, labitur. Videtis in tabella jam ante quanta sit facta labe primo Gabinia lege, biennio autem post Cassia. Videre jam videor populum a senatu disjunctum, multitudinis arbitrio res maximas agi.

Give a short account of Tiberius Gracchus.

6. What do you understand by "Oratio recta," "Oratio obliqua," "Consecution of tenses," "Accusative of respect," "Ablative of the agent," "Ablative absolute?" Illustrate your answer by examples.

7. Give a brief account of the Roman coinage. For what purpose were the subdivisions of the "as" used otherwise than merely to indicate sums of money?

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#### SECOND PAPER.

1. Translate:—

(a) Ad Cæsarem Augustum delatum est L. Cinnam insidias ei struere. Cinnam ad se accersivit, dimissisque omnibus indicium exposuit, adiecit locum, socios, diem, ordinem insidiarum. et quum sua in eum beneficia plurima commemorasset, pro quibus ille infandam cædem paraverat, his verbis desiit:

"Vitam tibi, Cinna, iterum do, prius hosti, quum te in hostium meorum castris invenerim, nunc insidiatori ac parricidæ. Ex hodierno die inter nos amicitia incipiat: et quam libenter ego tibi vitam do, tam libenter tu mihi eam debeas." Post hæc, detulit ei ultro consulatum, questus quod non auderet petere: amicissimum felicissimumque habuit. Heres illi solus fuit: et nullis amplius insidio ab illo petitus est; id clementia consecutus quod antea severitate frustra quæsiverat.

(b) Virtus, virtus, inquam, et conciliat amicitias et conservat. In ea est enim convenientia rerum, in ea stabilitas, in ea constantia: quæ quum se extulit et ostendit lumen suum, et idem aspexit agnovitque in alio, ad id se admovet vicissimque accipit illud, quod in altero est: ex quo eorum exardescit sive amor sive amicitia. Utrunque enim dictum est ab amando. Amare autem nihil aliud est, nisi eum ipsum diligere, quem amas, nulla indigentia nulla utilitate quæsita; quæ tamen ipsa efflorescit ex amicitia, etiam si tu eam minus secutus sis. Et quanquam omnis virtus nos ad se allicit, facitque ut eos diligamus, in quibus ipsa inesse videatur, tamen iustitia et liberalitas id maxime efficit. Nihil autem est amabilius nec espulatus, quam morum similitudo bonorum.

(c) Dixit, et e curru saltum dedit ocus arvis;  
 Perque hostes, par tela ruit, incestamque sororem  
 Deserit, ac rapido cursu media agmina rumpit.  
 Ac veluti montis saxum de vertice præceps  
 Quum ruit, avulsum vento, seu turbidus imber  
 Proluit aut annis solvit sublapsa vetustas;  
 Fertur in abruptum magno mons improbus actu,  
 Exultatque solo, silvas armenta virosque  
 Involvens secum disiecta per agmina Turnus  
 Sic urbis ruit ad muros ubi plurima fuso  
 Sanguine terra madet, striduntque hastilibus auræ.

2. Translate into Latin:—

Pyrrhus was wont to say that he stormed more cities by the eloquence of Cineas than by force of arms. Yet Cineas was

not in the habit of flattering royal cupidity ; for, when Pyrrhus in conversation was unfolding to him his plans, and had remarked that he wished to bring Italy under his sway, Cineas replied : " When the Romans have been vanquished, what do you intend to do, O King ? " " Italy is next to Sicily," said Pyrrhus, " and it will not be difficult to occupy the latter with my armies." " What then, O King ? " Cineas continued. " Then, at length, my Cineas," said Pyrrhus, " shall we give ourselves over to rest, and enjoy pleasant ease." " Why will you not enjoy that ease now ? " was the reply of his friend and minister.

To flatter=adulari ; conversation=sermo.

To unfold=aperire ; why not=quin.

3. Give the various rules regarding the use of the Dative Case in Latin, illustrating each by an example.

4. Translate into Latin :—

(a) Having seen his father, he departed from Carthage, and arrived at Athens on the thirty-second day.

(b) He said that he never wished to harm the boy.

(c) I have promised to go and see my friend.

(d) At sunset all the troops were ordered to retreat into their camp.

(e) He asked whether I preferred to remain at home or to go to the war with him.

(f) The anguish of the men dying of hunger was terrible to behold.

(g) So great a storm arose, that the ships were driven into the shallows.

(h) We must spare the captive who has spoken the truth.

(i) Alexander, when he had overcome Darius, set out for the river Hydaspes by as long marches as possible.

(j) Marius feared lest, after the battle was over, the Germans would betake themselves unharmed into the woods.

(k) Can a man ever forget his mother's love?

(l) The General ordered that a bridge should be thrown across the river, and that a trench seven feet wide and three deep should be dug round the embankment.

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### FRENCH.

#### FIRST PAPER.

1. (a) Translate :—

"La ballata interrompu par la présence d'Orso avait été composée à l'occasion de la mort du Colonel della Rebbia, assassiné il y avait deux ans. Le matelot ne doutait pas qu'Orso ne revint en Corse pour faire la vengeance, c'était son expression, et affirmait qu'avant peu on verrait de la viande fraîche dans le village de Pietranera. Traduction faite de ce terme national, il résultait que le seigneur Orso se proposait d'assassiner deux ou trois personnes soupçonnées d'avoir assassiné son père, lesquelles, à la vérité, avaient été recherchées, en justice pour ce fait, mais s'étaient trouvées blanches comme neige, attendu qu'elles avaient dans leur manche juges, avocats, préfet et gendarmes. "Il n'y a pas de justice en Corse," ajoutait le matelot, "et je fais plus de cas d'un bon fusil que d'un conseiller à la cour royale. Quand on a un ennemi, il faut choisir entre les trois S."

(b) Explain the expressions underlined.

2. Translate the following, writing short notes on the underlined expressions :—

(a) "C'est une phrase du marquis de Mascarille."

(b) "Au lieu d'être en vedette, les vers se suivaient sur la même ligne."

(c) "Après la chute de l'empereur, en 1814, le protégé du général fut dénoncé comme Bonapartiste, et remplacé par Barri-cini. A son tour, ce dernier fut destitué dans les cent jours."

(d) "Tu as fait un vœu à sainte Nêga."

3. (a) Translate :—

" Cette liberté, qui lui semble si chère,  
N'est pour Rome, seigneur, qu'un bien imaginaire,  
Plus nuisible qu'utile, et qui n'approche pas  
De celui qu'un bon prince apporte à ses Etats :  
Avec ordre et raison les honneurs il dispense,  
Avec discernement punit et récompense,  
Et dispose de tout en juste possesseur,  
Sans rien précipiter, de peur d'un successeur.  
Mais quand le peuple est maître, on n'agit qu'en tumulte ;  
La voix de la raison jamais ne se consulte ;  
Les honneurs sont vendus aux plus ambitieux,  
L'autorité livrée aux plus séditieux.  
Ces petits souverains qu'il fait pour une année  
Voyant d'un temps si court leur puissance bornée,  
Des plus heureux desseins font avorter le fruit,  
De peur de le laisser à celui qui les suit ;  
Comme ils ont peu de part aux biens dont ils ordonnent,  
Dans le champ du public largement ils moissonnent.  
Assurés que chacun leur pardonne aisément,  
Espérant à son tour un pareil traitement :  
Le pire des Etats, c'est l'état populaire."

(b) To whom was this said, by whom, on what occasion ?

4. (a) Translate :—

"Il resta deux ans hors de prison, d'abord à la Californie, couchant dans les garnis à la nuit et quelquefois dans les fours à chaux; et prenant part, avec ses semblables, à d'interminables parties de bouchon sur les boulevards, près des barrières. Il portait la casquette grasse en arrière, les pantoufles de tapiss-

serie et la courte blouse blanche. Quand il avait cinq sous, il se faisait friser. Il dansait chez Constant, à Montparnasse, achetait deux sous, pour le revendre quatre, à la porte de Bobino, le valet de cœur ou l'as de trèfle servant de contremarque, ouvrait à l'occasion une portière de voiture, entraînait des rosses au marché aux chevaux. Tous les malheurs ! il tira au sort et amena un bon numéro. Qui sait si l'atmosphère d'honneur qu'on respire au régiment, si la discipline militaire, ne l'auraient pas sauvé ?”

(b) Write short notes on the expressions underlined.

5. Write a brief account of the literary career of François Coppée. What are the principal characteristics of his style ?

6. When a verb has several nominatives, what are the rules for its gender and number in French ?

Translate the following :—

1. Either the king or the queen will come.
2. Men, women, and children, all ran into the square.
3. Neither you nor I will ever forget it.
7. Give three rules for forming adverbs from adjectives, with examples.
8. Give four instances in which the article is used in an English sentence and omitted in the French equivalent.

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#### SECOND PAPER.

1. Translate :—

(a) “On dit que Louis XIV demanda un jour à Boileau quels étaient les plus grands poètes du temps et qu’il répondit : “Corneille, Molière et moi.—Et Racine ? dit le roi—Racine est un très bel-esprit à qui j’ai appris à faire difficilement des vers faciles.” On peut ne pas accepter, si l’on veut, la dernière partie de la réponse, où l’on ne retrouve pas la clarté ordinaire à Boileau ; mais la première partie subsiste—”

(b) Fénelon avait cet heureux genre d'esprit, de talent et de caractère qui donne infailliblement de soi à tout le monde l'idée de quelque chose de meilleur que ce qu'on est..... L'esprit de Fénelon avait quelque chose de plus doux que la douceur même, de plus patient que la patience—Un ton de voix toujours égal et une douce contenance, toujours grave et polie, ont l'air de la simplicité, mais n'en sont pas—”

2. Translate :—

*Paris, June 19th, 1848.*

“I don't like to let a courier pass without writing, and yet I feel I can only add to your gloom by dark pictures of a country in which I know you take a real interest—....A war with no one necessary element, except an army, must lead to destruction; there are no generals, no funds, and, worse than all, the spirit of patriotism has ceased to exist—..... The sad fate of many in whom I am deeply interested, the future of my nieces, the general gloom around me, all combine to make me miserable....all my letters too seem to bring some sad intelligence. I have another friend in prison at Milan; in fact I do not see a calm spot or a happy circle to which I can turn for comfort—I do not like to say all I feel, because people do not understand me. When I say, ‘I am anxious,’ I am asked ‘are you afraid?’ and this, you know, is not my nature. I do not shrink from these scenes, which cannot affect me personally, but I cannot bear to think that all, or almost all, I love are in such fearful perils.--”

3. Translate :—

**Exorde de l'oraison funèbre de Henriette de France.**

Monseigneur,

Celui qui règne dans les cieux, et de qui relèvent tous les empires, à qui seul appartient la gloire, la majesté et l'indépendance, est aussi le seul qui se glorifie de faire la loi aux rois, et de leur donner, quand il lui plaît, de grandes et de terribles leçons. Soit qu' il élève les trônes, soit qu'il les abaisse, soit

qu'il communique sa puissance aux princes, soit qu'il la retire à lui même, et ne leur laisse que leur propre faiblesse, il leur apprend leurs devoirs d'une manière souveraine et digne de lui. Car, en leur donnant sa puissance, il leur commande d'en user comme il fait lui même, pour le bien du monde ; et il leur fait voir, en la retirant, que toute leur majesté est empruntée, et que, pour être assis sur le trône, ils n'en sont pas moins sous sa main, et sous son autorité suprême.

4. Translate :—

“Rome, l'unique objet de mon ressentiment !  
 Rome, à qui vient ton bras d'immoler mon amant !  
 Rome, qui t'a vu naître et que ton cœur adore !  
 Rome, enfin, que je hais parce qu'elle t'honore !  
 Puissent tous ses voisins ensemble conjurés,  
 Saper ses fondements encor mal assurés !  
 Et, si ce n'est assez de toute l'Italie,  
 Que l'Orient contre elle à l'Occident s'allie !  
 Que cent peuples unis des bouts de l'univers  
 Passent pour la détruire et les monts et les mers !  
 Qu'elle-même sur soi renverse ses murailles,  
 Et de ses propres mains déchire ses entrailles !  
 Que le courroux du ciel, allumé par mes vœux,  
 Fasse pleuvoir sur elle un déluge de feux !  
 Puissé-je de mes yeux y voir tomber ce foudre,  
 Voir ses maisons en cendre et tes lauriers en poudre.  
 Voir le dernier Romain à son dernier soupir,  
 Moi seule en être cause, et mourir de plaisir !”

5. Write a short sketch in French of the story of “La Vieille Tunique” in Coppée's “Contes Choisis.”

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PHYSICS.

1. Enunciate Charles' Law. What volume of gas measured at 10°C and 760 mm. pressure would occupy 1 litre at 0°C ?

How would you determine the coefficient of expansion of mercury ?



2. How would you experimentally show that there is a minimum value of the deviation of a ray of light by a glass prism?

When the deviation is a minimum prove that

$$\mu = \frac{\sin \frac{D+A}{2}}{\sin \frac{A}{2}}$$

where  $D$  is the deviation, and  $A$  the angle of the prism.

3. Explain the terms **pitch**, **amplitude**, and **period**. On which of these does the loudness of the sound depend? How is sound communicated through the medium of the air?

4. Define **energy**. Calculate the kinetic energy of a mass of 50 lbs. moving with a velocity of 10 ft. per second. Express your answer in foot lbs.

5. Find the magnitude and point of application of a number of parallel forces acting on a rigid body.

Define the term "centre of gravity."

6. A mass  $M$  is supported on a rough plane inclined at  $60^\circ$  to the horizon, and is kept in equilibrium by a string, passing over a small pulley at the top of the plane fastened to a weight  $T$ . If the coefficient of friction be  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$  show that the value of  $T$  when  $M$  is just on the point of moving up the plane, is twice as great as when  $M$  is just on the point of moving down.

7. What is meant by **magnetic lines of force**?

Draw a diagram of the magnetic lines of force, due (1) to a single magnetic pole, (2) to an electric current in a straight wire. How would you demonstrate their existence?

8. Describe a gold leaf electroscope, and the methods of charging and using it.

9. What is meant by electric potential? Give analogies.

What connection is there between electromotive force resistance and current?

10. What is meant by connecting cells (*a*) in parallel, (*b*) in series? What are the respective advantages of each?

### CHEMISTRY.

1. Define:—Atom; Nascent State; Acid; Electrolysis; Allotropy.

2. State Avogadro's Hypothesis, and show the important bearing that this hypothesis has upon the science of Chemistry.

3. Describe—making a careful sketch of the apparatus you would employ—how you would proceed to make Chlorine. Name the chief physical and chemical properties of the gas, and explain its action as a bleaching agent.

4. In what forms is iron chiefly found in nature? Describe the principal ways in which the metal is separated from its ores. What are the differences between steel, cast iron, and wrought iron? How are wrought iron and steel prepared from the impure metal first obtained?

5. Explain the reactions that take place when the following substances react on one another and give the chemical equations:—

(*a*) Potassium nitrate and sulphuric acid.

(*b*) Manganese dioxide and hydrochloric acid.

(*c*) Copper and nitric acid.

(*d*) Chlorine and ammonia.

6. State Charles' Law.

60 cubic inches of hydrogen, originally measured at 20°C, are cooled to—20°C. What will now be the volume of the gas?

7. Describe any method you know of making Ethylene gas. Give its principal physical and chemical properties.

8. Do *either a or b*, but not both.

(a) Explain the nature and composition of a flame. Discuss carefully upon what the luminosity of a flame depends.

or

(b) How could you show the composition of water?

(i) Analytically, (ii) Synthetically.

9. Do *either a or b*, but not both.

(a) You are given four bottles containing respectively Oxygen, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, and Carbon Dioxide. How could you determine the identity of the various gases?

or

(b) How is ammonia prepared? Describe its principal physical and chemical properties, and show how you could determine its constitution.

10. When sulphuric acid acts upon 1 gram of zinc, what volume of hydrogen will be liberated at 30° Centigrade and 700 mm. pressure?

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### HISTORY.

*N.B.*—Not more than five questions in the first section and four in the second should be attempted. (Dates to be given wherever possible.)

#### Rome.

1. Relate the popular legends as to how Rome was founded and how the new city was peopled.

2. Describe the principal events which mark the gradual advance of the Plebeians to political equality with the Patricians from the first secession to the Mous Lacer to the appointment of the first Plebeian Consul.

3. Write a short account of the Second Punic War.

4. Write a short life of Cicero and describe the political aims of the party with which he was associated.

5. Give an account of the battle of Actium. Point out the various causes which led to it.

6. Write a short life of any two of the following: (1) Tiberius, (2) Vespasian, (3) Trajan, (4) Marcus Aurelius.

7. Give an account of the Constitutional measures introduced by Diocletian and of the further reorganisation of the Empire under Constantine the Great.

### History of Greece.

1. Describe the manner of life and mode of Government which prevailed amongst the Greeks in the Homeric Age.

2. By what steps did Sparta obtain the hegemony of the Peloponnesus?

3. Point out clearly the various ways in which the Constitution of Kleisthenes differed from that of Solon.

4. Give an account of the Battle of Marathon, or the Siege of Syracuse.

5. Write a brief biography of Demosthenes, or of Philip of Macedon.

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### TRIGONOMETRY, GEOMETRICAL AND ANALYTICAL CONICS.

Full marks may be obtained by answering nine of the following questions. Not more than nine may be attempted.

1. A chain 25 feet long is laid along the circumference of a wheel whose radius is  $18\frac{3}{4}$  feet. Find the angle which the chain subtends at the centre in degrees and minutes, assuming  $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$ .

2. Find a general expression for all the angles which have a given tangent, and express in terms of the trigonometrical ratios of  $a$  the possible values of  $\sin \theta$ ,  $\cos \theta$  and  $\tan \theta$ , when  $\tan 4\theta = \tan 4a$ .

3. Prove that

$$(1) \cos(A+B) = \cos A \cos B - \sin A \sin B.$$

$$(2) \cos n\theta + \cos(n-2)\theta = 2 \cos \theta \cos(n-1)\theta.$$

and deduce the value of  $\cos 5\theta$  in terms of  $\cos \theta$ .

4. Shew how to solve a triangle having given two sides and the included angle, by a method adapted to logarithmic computation.

$$\text{If } a = 3.139855, b = .860145,$$

$$C = 59^\circ 21' 36'',$$

find  $A$  and  $B$ ; given

$$\log 56992 = 4.7558139, \log 56993 = 4.7558215$$

$$\log \cot 29^\circ 40' = .2444154, \log \cot 29^\circ 41' = .2441217.$$

5. Find an expression for the radius of the circumscribing circle of a given triangle, and prove that

$$r = 4R \sin \frac{1}{2} A. \sin \frac{1}{2} B. \sin \frac{1}{2} C.$$

6. Explain how to determine the height of a light-house standing on a rock in the sea by observations at two points on the sea shore.

Two points  $A, B$  are observed from points  $C, D$  in the same horizontal plane, the distance  $CD$  being  $a$ . The angles  $ACD, BCD, ADC, BDC$  are respectively  $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta$ , and  $\alpha + \gamma = \beta + \delta$ .

Shew that the distance  $AB$  is  $\frac{a \sin(\alpha - \beta)}{\sin(\alpha + \gamma)}$

7. Prove that

$$\sin \theta = \theta - \frac{\theta^3}{3!} + \frac{\theta^5}{5!} - \frac{\theta^7}{7!} + \dots$$

8. Prove that the tangent at any point of a parabola is equally inclined to the axis and the focal radius of the point.

Two parabolas have the same focus and the same axis; their vertices being on opposite sides of the common focus; prove that the parabolas cut each other at right angles.

9. Find the locus of the foot of the perpendicular from the focus of an ellipse on a tangent.

An ellipse inscribed in a triangle has one focus at the centre of the circumscribing circle of the triangle. Prove that its semi-axis major is equal to the radius of the circle.

10. Prove that in an ellipse the semi-minor axis is a mean proportional to the segments of the transverse axis made by a focus; and the latus-rectum is a third proportional to the transverse and conjugate axes.

If  $S$  be a focus,  $SL$  semi-latus-rectum,  $CB$  semi-minor-axis of an ellipse and  $LM$  be drawn parallel to the major axis meeting  $SB$  in  $M$ , prove that  $SM=CB$ .

11. Prove that the hyperbola is symmetrical with respect to the conjugate axis.

12. Define the polar of a point with respect to a circle, and find the polar of  $(h, k)$  with respect to the circle,  $x^2 + y^2 - 2ax = 0$ :

If the polar of a point  $P$  with respect to the circle  $x^2 + y^2 - 2ax = 0$  touches  $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$ , show that the locus of  $P$  is  $y^2 = a(2x - a)$ .

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### LOGIC.

1. (a) Distinguish between the form and matter of thought; also between formal and real truth.

(b) Is Deductive Logic a formal science? Give reasons for your answer.

2. (a) What is meant by the denotation and connotation of a term?

(b) Explain and illustrate the rule, that as the denotation of a term increases, its connotation decreases.

3. (a) State the rules of Logical Division.

(b) Examine the following divisions :—

1. The world into Asia, Africa, and Europe.
2. Books into entertaining and unentertaining.
3. Men into those who lend and those who borrow.
4. Religion into Christian, Mahomedan, Hindu and Parsi.

4. Determine the quantity and quality of the following propositions :—

1. Men usually rise or fall to the level of their reputation.
2. Of all the forms of government democracy is by far the most difficult.
3. If a University gives stimulative teaching, it does everything ; if it fails to do this, it does nothing.
4. There never was a sea-serpent.

5. (a) Define Dichotomy, Dilemma, Obversion, Contraposition, Opposition, and Sorites.

(b) Draw two valid immediate inferences from each of the following propositions, giving the technical names of the processes employed :—

1. No created being is perfect.
2. Some substances have no cause.

6. (a) Explain the nature and use of Reduction.

(b) Take any two moods in the Fourth Figure, and reduce one of them by the direct and the other by the indirect method.

7. Examine the following arguments :—

1. If Cæsar was a tyrant, he deserved to die.

Cæsar was not a tyrant.

∴ He did not deserve to die.

2. I cannot accept your opinion as true, for it seems to me that its general recognition would be attended with the most injurious consequences to society.
3. Opium produces sleep, for it possesses a soporific virtue.
4. All who think this man innocent, think he should not be punished : you think he should not be punished : therefore you think him innocent.

## B.A. EXAMINATION, 1904.

## ENGLISH.

## General Section.

## FIRST PAPER.

1. Conversation has been called "*the commerce of minds*," and in this respect some men are *born traders*. They desire other men's mental goods, and they have no instinct for hoarding their own. They never see a stranger but they want to make him *unload his pack of ideas*, tho' it look *never so humble* from the outside, in case he may have something in it which they would like to have, or at least to look at; and they are willing to give him their own treasures in return. To others this spirit of barter is incomprehensible. Their real thoughts, feelings and convictions *they keep to themselves*. They may turn them into action perhaps but never into merchandise. *Their mental possession is overdeveloped*; they touch no one else's goods, and they allow no one to touch theirs. Such people, if they belong to the better classes, are by no means always either morose or silent; they commonly speak a good deal. They may chatter and chaff or they may narrate, instruct or explain, according to their dispositions and circumstances; but they pride themselves that *they never speculate in ideas or gamble with their inner convictions, or force the hand of their interlocutor*, and stand to lose or to learn as does the born talker. *All good talkers make bad debts*; *all men who say a great deal that they really think, spend a proportion of their time in wishing they had not spoken*. That is inevitable. The question is: do their profits exceed their losses? How do they stand when they come to square accounts? *On the whole we believe the talker gets more out of life, and has the more to give away.*

In the above passage explain the phrases and sentences italicised.



2. To punish public outrages on morals and religion is unquestionably within the competence of rulers. But when a government, not content with requiring decency, requires sanctity, it oversteps the bounds which mark its proper functions, and it may be laid down as a universal rule, that a government which attempts more than it ought, will perform less. A lawgiver who, in order to protect distressed borrowers, limits the rate of interest, either makes it impossible for the objects of his care to borrow at all, or places them at the mercy of the worst class of usurers. A lawgiver who, from tenderness for labouring men, fixes the hours of work and the amount of their wages, is certain to make them far more wretched than he found them. And so a government which, not content with suppressing scandalous excesses, demands from its subjects fervent and austere piety, will soon discover that, while attempting to render an impossible service to the cause of virtue, it has in truth only promoted vice.

(1) Give carefully, in your own words, the meaning of :—

(a) the competence of rulers.

(b) it may be laid down as a universal rule.

(2) Give examples of "public outrages upon morals and religion" which it is within the competence of rulers to punish; and also examples of the way in which a government may overstep the bounds of its proper functions in requiring sanctity.

(3) Show clearly how the illustration of (a) "distressed borrowers" and (b) "labouring men" support and illustrate the proposition set forth in the above passage.

(4) Distinguish between "fervent piety" and "austere piety."

(5) Give a grammatical analysis of the passage "And so a government.....only promoted vice."

3. An European labours under great disadvantages when treating with savages, who have not the least idea of the power

of firearms. In the very act of levelling his musket he appears to the savage far inferior to a man armed with a bow and arrow, a spear, or even a sling. Nor is it easy to teach them our superiority except by striking a fatal blow. Like wild beasts, they do not appear to compare numbers; for each individual, if attacked, instead of retiring, will endeavour to dash your brains out with a stone, as certainly as a tiger under similar circumstances would tear you. Captain Fitz Roy on one occasion being very anxious, from good reasons, to frighten away a small party, first flourished a cutlass near them, at which they only laughed; he then twice fired his pistol close to a native. The man both times looked astounded, and carefully but quickly rubbed his head; he then stared awhile, and gabbled to his companions, but he never seemed to think of running away. We can hardly put ourselves in the position of these savages, and understand their actions. In the case of this Fuegian, the possibility of such a sound as the report of a gun close to his ear could never have entered his mind. He perhaps literally did not for a second know whether it was a sound or a blow, and therefore very naturally rubbed his head. In a similar manner, when a savage sees a mark struck by a bullet, it may be some time before he is able at all to understand how it is effected; for the fact of a body being invisible from its velocity would perhaps be to him an idea totally inconceivable. Moreover, the extreme force of a bullet that penetrates a hard substance without tearing it, may convince the savage that it has no force at all. Certainly I believe that many savages of the lowest grade, such as these of Tierra del Fuego, have seen objects struck, and even small animals killed by the musket, without being in the least aware how deadly an instrument it is.

(1) State clearly the various reasons that prevent a savage from understanding the power of firearms.

(2) Explain clearly :—

(a) they do not appear to compare numbers.

(b) gabbled to his companions.

(3) Shew clearly why "we can hardly put ourselves in the position of these savages."

(4) Distinguish between "He did not know" and "He literally did not know."

(5) (a) Should we say "an European" or "a European?"

(b) Account for the position of the word *it* in the sentence "nor is it easy to teach them."

(c) Why is the conjunction *but* employed and not *and* in the passage "carefully but quickly rubbed his head?"

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#### SECOND PAPER.

"The world has always a right to be regarded—" (Dr. Johnson).

Examine on what grounds regard for public opinion may be considered a generally valid rule of conduct; and what circumstances may justify us in disregarding the rule.

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#### Special Section.

##### FIRST PAPER.

1. **Either** (a) "Far am I," writes Burke, "from denying in theory; full as far is my heart from withholding in practice (if I were of power to give or to withhold) the real rights of men." What real and what spurious rights does Burke refer to?

OR

(b) "Burke regarded the social and political organisation of a country as a living organism; and he invested with a halo those things that embodied its unity and its continuity. Add to these characteristics his impulsive sympathy with the

weaker side, and we can comprehend his 'French Revolution,' inconsistent though it often seems with his passionate love of justice and freedom." Explain and illustrate all these statements, making specific references to Burke's "Reflections."

2. Either (a) What functions, according to Burke, should an Established Church fulfil in an organised community?

or

(b) "We are resolved to keep an established church, an established monarchy, an established aristocracy, and an established democracy, each in the degree it exists, and in no greater, I shall shew you presently how much of each of these we possess." Show clearly how far Burke's programme given here was completed, and to what allied subjects he diverged.

3. Explain three of the following in relation to the general context :—

(a) "The kings of the world, all of whom (except one) this archpontiff of the rights of men, with all the plenitude, and with more than the boldness of the papal deposing power in its meridian fervour of the twelfth century, puts into one sweeping clause of ban and anathema and proclaims usurpers by circles of longitude and latitude, over the whole globe."

(b) "This people refused to change their law in remote ages from respect to the infallibility of popes : and they will not now alter it from a pious implicit faith in the dogmatism of philosophers; though the former was armed with the anathema and crusade, and though the latter should act with the libel and the lamp-iron."

(c) Men have no right to what is not reasonable, and to what is not for their benefit; for though a pleasant

writer said 'Leave poets free to perish as they wish,' when one of them in cold blood is said to have leaped into the flames of a volcanic revolution, I consider such a frolic rather as an unjustifiable poetic licence than as one of the franchises of Parnassus; and whether he were poet or divine or politician that chose to exercise this kind of right, I think that more wise because more charitable thoughts would urge me rather to save the man than to preserve his brazen slippers as the monuments of his folly.

(d) Many of our men of speculation instead of exploding general prejudices employ their sagacity to discover the latent wisdom which prevails in them.....Prejudice is of ready application in the emergency; it previously engages the mind in a steady course of wisdom and virtue, and does not leave the man hesitating in the moment of decision, sceptical, puzzled and unresolved. Prejudice renders a man's virtue his habit and not a series of unconnected acts. Through just prejudice, his duty becomes a part of his nature.

(c) "They will tell you that they see no difference between an idler with a hat and a national cockade, and an idler in a cowl or in a rochet. If you ground the title to rents on succession and prescription, they tell you from the speech,...published by the national assembly for their information, that things ill begun cannot avail themselves of prescription."

4. Either (a) How are Useful, Liberal, and Religious Education to be distinguished from one another? What, in connection with University Studies, would be an instance of the pursuit of each? Show how the pursuit of each may pass into that of the others.

or

(b) For what reasons is mental culture apt to be indented with the acquisition of knowledge? Describe types of men of great information or experience who cannot be called cultured men.

5. Answer two of the following :—

(a) Explain in itself and with reference to the context—

“When this torrent of wilful thoughts rushes over and inundates the mind, who will deny that the fruit of the tree of knowledge, or what the mind takes for knowledge, has made it one of the gods, with a sense of expansion and elevation,—an intoxication in reality, still, so far as the subjective state of the mind goes, an illumination.”

(b) Explain in itself and with reference to the context—“If he proves a successful rhymmer, and gets once the reputation of a wit, I desire it to be considered, what company and places he is likely to spend his time in, nay, and estate too ; for it is very seldom seen that anyone discovers mines of gold or silver in Parnassus.” “’Tis a pleasant air, but a barren soil.”

(c) In his reasoning in behalf of the true idea of University Education what use does Newman make of the simile of a healthy body ?

6. (a) Give an account of the circumstances under the pressure of which Godfrey Cass resolved to avow his secret marriage to his father, and of his failure to carry out his resolve. What general reflexions are suggested to the author (George Eliot) by Godfrey's failure).

(b) Give a sketch of the character of Godfrey Cass in contrast with that of his brother Dunstan.

7. Fully explain three of the following extracts :—

(a) Raveloe was a village where many of the old echoes lingered, undrowned by new voices. Not that it was

one of those barren parishes lying on the outskirts of civilization—inhabited by meagre sheep and thirsty, scattered shepherds: on the contrary, it lay in the rich central plain of what we are pleased to call Merry England, and held farms which, speaking from a spiritual point of view, paid highly desirable tithes.

- (b) Every man's work, pursued steadily, tends in this way to become an end in itself, and so to bridge over the loveless chasms of his life.
- (c) Raveloe lay low among the bushy trees and the rutted lanes, aloof from the currents of industrial energy and Puritan earnestness: the rich ate and drank freely, accepting gout and apoplexy as things that ran mysteriously in respectable families, and the poor thought that the rich were entirely in the right of it to lead a jolly life; besides, their feasting caused a multiplication of orts which were the heirlooms of the poor.
- (d) Its memory, when duly impregnated with ascertained facts, is sometimes surprisingly fertile. Mr. Snell gradually recovered a vivid impression of the effect produced on him by the pedlar's countenance and conversation.
- (e) Mrs. Winthrop was so eager for duties, that life seemed to offer them too scantily unless she rose at half-past four, though this threw a scarcity of work over the more advanced hours of the morning, which it was a constant problem with her to remove.
- (f) 'There's debts we can't pay, like money debts, by paying extra for the years that have slipped by. While I've been putting off and putting off, the trees have been growing—it's too late now!'

## SECOND PAPER.

1. State what is known precisely of the life of Shakspeare, giving the dates of the principal events and the approximate dates of the composition of the three plays prescribed in your course.

2. Answer any **two** of the following questions :—

- (a) Reproduce, in the words of the poet if you can, Arthur's Ideal of Chivalry ; and explain how Guinevere's sinful example "spoiled the purpose of the King's life."
- (b) Do you discern anything in the character of Shylock and in the circumstances of his life to arouse your pity ? Support the view you take by quotations.
- (c) What idea can we form on the basis of Shakspeare's play (Coriolanus) of the character and attitude of the Patrician order in the early Roman republic ?
- (d) Reproduce the arguments of Belial when he "counselled ignoble ease and peaceful sloth."

3. Re-write in your own words following the text as closely as possible

- (a) Since my dear soul was mistress of her choice  
And could of men distinguish, her election  
Hath seal'd thee for herself ; for thou hast been  
As one, in suffering all, that suffers nothing,  
A man that fortune's buffets and rewards  
Hast ta'en with equal thanks ; and blest are those  
Whose blood and judgment are so well commingled,  
That they are not a pipe fortune's finger,  
To sound what stop she please. Give me that man  
That is not passion's slave, and I will wear him  
In my heart's core, ay, in my heart of heart,  
As I do thee.



(b) A certain convocation of politic worms are e'en at him.  
Your worm is your only emperor for diet.

(c) To split the ears of the groundlings, who for the  
most part are capable of nothing but inexplicable  
dumbshows and noise ; . . . . it out-herods Herod.

(d) His pupil age  
Man-entered thus, he waxed like a sea,  
And in the brunt of seventeen battles since  
He lurch'd all swords of the garland. For this last,  
Before and in Corioli, let me say,  
I cannot speak him home ; he stopped the fliers ;  
And by his rare example made the coward  
Turn terror into sport : as weeds before  
A vessel under sail, so men obeyed  
And fell below his stem.

(e) What are your offices ?  
You being their mouths, why rule you not your teeth ?  
Have you not set them on ?

(f) 'Tis not unknown to you, Antonio,  
How much I have disabled mine estate,  
By something showing a more swelling port  
Than my faint means could grant continuance :  
Nor do I now make moan to be abridged  
From such a noble rate ; but my chief care  
Is to come fairly off from the great debts  
Wherein my time something too prodigal  
Hath left me gaged.

(g) Signior Bassanio, hear me ;  
If I do not put on a sober habit,  
Talk with respect and swear but now and then,  
Wear prayer-books in my pocket, look demurely,  
Nay more, while grace is saying, hood mine eyes

Thus with my hat, and sigh and say "Amen."  
 Nor all observance of civility,  
 Like one well studied in a sad ostent  
 To please his grandam, never trust me more.

4. Explain :—

- (1) We needs must love the highest when we see it.
- (2) Better the King's waste hearth and aching heart  
 Than thou reseated in thy place of light.  
 The mockery of my people and their bane.
- (3) The vow that binds too strictly snaps itself.  
 My knighthood taught me this—ay being snapt—  
 We run more counter to the soul thereof  
 Than had we never sworn.

- (4) I have wallowed, I have washed, the world  
 Is flesh and shadow—I have had my day.

5. So all the ways were safe from shore to shore  
 But in the heart of Arthur pain was lord.

What ideas are these lines intended to suggest? Illustrate your answer from the Idyll in which they occur.

6. Explain in simple prose the following passages :—

- (a) What though the field be lost?

All is not lost—the unconquerable will,  
 And study of revenge, immortal hate,  
 And courage never to submit or yield  
 And what is else not to be overcome?  
 That glory never shall his wrath or might  
 Extort from me. To bow I sue for grace  
 With suppliant knee, and deify his power  
 Who from the terror of this arm so late  
 Doubt'd his empire—that were low indeed;  
 That were an ignominy and shame beneath  
 This downfall.

(b)

Let us not then pursue,  
By force impossible, by leave obtained  
*Unacceptable*, though in Heaven, our state  
Of *splendid* vassalage ; but rather seek  
Our own good from ourselves, and from our own  
Live to ourselves, though in this vast recess,  
Free and to none accountable, preferring  
*Hard* liberty be the *easy* yoke  
Of servile pomp.

Show the appropriateness of the epithets printed in italics.

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### PHILOSOPHY.

#### FIRST PAPER.

1. Give Croom Robertson's definition of an organ of Sense. What are the kinds of sensation which Modern Psychology commonly recognizes ?

2. Distinguish between Sensation and Perception. Explain fully—

(a) Sensation is really an abstraction formed for purposes of psychological study.

(b) Perception is, at bottom, Touch.

3. Characterize Representation as distinct from Presentation. "Memory is re-presentative Imagination of a definite kind"—Wherein consists this definiteness ? What is the strict psychological meaning of the term Image ?

4. Illustrate what is meant by the following statements:  
(a) "The concept arises through the process of assimilation and the percept chiefly through the function of discrimination." (b) "Conception in one sense is equivalent to Thinking or General Intellection, and in another sense is a *mode* of Thinking."

5. Shew that in Feeling, Emotion and Sentiment there is a progressive enrichment as regards quality and content.

6. Berkeley denied the existence of Matter and affirmed the existence of Ideas. State precisely what you understand by this affirmation and denial.

7. Compare the views of Berkeley and Hume in regard to the origin and validity of our notion of Cause.

8. "Nor can an operation of such immense consequence in life as that of inferring effects from causes be trusted to the uncertain process of reasoning and argumentation"—Shew how Hume supports his general position by reference to the Reason of Animals.

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SECOND PAPER.

1. How far is it true that the Standard of Morality must be sought in an End, not in a Law?

2. Do pleasures differ in quality? Discuss this question.

3. "It is a contradiction in terms to speak of the Sanctions of Morality." Examine this statement.

4. What is the object with which Moral Judgment is concerned?

5. To what extent have Hedonistic Theories been modified by the application to Ethics of the doctrine of Evolution?

6. Discuss the value of what is known as the Associational explanation of conscience. Define in particular J. S. Mill's position with reference to this theory.

7. "Conscience and Self-Love always lead the same way." Examine the steps by which Butler arrives at this conclusion.

8. Expound Butler's view of (a) Human Nature; and (b) Love of God.

*And either*

9. Fully explain the following: "The various theistic arguments are but stages in a single rational process, but parts of one comprehensive argument."

10. State Flint's grounds for condemning the employment of the term *final cause* "to signify design in any reference, be it to intrinsic, extrinsic or ultimate ends."

Or

11. What are the chief characteristics of Christian as opposed to Græco-Roman morality?

12. Sketch the Ethical System of either Adam Smith or Clarke or Bentham.

### ARABIC.

#### FIRST PAPER.

1. Translate into English:—

عذل العواذل حول فلبى الثائمه - وهوى الاحبة منه في سودائه  
يشكو الملام الى اللوائم حرة - ويصدقين يلمن عن برحائه  
وبهمجتي باعزالي الملك الذي - استظت كل الناس في ارضائه  
ان كان قد ملك القلوب فانه - ملك الزمان بارضه وسمائه  
الشمس من حساده والنصر من - قربائه والسيف من اسمائه  
ابن الثلاثة من ثلاث خلاله - من حسنه وابائه ومضائه  
مضت الدهور وما اتين بمثله - ولقد اتني فعبجن عن نظرائه  
القلب اعلم يا عذول بدائه - واحق منك بجفنه وبما فيه  
فومن احبلا عصيذك في الهوى - قسما به وبكسبه وبهائه  
! احبه واحب فيه ملامته - ان الملامه فيه من اعدائه

2. (a) Point out the figure of speech in the 5th and 6th couplets.

(b) Account for the interposition, in the above poem, of five eulogistic couplets (مدح) between the first two and last three amorous ones (تشبيب).

(c) Explain the points hinted at by the use of the transitive form of the verb in اتين بمثله and the intransitive in اتني.

## 3. Explain :—

لقد تركت امير المؤمنين بها - للنار يوما دليل الصخر والخشب  
 عادت فيها بهيم الليل وهوصى - يشله وسطها صبح من اللمب  
 حتى كان جلايبب الدجى رغب - عن لونها او كان الشمس لم تغب  
 ضوء من الدار والظلماء عاكفة - وظلمة من دخان في ضعى سحب  
 فالشمس طالعة من ذا وقد افلت - والشمس واجبة من ذا ولم تجب

Mention the figure of speech pervading this passage.

## 4. Translate into English :—

هذا ابن فاطمة ان كنت جاهله - نجدة ابياء الله قد ختموا  
 الله شروعه فدما وعظمه - جرى ندى له في لوحه القلم  
 الليث اهون مدح حين نعصبة - والاموت ايسر مدح حين يهتضم  
 فليس قواك من هذا بضاعة - العرب تعرف من انكرت والعجم  
 كلما يديه غياث عم بفعهما - تسدو كفان ولا يعرفهما عدم  
 سهل الخليفة لا تخشى بؤادة - يزيد اذنان حسن الخلق والسيتم  
 حمال انقال اقوام اذا عد حوا - حلوا الشمائل تحلو عدده نعم  
 ما قال لا قسط الا في تشهده - لولا التشهد كانت لاؤة نعم

5. (a) On what occasion, by whom, and in whose interest was the last passage composed ?

(b) Account for the رفع of نعم in نعم لاؤة نعم.

6. Write in short the lives of any two of the authors whose poems are included in your text.

7. Translate into Arabic, supplying diacritical marks completely, and expressing numbers by means of words instead of figures :—

At the death of Muhammad the Prophet, in June 632 A.D., Abu-Bakr Siddik was unanimously elected successor. He

supported with energy the new faith, and reduced several of the Arabian tribes who wished to abandon the new doctrines and return to the religion of their fathers. Afterwards, he turned his arms against foreign nations, and, by the valour of his active general Khalid, he defeated an army of 200,000 men whom the Greek Emperor Heraclius had sent to ravage Syria. He did not enjoy his victories: a slow fever wasted his vigour, and he died the very day that Damascus was taken; but before he died he appointed for his successor Omar, the son of Khattab. He had reigned two lunar years three months and nine days, and expired in his 63rd year on Friday, the 23rd August, 634 A. D., 22nd Jumada II. 13 A. H. He was buried close to the tomb of Muhammad in Madina.

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SECOND PAPER.

N.B.—*Vowel marks should be supplied to all written Arabic.*

1. Translate into English:—

روي الكارث بن همام قال حلت سوق الاهواز لانساحلة الاعواز -  
 فلبثت فيها مدة - اكاد شدة - وازجي اباما مسودة - الى ان  
 رأيت تمادي المقام من عوادي الانتقام - فرصقتها بعين الغالي وفارقنها  
 صفارقة الطلال البالي - قطعت عن وشلها كميش الارار - راکضا  
 الى المياه الغزار - حتى اذا سريت منها مرحلتين - ونعدت عنها سري  
 ليلتين - تراءت لي خيمة مضروبة - و ناراً مشبوبة - فقلت آتيهما  
 لعلي ليقع صدي - او اجد على الدار هدي - فلما انتهيت الى ظل  
 الخيمة رأيت غلمة روقه و شارة مرموقة - وشيخاً عليه بزة سنية -  
 و لديه فاكهة جنية - فكييته ثم تكاميته - فضحك الي - و احسن  
 الرد علي - و قال الا تجلس الى من تروق فاكهته - و تشوق  
 مفاكهته \*

2. (a) Re-write the above extract from the beginning up to الطلل البالي with full vowel-points.

(b) State the difference between جمع مكسر and جمع سالم - Write the singulars of all the جمع مكسرة used in the above extract.

3. Translate into English :—

A.

ان آدم عجن من الصلصال - و ابتلي بالحمل والفصال - ثم  
 قاة بشوائف الخصال - و مادري ان الخصال العميدة من مواهب  
 الرحمان - لا من مكاسب الانسان - ما العقل الا عطية من عطايا -  
 وما النفس الا مطية من مطايا - فان شاء زما يزما الهدى - وان  
 شاء تركها سدى - فمن يستطيع لنفسه خفصا او رفعا قل فمن  
 يملك لكم من الله شيئا ان اراد بكم ضرا او اراد بكم نفعا \*

B.

ويحك هـذا الزمان زور \* فلا يغورك الغرور  
 بروق و مغروق و كل و اطرق \* واسرق و طلبق لمن تزور  
 لا نلتزم حالة و لكن \* در با لليالي كما تدور

4. Give the صيغة , مادة , and باب of the following, and explain the changes they have undergone :— سرت , مقام , لا يغرن , در , اراد .

5. Translate into English :—

EITHER—

وهم ولد اسمعيل بن ابراهيم الخليل صلوات الله عليهما وقيل  
 لهم العرب المستعربة لان اسمعيل لم تكن لغته عربية بل عبرانية ثم  
 دخل في العربية فلذلك سمي ولده العرب المستعربة وقد تقدم فدد



ذكر ابراهيم الخليل عليه السلام وسبب سكوني اسمعيل و امة  
 هاجر مكة وان ذلك كان بسبب غيرة سارة رضي الله عنها من هاجر  
 وابنها اسمعيل وان الله تعالى امره ان يطيع سارة وان يخرج اسمعيل  
 عنها وان الله تعالى يكفله - فخرج ابراهيم من الشام باسمعيل و امة  
 هاجر وقدم بهما الى مكة وانزلهما بموضع الحجر وقال رب اني  
 اسكنت من ذريتي بواد غير زرع - الآية - وانزلهما ابراهيم هداى  
 و عاد الى الشام \*

OR—

اعلم انه قد تبين في كتب الحكماء الفاضلين في احوال العالم  
 ان شكل الأرض كروي وانها مكشوفة بعنصر الماء كانها عذبة طافية  
 عليه فانكسر الماء عن بعض جوانبها لما اراد الله من تكوين  
 الكيوانات فيها وعمرانها بالدوع البشري الذي له الخلافة على  
 سائرها - وقد يتوهم من ذلك ان الماء تحت الأرض وليس بصحيح  
 واما التحت الطبيعي قلب الأرض ووسطا كرتها الذي هو مركزها  
 والكل يطلو بهما فيمن النقل وما عدا ذلك من جوانبها - واما الماء  
 المحيط بها فهو فوق الأرض - وان قيل في شئ منها انه تحت الأرض  
 فيبالا ضافة الى جهة اخرى مده - واما الذي انكسر عنه الماء  
 من الأرض فهو الدصف من سطح كرتها في شكل دائرة \*

6. Name the various kinds of accusatives used in Arabic and give an example of each.

7. Translate into Arabic:—

When the angel left him, Muhammed came to Khadija and recounted the occurrence to her in much distress; he thought he was possessed. She, however, comforted him, and confirmed him in the belief that he had received a revelation and was called as a messenger of God. Yet his doubts returned, when

there ensued a break in the revelation, and they reached a distressing height. He was often on the point of seeking death by casting himself from Mount Hira. It is usually assumed that this state of anguish lasted from two to three years. Then the angel suddenly appeared a second time; he came to Khadija in great excitement and said, "Wrap me up! Wrap me up!" This, it must be explained, was done when he fell in one of his swoons; and on this occasion, as often thereafter, the revelation came during an attack. Then was sent down the Sura beginning with the address—"O thou the enveloped one!" Henceforth there was no interruption and no doubt; the revelations followed without break, and the prophet was assured of his vocation.

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### PERSIAN.

#### FIRST PAPER.

1. Translate into English, adding notes where necessary. —

#### A

حریف خلوت من عقل ذوالفنون من است  
 صریح کلک من آواز ارغوان من است  
 اگر ز چهره علمم نقاب بردارد  
 یقین مددپایان اولین ظنون من است  
 وگر ز دیدۀ عقلم حجاب برگیرد  
 معارف علما بسۀ حدون من است  
 عجب که حوصلۀ روزگار بر نماند  
 اگر برون فکرم آنچه در درون من است  
 باعث دال خرد آن چنان مادم  
 که آسمان و زمین جایش وسکون من است

قرايه ام ز حقيق رفيق دهرتبي است  
 قوام داد مدهوشيم ز خون من است  
 فروزني ز خسان ے نون تمدايم  
 بسجده ادم کلک و ازگون من است

## B.

ز گرمي جگرم دوش چشم تر ميسوخت  
 چراغ ديده ناله توتا سگر ميسوخت  
 شد از تصرف حسن نو آن زمان خبرم  
 که شعله در جگر امداد و بے خبر ميسوخت

## C.

اساس پارسائي را شکستم ناچه پيش آيد  
 مردانزار رسوائي نشستم ناچه پيش آيد  
 نکوے زاهدان يهوده عمرے در ندر گستم  
 کدون رند و خرداني و مسخم ناچه پيش آيد  
 گمے ز اهل عبادت ميسمهارندم گمے فاسق  
 بهر طوره که ميگويند هشتم ناچه پيش آيد

2 (a) Name the author of the extract A, and write briefly his biography in Persian.

(b) Derive :— قوام, اعتدال, و رغدون ; and يهوده ; and give their literal as well as transferred senses.

3. Explain clearly the following lines in simple Persian —

## X.

شاه مرا در انجمن خواندند استاد سخن  
 واکارن بريسان طبع من نظم پريشان پرورد

این نظم را ناگفته گیر این مدح را نشنفته گیر  
 این بنده را آشفته گیر ایوا که هذیان پرورد  
 این مدح را پاتا بسر نه مبتداو نه خبر  
 آری زب گوید بقر هوشی که نقصان پرورد  
 هم بس عجب نے کاین ندا آفته قبول یادشا  
 کاخر پسند مصطفی شعریکه حسان پرورد  
 شعریکه دوکز غیب آمده وزغیب بے عیب آمده  
 وحی است ولارب آمده نامدح سلطان پرورد

## Y.

ایر آذاری بر آمد از کنار کوهسار  
 باد فرور دین بچیدید از میان مرغزار  
 این یکے گل برد سوے کوهسار از مرغزار  
 وآن گلاب آورد سوے مرغزار از کوهسار  
 خاک پنداری بماه و مشتری آبستن است  
 مرغ پنداری که هست اندر گلستان شیر خوار  
 این یکے گویا چراشد نارسیده چون مسیح  
 وان دگر بے شوی چون مریم چرا برداشت نار  
 ابو دیدیا دوز دیدیا دوز اندر بوستان  
 باد عنبر سوز عنبر سوز اندر لاله زار

4. Explain the allusions referred to in the verses underlined in the above extracts.
5. Name the twelve Persian solar months with their corresponding months in English.

## 6. Translate into Persian :—

The great Persian mathematician, astronomer, free-thinker, and epigrammatist, Ghiyasuddin Abul Fath Umar bin Ibrahim Al-Khaiyam, who derived the epithet Khaiyam (the tent-maker) most likely from his father's trade, was born in or close by Nishapur, and is stated to have died there in 517 A. H. (1123 A.D.). This date is accepted by most Eastern and Western writers, but the renowned vizier of the Saljuq Sultan Alp Arslan and Malik Shah, Nizam-ul-Mulk of Tus, whose birth is fixed in 408 A. H. (1017 A. D.) expressly states in one of his writings that Umar was of the same age as himself, and attended with him the lectures of the Imam Muwaffiq in the College of Nishapur. However that may be, there cannot be the slightest doubt that at an early age Umar entered into a close friendship both with Nizam-ul-Mulk and his school-fellow Hasan ibn Sabbah, who founded afterwards the terrible sect of the Ismaïtes or Assassins. The three friends pledged themselves by a solemn promise that he who would first gain an influential position in the world would lend a helping hand to the other two and promote their success in life

## SECOND PAPER.

## 1. Explain, in Persian, as clearly as you can :—

شیخ ابوالفیض فیضی شگفته بپیشانی کشاد دست بیدار دل  
 سحر خیز از ارادت گیتی خداوند کامیاب صالح کل بود - و از گوهر  
 شناسی بخطاب ملک الشعراء سربلندی یافت - نزدیک چهل سال  
 فیضی تخلص کرده - سپس بایزیدی الهام فیاضی - چنانچه در  
 نلدن من می سرآید \*

زین پیش که سکه ام سخن بود • فیضی رقم نگین من بود  
 اکنون که شدم بعشق مرقاض • فیاضیم از محیط فیاض

گزیده خواهرافروز او در گوناگون آگهی سترگ نیدرو بزبان  
 قازي و فارسي فراوان تصنيف دارد - وازان میان سواطع الالهام  
 تفسیر است بے نقط بتازي زبان - سورگ اخلاص تاریخ انجام او -  
 فزونی خواسته دستمایه افزایش نیاز و دل تنگی روزگار پنداریه - در  
 نشاط در سواے او بر خویش و بیگانه و دوست و دشمن ناز بوده  
 و در بدگاه او بے خان و مان بر آسوده - از دشوار پسندی گرمی  
 کالا ببازار نیاورده و دست نوازش بر تارک همت نکشیده \*

2. Write out the literal and the transferred meanings of the following words :—

اخبار - حدیث - قاضی - اسلام - پیغمبر - حرم - شبستان -  
 مشرب - حضرت - نوشیروان - رباعي - درویش -  
 خرگاله - دعوت - خارجی \*

3. Translate the following into English :—

(A.)

در سن خمس و خمسين و مائدين از هجرت محمد عليه السلام  
 برقمه خروج کرد باهواز و بصره - زنگيان را سالها فريفته داشت -  
 و دعوت کرده بود و وعدهها داده - و بوقته که بايشان وعده کرده بود  
 خروج کرد و زنگيان با او يکے شدند - و اول اهواز بگرفتند و بصره  
 و جمله خوزستان بگرفتند و زنگيان خداوندان خویش را بگرفتند  
 و بکشند و دست بفساد و ظلم بر آوردند - و نکرات خليفه معتمد بفرستاد  
 و ايشان بکشند - و برقمه چهارده سال و چهار ماه و شش روز  
 پادشاهي کرد - و آخر بر دست موفق برادر معتمد گرفتار شد  
 بکيلت - و همه زنگيان را بکشند - و علي بن محمد برقمه را بغداد  
 بودار کردند - و مذهب او هم مذهب مزدک و بابک و قوامطه  
 بود و بقر در همه معاني بود \*

(B.)

خدیو آفاق از شناخت نیرنگی مردم زاد بخشش را چندی در پیش  
 برخواست - بظاهر دهد و پنهان بخشد - و ام بر گوید و باز نستاند -  
 دور و نزدیک نونگر و مستمند فیض پزیر فیل واسپ - و دیگر اجناس  
 نیز برده - و هر روز بخشیان نامه های کشکداران و جز آن  
 بر خوانند - و جوق نیافته را فوا پیش دارند و بار گهان داده آید -  
 و چون اسپ یابد تا یک سال در خوانندگان نیاید \*

4. Write out, in Persian, what you know of any one of the three last names in the extract (A).

5. Compare between the style of *Seydāt Nama* and that of *Āin-e-Akbari*, and mention the aims and the objects each of them has in view.

6 Explain the following, mentioning whether the ideal referred to therein is, or is not, a Muhammadan one :—

در حقیقت نسب عاشق و معشوق یکی است  
 بوالفضلان صدم و برهمندی ساختند اند  
 یک چ-راست درین خانه و از پرتو آن  
 هر کجا مینگرم انجمی ساختند اند

7. Write out, in Persian, a short biography of some of the Persian poets of the reign of Akbar. Quote some lines of the Poets you choose.

8. Write out English equivalents of the following expressions :—

ماوراءالنهر - قطاع الطریق - کفران نعمت - قاضی القضاة  
 سیاه سالار - دارالخلافه - میر بحری - مد و جزر -  
 ابواب المال - ابواب الذخائر \*

9. Translate the following into Persian :—

The Natives of India who have learned enough English for ordinary clerical work, and for many employments in which a knowledge of our language is required, are numerous. They hold almost all the minor appointments in the Government offices; they are a highly useful, efficient, and unassuming class; but they have, as a rule, no pretensions to be called educated men. The great majority of the young men at our high schools and colleges go there because it is a certain way of getting on in life. It is a very successful way, both for themselves and their employers; but they are, as a rule, content with the minimum amount of English education which enables them to perform their work. A certain number of them continue their studies and are more ambitious. They often obtain employment in the executive service, and in some provinces they supply a large proportion of the Native Judges. I have already said how high a character these officers have earned for their attainments and integrity. Some of them have reached, as Judges of the High Courts, the highest judicial rank which anyone can attain in India.

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### SANSKRIT.

#### FIRST PAPER.

I. What are the sources from which the story of Sakuntala has been taken? In how many respects does Kalidasa's story differ from the original story? Justify the changes made by Kalidasa.

II. (a) Explain fully in English the couplets quoted below :—

1. शसप्रघनेषु तपोधनेषु

गूढं हि दाहात्मकमस्ति तेजः ।

स्पर्शानुकूला अपि सूर्यकान्ता-

स्ते ह्यन्यतेजाऽभिभवामि ॥



2. असौ वेदिं परितः क्लृप्तमिच्छाः

समिधन्तः प्रानसंस्तीर्णदर्भाः ।

अपघ्नन्ती दुरितं हव्यगन्धै-

वेतानास्त्रां वज्रयः पावयन्तु ॥

3. कथं नु तं कोमलबन्धुराङ्गुलिं

करं विद्यायासि निसमग्रमश्नसि ।

अथवा

अचेतनं नाम गणं न वीक्षते

मयैव कक्षादवधौरिता प्रिय ॥

(b) Derive गूढ, संक्षीर्ण and क्लृप्त; what is a सूर्यकान्तमणि and what is वेतानवाङ्ग ?

III. Describe the character of काम्यप or करव the foster-father of Sakuntala with appropriate quotations from the fourth Act.

IV. (a) Translate into English—

1. प्राणानामनिलेन हृत्तिरुचिता सत्कल्पवृक्षे वने  
तोये काञ्चनपद्मरेणुकपिशे पुण्याभिषेकक्रिया ।  
ध्यानं रत्नशिखातलेषु विवधस्त्रीसन्निधौ संयमः  
यत्काङ्क्षन्ति तपोभिरग्यसुनयस्तस्मिन्तपस्यन्त्यसौ ॥

2. वल्मीकाहनिमग्रसूरतिररसा सन्दष्टसर्पत्वचा  
कण्ठे जीर्णलतापुतानवलयेनात्यर्थसम्प्रीडितः ।  
असव्यापि प्रकुलनोडनचितं विभञ्जटासङ्खलं  
यत्र स्थाणुरिवाचखे सुनिरसावभ्यर्कैर्विम्बं स्थितः ॥

(b) Explain the Samāsas in अभ्यर्कविम्बं and वल्मीकाहनिमग्रसूतिः; Decline विभत् and Derive तपस्यन्ति.

(c) State the circumstances in which स्था takes आत्मनेपद. Conjugate स्था in आशीर्षिङ् परस्मैपद and लुङ् आत्मनेपद.

## V. (a) Explain fully in Sanskrit :—

1. यदा लोके सूक्ष्मं ब्रजति सहसा तद्विपुषतां  
यदन्तर्विच्छिन्नं भवति कृतस्नानमिव तत् ।  
प्रकृत्वा यद्वक्तं तदपि समरेखं नयनयोः  
न मे पाशर्वे किञ्चित्क्षणमपि न दूरे रथजवात् ॥
2. रस्याणि वीक्ष्य मधुरांश्च निशम्य शब्दान्  
पर्युत्सु कौभवति यत्सु खितोऽपि जन्तुः ।  
तच्चेतसा धरति नूनमवोधपूर्वं  
भावस्थिराणि जननान्तरसौहृदानि ॥

(b) Derive पर्युत्सु कौभवति, सुखित and सौहृद.

(c) Account for the vibhaktis in the following :—प्रकृत्या, रथजवात्, क्षणम्, चेतसा and अवोधपूर्वम्.

## VI. Translate into Sanskrit :—

प्रिय ॥ वीसङ्गा ह्येहि । य तारिषा आकिदिविसेसा गुणविरोहिणी  
होन्ति । तादो दाणिं इदं वुचन्तं सुणिय य आणे किं पडिवज्जिस्सइ ति ।

अन ॥ जइ अन्नं देक्खामि तइ तस्स अणुमअं होउ ।

प्रिय ॥ कहं विअ ।

अन ॥ गुणवत्तस्स कण्णया पडिवादणीअत्ति अअं दाव पडमे  
संकप्पो । तं जइ देव्वं एव्व संपादेदि यं अनायासेण कअत्थी गुरुअणे ॥

## VII. Translate into English :—

(a) कार्यव्ययत्वान्नसः प्रभूतत्वाच्च प्रणिधेनौ कोऽयमिति विस्मृतम् ।  
इदानीं स्मृतिरुपलब्धा । व्यक्तमार्हदुष्टि कच्छन्ना क्रसुमपुरादागतेन विरा-  
धगुप्तेन भवितव्यम् ॥

- (b) धिक्सावजं कुक्षपतिं धिगजातश्वं  
 धिग्भूपतीन् विफलशस्त्रमृतो धिगसान् ।  
 केशशङ्खः खलु तदा द्रुपदात्मजायाः  
 द्रोणस्य चाद्य किखितैरिव वीक्षिता येः ॥
- (c) शमयति गजानन्यान् गन्धर्विपः कलमोऽपि सन्  
 भवति सुतरा वेगोदयं भुजङ्गशिखिर्विषम् ।  
 भुःसधिपतिर्वालादस्योऽप्यलं परिरक्षितुं  
 न खलु वयसा जाल्ये वायं स्वकाव्यसङ्घे भरः ॥

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SECOND PAPER.

I. Quote the Nandi of the Uttaracharita and show that it fully conforms to the rules laid down about its composition in rhetorical treatises.

II. Note the following points touching the two great plays which form the text-books of your course :—

- (a) Distinctive characteristics of their language and style:  
 (b) Wherein lies the excellence of each of them?  
 (c) The effects intellectual and moral—as exercised by these master-pieces.

III. Reproduce in your own Sanskrit the following :—

- (a) तुरगविचयव्यग्रानुर्वीभिदः सगराध्वरे  
 कपिलसदृशसर्पात्पुङ्गवान् पुरा प्रवितामहान् ।  
 अगणिततनुपातं तस्मा तपांसि भगीरथो  
 भगवति तव सृष्टानङ्गिश्चिरादुददौधरत् ॥

Do you know any other reading of this stanza?

Which of the two do you prefer and why?

- (b) कण्डूलङ्घिपगन्धपिण्डकषणत्कस्येन सम्पातिभि-  
 र्धर्मसंसितवन्धनैः स्तकुसुमैरचन्ति गोदावरोम् ।  
 व्हायापस्त्रिरमाणविक्षिरमुखव्याकृष्टकोटलचः  
 कूजल्लान्तकपातकुक्कुटकुलाः कूलं कुलायद्दुमाः ॥
- (c) गुञ्जल्लुञ्जकुटीरकौशिकघटाघूत्कारवल्कीचक-  
 स्तम्बाडस्वरसूकमोकलिकुलः क्रौञ्चावताऽयं गिरिः ।  
 एतस्मिन् प्रचलाकिनां प्रचलतामुहं जिताः कूजितै-  
 रुहैल्लानि पुराणरीहिण्यतरुस्तम्बेषु कुञ्चीनसाः ॥

IV. Translate into English :—

(a) अयमविरलानोकहनिवहनिरन्तरक्लिग्धनौ लपरिसरारण्यपरिणद्वगी-  
 दानरौमुखरकन्दरः सततमभिष्यन्दमानमेघमेदुरितनौलिमा जनस्थानमध्यगो  
 गिरिः प्रस्रवणः ॥

(b) साचातकृतधर्माणो महर्षयः तेषाममृतसाराणि परीरजांसि पुद्गलानि  
 न क्वचिद्व्यहस्यन्ते ॥

(c) विश्वरूपभरापि नाम व्यथत इति जितमपत्यक्षेहेन, यद्वा सर्वसाधारणो-  
 ऽक्षोष मोहद्वयविरन्तप्रचरश्चेतनावतामनुपप्लवस्त्वं सारतनुः ॥

(d) प्रबलवाताबलिचोभ गन्धौरगुणगुहायमन मेघमेदरास्यकारनोरन्त्र-  
 निबद्धम् एकवारविश्वग्रसनविकरालकालकण्ठकण्ठकन्दरविवर्त्तमानमिव युगा-  
 न्तयागनिद्रानिरुद्धसर्वहारनारायणोदरनिविष्टमिव भूतजातं प्रवेपते ॥

V. (a) Expound the Samasas of the compounds occurring in extracts (a) and (d).

(b) Write a grammatical note on the constructions of the Samasa of साचातकृतधर्माणः.

(c) Parse जितम्, in extract (c).

VI. Explain the following stanza enlarging on the term विवर्त्त.

एको रसः करुण एव निमित्तमेदा-

द्विन्नः पृथक्पृथगिवाश्रयते विवर्त्तान् ।

आवत्तुदुदतरङ्गमयान् विकार-

नरुभो यथा साललमेव तु तत्समग्रम् ॥

VII. Who were the individuals here named? Comment on the grammatical forms of their names :—(a) मैत्रावरुणि. (b) विश्वामित्र. (c) शौर्मिलेय. (d) प्राचेतस.

VIII. Translate into Sanskrit :

(a) He beholds the Light, and nothing but the Light, God, nothing but God. This is annihilation—*Nirvana* in God. The drop is merged into the Ocean ; the pilgrim has reached the Shrine ; the lover is united to the beloved. "Has he ceased to exist?" No, he is one with Being. "Has he lost the friends he loved on Earth?" No. All that he ever had he has and infinitely more. But what he has and what he is, tongue cannot say, nor ear hear.

### LATIN.

#### FIRST PAPER.

1. *Translate :—*

(a) Si curatus inæquali tonsore capillos  
Occurro rides : si forte subucula pexæ  
Truta subest tunicæ, vel si toga dissidet impar,  
Rides : quid, mea quum pugnat sententia secum ;  
Quod petiit, spernit ; repetit, quod nuper omisit ;  
Aestuat, et vitæ disconvenit ordine toto ;  
Diruit, ædificat, mutat quadrata rotundis ?  
Insanire putas sollemnia me, neque rides,  
Nec *medici* credis nec curatoris egere  
A prætore dati, rerum tutela mearum  
Quum sis, et prave sectum *stomacheris* ob unguem  
De te pendentis te respicientis amici !

Ad summam, sapiens uno minor est *Jove*, dives  
 Liber, honoratus, pulcher, rex denique regum;  
 Præcipue sanus, nisi quum pituita molesta est.

Hor. Epist : I. i. 94.

- (b) Explain carefully the allusion in the last line.  
 (c) Parse the words in italics.

2. (a) *Translate:—*

Sæpe etiam audacem fugat hoc terretque poetam,  
 Quod numero plures, virtute et honore minores,  
 Indocti stolidique et depugnare parati,  
 Sit discordet eques, media in'er carmina *poscunt*  
 Aut ursum aut pugiles; his nam plebecula plaudit.  
 Verum equitis quoque jam migravit ab aure voluptas  
 Omnis ad incertos oculos et gaudia vana.  
 Quattuor aut plures aulæa *premuntur* in horas.  
 Dum fugiunt equitum turmae peditumque catervæ;  
 Mox trahitur manibus regum fortuna retortis  
 Esseda festinant, pilenta, petorrita, naves,  
 Captivum portatur ebur, captiva Corinthus.  
 Si foret in terris rideret Democritus, seu  
 Diversum confusa genus panthera camelo.  
 Sive elephas albus vulgi *converteret* ora;  
 Spectaret populum ludis attentius ipsis,  
 Ut sibi præbentem mimo spectacula plura;  
 Scriptores autem narrare putaret asello  
 Fabellam surdo. Nam quæ previncere voces  
 Evaluere sonum, referunt quem nostra theatra?  
 Garganum mugire putes nemus aut mare Tuscum,  
 Tanto cum strepitu ludi spectantur et artes  
 Divitiæque peregrinae, quibus oblitus actor  
 Quum *stetit* in scena, *concurrit* dextera laevæ.  
 Dixit adhuc aliquid?—Nil sane—Quid placet ergo?  
 Lana Tarentino violas imitata veneno.

Hor. Epist : II. i. 182.

- (b) Give the principal parts of the verbs in italics.

3. (a) *Translate :—*

Tibia non, ut nunc, orichalco vineta tubæque  
 Æmula, sed tenuis simplexque foramine paucò  
 Aspirare et adesse choris erat utilis, atque  
 Nondum spissa nimis complere sedilia flatu;  
 Quo sane populus numerabilis, ut pote parvus  
 Et frugi castusque verecundusque coibat.  
 Postquam cœpit agros extendere victor, et urbes  
 Latior anplecti murus, vinoque diurno  
 Placari Genius festis impune diebus;  
 Accessit numerisque modisque licentia major.  
 Sic priscæ motumque et luxuriam addidit arti  
 Tibicen, traxitque vagus per pulpita vestem;  
 Sic etiam fidibus voces crevere severis,  
 Et tulit eloquium insolitum facundia præceps  
 Utiliumque sagax rerum et divina futuri  
 Sortilegis non discrepuit sententia Delphis.

Hor. Ars. Poet. 202.

(b) State the causes that led Horace to write the *Ars Poetica*.

4. Translate the following passages, explaining any allusions that may occur, and making any comments that you think necessary :—

(a) Ipse ego, qui nullos me affirmo scribere versus,  
 Invenior Parthis mendacior; et prius orto  
 Sole vigil, calamum et chartas et scrinia posco.

(b) At hæc animos aerugo et cura peculi  
 Quum semel imbuerit, speramus carmina fingi  
 Posse linenda cedro et levi servanda cupresso ?

(c) Consentire suis studiis qui crediderit te,  
 Fautor utroque tuum laudabit pollice ludum.

(d) Juli Flore, quibus terrarum militet oris  
 Claudius Augusti privignus, scire laboro.

Thracane vos Hebrusque nivali compede vinctus  
 An freta vicinas inter currentia turres,  
 An pingues Asiae camp; collesque morantur?  
 Quid studiosa cohors operum struit? Hoc quo que curo.  
 Quis sibi res gestas Augusti scribere sumit?  
 Bella quis et paces longum diffundit in aevum?

- (e) Prodigus et stultus donat, quæ spernit et odit;  
 Haec seges ingratos tulit et feret omnibus annis.  
 Vir bonus et sapiens dignis ait esse paratus  
 Nec tamen ignorat, quid distent acra lupinis;  
 Dignum praestabo me etiam pro laude merentis.

5. Write notes on:—

Circe, Priam, Epicurus, Academus, and Castor and Pollux.

7. Write a short life of Horace, and give your estimation of his character.

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SECOND PAPER.

1. *Translate*:—

Despising alike the Consuls who had preceded him and the officers who served under him, the new Consul first renewed the attempt to block up the mouth of the harbour, as though a Claudius must succeed where others had failed; and when the waves showed that they had no more respect for patrician than for plebeian blood; as though the siege of Lilybæum was not enough to occupy his energies, he determined to attack Drepanum, fifteen miles away, in hopes of taking Adherbal and his fleet there by surprise! His Generals remonstrated, and the sacred chickens—so the Augurs reported—refused to eat. "If they will not eat, they shall drink," said he, and ordered them to be flung into the sea. It is possible that this story may have been invented to account for the calamity which followed; but the words attributed to Publius have a genuine Claudian ring about them. "Neither gods nor men should stay a Claudius from his purpose!"



2. *Translate :—*

Sed in eâ conjuratione fuit Q. Curius, natus haud obscuro loco, flagitiis atque facinoribus coopertus, quem censores senatu probri gratiâ moverant. Huic homini non minor vanitas inerat quam audacia; neque reticere quæ audierat, neque suamet ipse scelera occultare, prorsus neque dicere neque facere quidquam pensi habebat. Erat ei cum Fulviâ, muliere nobili, stupri vetus consuetudo; cui quum minus gratus esset, quia inopiâ minus largiri poterat, repente glorians maria montesque polliceri cæpit, et minari interdum ferro, ni sibi obnoxia foret. postremo ferocius agitare quam solitus erat. At Fulvia, insolentiæ Curii causâ cognitâ, tale periculum reipublicæ haud occultum habuit, sed sublato auctore de Catilinæ conjuratione quæ quoque modo audierat compluribus narravit. Ea res in primis studia hominum accendit ad consulatum mandandum M. Tullio Ciceroni. Namque antea pleraque nobilitas invidiâ æstuabat, et quasi pollui consulatum credebant, si eum, quamvis egregius, homo novus adeptus foret. Sed ubi periculum advenit, invidia atque superbia postfuere.

3. Who were the parties to the discussion in the first book of Cicero's *De Oratore*? State briefly what were the views advanced as to the proper qualifications of an "Orator."

4. Translate with explanatory comments as you may consider necessary :—

Neque enim est interdictum aut a rerum naturâ aut a lege aliquâ atque more, ut singulis hominibus ne amplius quam singulas artes nosse liceat. Quâ re non, si eloquentissimus Athenis Pericles idemque in eâ civitate plurimos annos princeps consili publici fuit, idcirco ejusdem hominis atque artis utraque facultas existimanda est, nec, si P. Crassus idem fuit eloquens et juris peritus, ob eam causam inest in facultate dicendi juris civilis scientia. Nam si ut quisque in aliquâ arte

et facultate excellens aliam quoque artem sibi assumpserit, is perficiet, ut, quod præterea sciet, id ejus, in quo excellet, pars quædam esse videatur, licet istâ ratione dicamus piâ bene et duodecim scriptis ludere proprium esse juris civilis, quoniam utrumque eorum P. Mucius optime fecerit; eâdemque ratione dicantur ei quos *φυσικούς* Græci nominant, eidem poetæ quoniam Empedocles physicus egregium poema fecerit. At hoc ne philosophi quidem ipsi, qui omnia sicut propria sua esse atque a se possideri volunt, dicere audent, geometriam aut musicam philosophi esse, quia Platonem omnes in illis artibus præstantissimum fuisse fateantur. Ac si jam placet omnis artis oratori subjungere, tolerabilius est sic potius dicere, ut, quoniam dicendi facultas non debeat esse jejuna atque nuda sed aspersa atque distincta multarum rerum jucundâ quâdam varietati, multa animo et cogitatione, multa etiam legendo percucurrisse, neque ea ut sua possedissee, sed ut aliena libâssee; fateor enim callidum quandam hunc et nullâ in re tironem ac rudem nec peregrinum atque hospitem in agendo esse debere.

5. Translate and give some account of the events referred to:—

Noctem minacem et in scelus erupturam fors lenivit; nam luna claro repente cælo visa languescere. Id miles rationis ignarus omen præsentium acceperat, suis laboribus defectionem sideris adsimulans, prospereque cessura qua pergerent, si fulgor et claritudo dæe redderetur. Igitur æris sono, tubarum corumque concentu strepere: prout splendidior obscuriorve, lætari aut mære; et postquam ortæ nubes offecere visui creditumque conditam tenebris, ut sunt mobiles ad superstitionem percussæ semel mentis, sibi æternum laborem portendi, sua facinora aversari deos lamentantur. Utendum inclinatione eâ Cæsar et quæ casus obtulerat in sapientiam yertenda ratus circumiri tentoria jubet; accitur centurio Clemens et si alii bonis artibus grati in vulgus. Hi vigiliis, stationibus, custodiis portarum se inserunt, spem offerunt, metum intendunt.

"Quibusque filium imperatoris obsidebimus? quis certaminum finis? Percennione et Vibuleno sacramentum dicturi sumus? Percennius et Vibulenus stipendia militibus agros emeritis largientur? Denique pro Neronibus et Drusis imperium populi Romani capessent? Quin potius, ut novissimi in culpam ita primi ad pœnitentiam sumus? Tarda sunt quæ in commune expostulantur: privatam gratiam statim mereare, statim recipias."

6. *Translate:—*

Nomen patris patriæ Tiberius, a populo sæpius ingestum, repudiavit; neque in acta sua jurari quamquam censente senatu permisit, cuncta mortalium incerta, quantoque plus adeptus foret, tanto se magis in lubrico dictitans. Non tamen ideo faciebat fidem civilis animi; nam legem majestatis reduxerat, cui nomen apud veteres idem, sed alia in judicium veniebant si quis proditione exercitum aut plebem seditionibus, denique male gestâ re publicâ majestatem populi Romani minuisset: facta arguebantur, dicta impune erant. Primus Augustus cognitionem de famosis libellis specie legis ejus tractavit, commotus Cassii Severi libidine, quâ viros feminasque inlustres procacibus scriptis diffamaverat; mox Tiberius, consultante Pompeio Macro prætore, an judicia majestatis redderentur, exercendas leges esse respondit. Hunc quoque asperavere carmina incertis auctoribus vulgata in scœvitiam superbiamque ejus et discordem cum matre animum.

What do you know about the *lex majestatis* and the *delatores*?

7. What do you know about—Quintilius Varus, L. Arruntius, Segestes, Agrippa Postumus, Pythagoras, Empedocles, Physicus, Apollonius. Draco?

8. Explain the terms:—*Pragmaticus*, *præco actionum*, *Calcei Sicyonii*, *Augustales*, *XII Tabulæ*, *Cohors*, *cæspes*, *tributa*, *Vectigalia*, *vexilla*, *stillicidia*.

## HISTORY.

## FIRST PAPER.

(Nine questions only to be attempted. Candidates must attempt question one.)

1. Draw a map showing the frontiers of France at the end of the reign of Lewis XIV ?
2. Describe and contrast the work of Spain and Portugal in exploration during the 15th and 16th centuries.
3. "The principle of the Reformation was essentially changing and progressive. It proportioned itself to every degree of civilisation, and conformed to the political needs of each country."—Comment on this, and point out the causes which checked the progress of the Reformation.
4. To what extent during the 16th and 17th centuries were the relations of England with other countries influenced by the marriages, proposed or contracted, of her royal family ?
5. What were the objects of England's foreign policy during the Protectorate and how far were they obtained ?
6. To what causes do you attribute the growth of the power of France under Louis XIV ? Why did not that growth continue to the end of his reign ?
7. Sketch the rise of Prussia as a European power to the end of the reign of Frederic the Great.
8. Show the connexion of the French Revolution of 1789 with the political and social conditions previously existing in France.
9. Explain the importance in European History of,—(a) the Treaty of Lunéville, (b) the Peace of Amiens, (c) the battle of Austerlitz, (d) the Peace of Tilsit, (e) the battle of Leipsig. Give dates.
10. Estimate the effect of the Napoleonic wars on the social and economic condition of England.

11. Compare Peel, Palmerston, Gladstone and Disraeli as statesmen with Walpole, the Pitts, and Charles James Fox.

12. What various forms has the Irish Question assumed in the 19th century and how has it affected English political parties?

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SECOND PAPER.

*Note* :—SIX questions adequately answered will secure full marks, TWO of which should be taken from each part of the paper.

A.

1. Trace the various elements which went to the making of the English nation, showing by illustrations their gradual blending and the influence they have respectively exercised on English History.

2. Describe the origin and gradual consolidation of the Kingdom of France.

3. State clearly the conception of the State in mediæval times.

4. Explain the origin of the names Guelf and Ghibelin and the principles at stake between the two parties.

B.

5. What do you understand by "civilisation"? Contrast with illustrations any types of civilisation you have read of.

6. What do you understand by the Feudal system? Show clearly and account for its disruptive influences in Society.

7. "The dominant character of the Reformation was the intellectual order of the human mind against absolute power in the intellectual order."—Explain and illustrate this statement.

8. Describe the general character of the rebellion against Charles I in England, distinguishing between the various parties to it.

## C.

9. Give a brief account of the History and organisation of the Franks, under Karl the Great.

10. Describe and account for the spread of the Renaissance in Italy.

11. Describe the position of the cities in the Empire in the XIV and XV centuries.

12. "Albrecht II (1438-9) has justly been called the second 'founder of the Hapsburg dynasty.'" Explain and illustrate the above statement.

or

## POLITICAL SCIENCE.

*Note.*—SIX questions adequately answered will secure full marks, TWO of which should be taken from each part of the paper.

## A.

1. What is the subject of Political Science and what in your opinion should be the method of its study ?

2. Define "Liberty." What, according to Seeley, is "the best and most convenient way of applying in Political Science the word Liberty ?"

3. Explain precisely what is meant by the term "Limited Monarchy." Illustrate your answer with references to the English Constitution.

4. What is meant by Government by representation ? Trace the origin of the idea and show its importance as distinguishing modern from ancient states.

## B.

5. What is the Contract theory of the origin of the state ? Give any other theories you have read of ; stating, with your reasons, to which theory you incline.

6. Explain the distinction between the "constituent" and the "ministrant" functions of Government; and show how while the former have always been much the same, the latter vary widely from age to age.

7. Contrast, with illustrations, ancient and modern ideas upon, and forms of, Democracy.

8. Trace the origin of the Cabinet, and show its present position in the English Constitution.

C.

9. Describe and criticise the former method of transacting business in the Viceroy's Council, and the changes introduced by Lords Canning and Lawrence.

10. Show the necessity that existed for financial reform after the Mutiny, pointing out the direction which such reform took.

11. Trace the successive changes in the imposition of customs duties, both internal and external, from 1875 to the present day.

12. State the main principles upon which the land settlement is founded and describe the various steps in the carrying out of an actual settlement.

or

INDIAN HISTORY.

*Note.*—SIX questions adequately answered will secure full marks.

1. Estimate with illustrations the importance of the early Indian Epics from the point of view of (a) Literature and language and (b) History.

2. State what is known of the reign of Asoka with special reference to (a) the extent of his dominions, (b) the system of administration, (c) moral and religious reforms.

3. Give a picture of the India of the Hindus immediately prior to the earliest Muhammadan invasions.
4. Give the views of any European travellers or ambassadors upon the Mughal Empire under Jehangir, Shah Jahan and Aurungzeb.
5. Describe and account for the break up of the Mughal Empire in the XVIII century.
6. Show clearly the influence which the vicissitudes of European politics towards the end of the 17th century exercised upon the fortunes of the English, French, and Dutch in India.
7. Describe the main provisions in Pitt's India Bill (1784) and the abuses in the government of India against which it was aimed.
8. Show clearly the causes and effects of the two Mysore wars under Cornwallis and Wellesley respectively.
9. Describe and criticise the former method of transacting business in the Viceroy's Council, and the changes introduced by Lords Canning and Lawrence.
10. Show the necessity for financial reform after the Mutiny, and point out the direction which such reform took.

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### POLITICAL ECONOMY.

#### FIRST PAPER.

*N.B.*—Candidates must not attempt more than eight questions. Every Candidate is expected to take up questions III, IV, V, VIII.

1. Explain what is meant by Combination of Labour and show how it is related to Division of Labour.
2. Distinguish between fixed and circulating Capital. Illustrate the distinction in detail in the case of a Railway Company.



3. State the law of Diminishing Return in a form sufficiently full and guarded not to give an opening for the criticisms to which it has been subjected by Carey and others. Show its bearing upon the growth of Population.

4. State the law of Demand. What is meant by elasticity of Demand? Instance two Indian Commodities the demand for which is elastic in the case of one and inelastic in the case of the other, assigning the reasons for your opinion in each case.

5. (a) What is meant by 'Equilibrium of Demand and Supply?' Explain how such equilibrium establishes itself (1) in the case of temporary equilibrium and (2) in the case of normal equilibrium.

(b) Explain clearly the effect of a large increase in the demand for Indian mangoes for export to Europe, explaining exactly the effect upon the price (1) in the first three years, and (2) in thirty years.

6. What circumstances give rise to the localization of industries? Mention the chief advantages and disadvantages resulting therefrom

7. Define credit. Show how it assists production. Explain how it acts on prices, and describe the effects of an excessive extension of Credit.

8. Discuss the Statement 'Rent does not enter into the cost of production.' In what way does Marshall consider it necessary to interpret and restate the principle? Explain the application of the principle to quasi-rent.

9. Explain how the Equation of International Demand is established; showing (1) how the values of imported and exported Commodities are determined between two Countries, and (2) between more than two Countries.

10. (a) What are Adam Smith's four canons of taxation?

(b) Explain why a tax on a commodity will probably raise the price of that commodity by more than the amount of the tax.

(c) On what grounds does Mill advocate the retention of indirect taxation? Mention the practical rules which he suggests for reducing the inconveniences of taxes on commodities.

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SECOND PAPER.

*N.B.*—Candidates must not attempt more than seven questions—five of which should be taken from Section A.

A.

1. (a) Distinguish between Economic Uniformities, Ideals and Principles, and define the three divisions of Political Economy, based on these distinctions.

(b) "Political Economy, regarded as a positive science, may be said to be independent of Ethics." Fully explain this.

2. (a) Clearly show on what grounds the Science of Economics requires to be treated in separation from general Sociology.

(b) Show, on the other hand, that there are certain economic problems which do not admit of a satisfactory solution on the mere hypothesis of the "economic man."

3. (a) Point out the use of discussions concerning Definitions in Political Economy.

(b) State the conditions to be satisfied in framing economic definitions, and give the grounds for criticizing and rejecting any particular definition.

4. State the main forms of the inductive method in Economics and illustrate the procedure in each form by an example. On what grounds does Cairnes declare the inductive method to be inadequate in the departments of the exchange and distribution of wealth?

5. Keynes says that History may serve either to illustrate or to criticize or to establish economical theories. Explain and illustrate these several functions of History.

6. (a) In what sense must we admit the "relativity" of Economic doctrines? Discuss this question with special reference to modern England and India.

(b) Can the view of the relativity of economic doctrines be reconciled with the universality claimed for the fundamental principles of economic theory?

### B.

7. Sketch the progress of the manufacturing industry in England under the following heads—(1) Craft Guilds; (2) the Domestic System; (3) the Factory System. Point out the causes of the successive changes of system.

8. Describe the Mercantile System of Commerce with reference to (1) its object, and (2) its methods of securing that object. Distinguish between the "Bullionists" and the "Mercantilists."

9. Indicate the main causes of the pre-eminence of position which, in the general modern growth of "Free Industry and Enterprise," has been achieved by the English nation.

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### MATHEMATICS.

#### FIRST PAPER.

#### Analytical Geometry, Trigonometry, and Algebra.

I. Find the equation to the polar of the point  $x^1, y^1$ , with regard to the conic.

$$ax^2 + 2hxy + by^2 + 2gx + 2fy + c = 0.$$

A quadrilateral  $ABCD$  is inscribed in a conic, and  $O$  is the intersection of the diagonals  $AC, BD$ . If  $AB, DC$  intersect in  $E$ , and  $BC, AD$ , in  $F$ , show that  $EF$  is the polar of  $O$ .

2. Find the equation to a conic referred to a tangent and normal.

If through a given point on a conic any two lines at right angles to each other be drawn to meet the curve, prove that the line joining their extremities will pass through a fixed point on the normal.

3. Find the equation to the normal at any point of  $y^2 = 4ax$ .

Show that the locus of the intersection of normals making complementary angles with the axis is,

$$y^2 = a(x-a).$$

4. Find the polar equation of the chord through the points  $(a-\beta)$   $(a+\beta)$  on the conic

$$\frac{l}{r} = 1 + e \cos \theta.$$

Show that chords of a rectangular hyperbola which subtend a right angle at the focus, touch a confocal and coaxial parabola.

5. State briefly, giving reasons for your answer, the conditions that the equation

$$ax^2 + 2hxy + by^2 + 2gx + 2fy + c = 0,$$

may represent, two straight lines, a circle, a parabola, an ellipse, or an hyperbola.

Indicate the nature of the curve and find the coordinates of the centre in the following cases :—

$$(1) \quad 2x^2 + 5xy + 3y^2 - x - 2y - 1 = 0.$$

$$(2) \quad 2x^2 + 5xy + 3y^2 - x - 2y + 1 = 0.$$

$$(3) \quad 2x^2 + 4xy + 3y^2 - x - 2y = 0.$$

$$(4) \quad 4x^2 + 4xy + y^2 + x - 2y = 0.$$

6. Define the hyperbolic functions  $\sinh \theta$ ,  $\cosh \beta$  and  $\tanh \theta$

Eliminate  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  from the equations

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x &= \tanh \alpha + \tanh \beta \\ y &= \coth \alpha + \coth \beta \\ \theta &= \alpha + \beta. \end{aligned} \right\}$$

7. Prove, that, if  $n$  be odd

$$\sin n\theta = \frac{n}{1} \sin \theta - \frac{n(n^2-1^2)}{3} \sin^3 \theta + \frac{n(n^2-1^2)}{5} (n^2-3^2) \sin^5 \theta \\ + \dots$$

Thence deduce an expansion for  $\theta$  in powers of  $\sin \theta$ , and prove that

$$\frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3} \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1 \cdot 3}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 5} \frac{1}{32} + \dots$$

8. Sum the series,

$$\cos a + \cos(a + \beta) + \cos(a + 2\beta) + \dots + \cos(a + n - 1\beta); \\ \sin a + \sin(a + \beta) + \sin(a + 2\beta) + \dots + \sin(a + n - 1\beta).$$

Prove that  $\sum_{r=1}^{r=\infty} \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{r^2 + r + 1} = \frac{\pi}{4}.$

9. If  $\frac{p_n}{q_n}$  be the  $n$ th convergent to the continued fraction

$$\frac{1}{m_1 +} \frac{1}{m_2 +} \frac{1}{m_3 +} \dots$$

express  $p_n$  in terms of  $p_{n-1}$  and  $p_{n-2}$ , and prove that

$$p_n q_{n-1} - p_{n-1} q_n = \pm 1.$$

Convert  $\sqrt{13}$  into a continued fraction and tabulate the first six convergents.

10. If  $\frac{x^{n-1}}{(x-a_1)(x-a_2)\dots(x-a_n)} = \frac{A_1}{x-a_1} + \frac{A_2}{x-a_2} + \dots + \frac{A_n}{x-a_n}$  determine the values of  $A_1, A_2$  &c., and also of

$$(A_1 + A_2 + \dots + A_n).$$

If  $x$  be less than unity, find the  $n$ th term in the expansion of

$$\frac{x^2}{1 - 6x + 11x^2 - 6x^3}.$$

11. Find the value of the determinant,

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1, & 2, & 3, & 4, \\ 4, & 1, & 2, & 3, \\ 3, & 4, & 1, & 2, \\ 2, & 3, & 4, & 1, \end{vmatrix}$$

Express  $\begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \end{vmatrix} \times \begin{vmatrix} a & \beta & \gamma \\ a_1 & \beta_1 & \gamma_1 \\ a_2 & \beta_2 & \gamma_2 \end{vmatrix}$  as a single

determinant, and prove your statement.

### SECOND PAPER.

#### Differential and Integral Calculus.

N.B.—*Not more than nine questions to be attempted.*

1. Define a dependent and an independent variable. Prove from first principles that if  $y = \log_a x$ ,  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{x} \log_a e$ .

Shew that if  $y = \log \frac{\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{1-x}}{\sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{1-x}}$ ,  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-1}{x\sqrt{1-x}}$

2. Find an expression for the result of  $n$  successive differentiations of a product of two functions. Hence deduce that if

$$y = x^{n-1} \log x, \quad \frac{\partial^n y}{\partial x^n} = \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{x}.$$

3. Distinguish total and partial differentials of a function of several variables. If  $a, b, c, A, B, C$ , be the sides and angles of a triangle, prove that

$$dc = \cos B \, da + \cos A \, db + a \sin B \, dC.$$

4. Find the conditions determining the maximum and minimum values of a function of one variable. How are maxima distinguishable from minima values? Find the maximum perpendicular from the focus on the tangent to an ellipse, expressed in terms of the radius vector to the point of contact.

5. Find an expression for the equations to the tangent and normal at any point  $(X, Y)$  of a curve, whose equation is  $f(x, y)=0$ . Hence deduce the equation to the tangent at any point of a conic.

6. Define an asymptote. Explain any method of finding the asymptotes of any algebraic curve of the  $n^{\text{th}}$  degree.

Hence find the asymptotes of the curve

$$x^2 y^2 = a^2 (x^2 + y^2) + b^4.$$

7. Prove that the evaluate of the ellipse  $x^2 (a^2 + u^2) b^2 = 1$  is

$$(ax)^2|_3 + (by)^2|_3 = (a^2 - b^2)^2|_3.$$

8. Prove that  $\int \frac{dx}{\sin x \cos x} = \log \tan x$ . Hence deduce the

$$\text{value of } \int \frac{da}{\sin x} \text{ and } \int \frac{da}{\cos x}.$$

9. Explain the method of integration by parts.

Integrate  $\int \log(x + \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}) da$  and  $\int (\log x)^n da$ .

10. Prove that  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^n x dx = \frac{n-1}{n} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{n-2} x da$ .

Hence evaluate the former integral.

11. If  $C$  be the centre,  $A$  the vertex and  $N$  the foot of the perpendicular on the major axis from any point  $P$  on a hyperbola, find the area of the two parts into which the triangle  $C P N$  is divided by the curve  $A P$ .

12. Prove that if a plane curve revolve round any external axis situated in its plane, the area of the surface generated in a complete revolution equals the product of the length of the generating curve into the path described by its centre of gravity.

## THIRD PAPER.

## (DYNAMICS AND HYDROSTATICS.)

Full marks may be obtained by answering NINE of the following questions:—

1. Prove that if two forces acting on a particle be represented by  $m$  times the line  $OA$ , and  $n$  times the line  $OB$ , respectively, their resultant is represented by  $(m+n)$  times the line  $OG$ , where  $G$  is the point between  $A$  and  $B$  such that  $mA G = nB G$ .

$P$  is a point in the plane of a triangle  $ABC$ , forces act at  $P$  towards the angular points represented by  $PA \sin A$ ,  $PB \sin B$  and  $PC \sin C$ , respectively. Shew that the resultant is

4  $PI \cdot \cos \frac{A}{2} \cos \frac{B}{2} \cos \frac{C}{2}$ , where  $I$  is the incentre of the triangle.

2. Define a *couple* and the *axis* of a couple.

Prove that any system of forces acting on a rigid body can be reduced to a single force acting at any arbitrarily chosen point and a couple, or to a single couple.

3. Four equal heavy rods freely jointed at the ends form a square  $ABCD$ , which when hung up by the point  $A$  is kept from altering its shape by a light rod  $BD$ . Prove that the thrust of the rod  $BD = 2W$ , where  $W$  is the weight of one of the rods forming the square; and find the reactions at the hinges  $B$  and  $C$ .

4. Find the centre of mass of a pyramid on a triangular base.

A uniform circular plate rests, with its plane horizontal, on four supports  $A, B, C, D$ , placed at unequal intervals indefinitely near its edge. Find the least weight which will upset it if placed on it, and where it must be placed.

5. State the laws of *statical*, *limiting* and *dynamical* friction.

A uniform square lamina rests with one corner on a rough horizontal plane and another corner against an equally rough vertical wall, the plane of the lamina being vertical and per-



pendicular to the wall. Prove that when friction is limiting at each corner, the inclination to the horizon of the side joining the two corners in contact

is  $\tan^{-1} \left( \frac{\cos 2e}{1 + \sin 2e} \right)$  where  $\tan e$  is the coefficient of friction.

6. State clearly the principle of Conservation of Energy, and prove it true in the case of a body falling under the force of gravity.

Find the Horse Power of an engine which will travel at the rate of 45 miles per hour up an incline of 1 in 75, the mass of the engine and load being 15 tons, and the resistances due to friction and the air being 12 lbs. per ton.

7. State Newton's Laws of Motion, and prove the following extension of the first Law :—"The centre of inertia of any system of particles will continue at rest or in uniform motion in a straight line, except it be compelled by external forces to change that state of rest or uniform motion."

What will be the corresponding modification of the second Law ?

8. Shew that the line of quickest descent from one curve to another in the same vertical plane makes the same angle with the normals to the curves at the points where it meets them.

If the plane of a parabola is vertical and its axis horizontal, find the angle made with the vertical by the line of quickest descent from the focus to the curve.

9. Shew that the envelope of all the paths described by particles projected from a given point with the same velocity is another parabola with the point of projection as focus.

From a tower of height  $a$ , a ball is thrown with velocity due to a height  $h$ . Shew that the greatest range on a horizontal plane through the foot of the tower is  $\sqrt{4h(a+h)}$ .

10. State Newton's Law regarding the elasticity of two impinging bodies.

A particle is projected from a point in a horizontal plane so as to strike a vertical wall at right angles. After rebounding from the wall it continues to rebound for some time from the horizontal plane. Find the distances of the first and second points of impact with the plane from the point of projection, the coefficient of elasticity between the particle and the plane and the wall being  $\frac{1}{3}$ .

11. Shew how to graduate the common hydrometer.

A common hydrometer marks graduations  $x_1, x_2, x_3$ , in liquids whose specific gravities are  $s_1, s_2, s_3$ .

Shew that

$$\frac{x_2 - x_1}{x_3 - x_1} = \frac{s_1 (s_2 - s_3)}{s_2 (s_1 - s_3)}$$

12. Prove that the whole pressure of a liquid on a surface is equal to the weight of a column of liquid of which the base is equal to the area of the surface and the height is equal to the depth of its centroid below the surface of the liquid.

If an isosceles triangle  $ABC$  be immersed vertically in a liquid with the angle  $C$  in its surface, and the equal sides  $AC, BC$  inclined at angles  $\phi$  and  $\theta$  to the surface; shew that the vertical through  $C$  divides the triangle into two others, the ratio of the whole pressures on which is equal to

$$\frac{\cos \phi \left( \sin \phi \cos \frac{\phi - \theta}{2} + \sin \frac{\phi + \theta}{2} \right)}{\cos \theta \left( \sin \theta \cos \frac{\phi - \theta}{2} + \sin \frac{\phi + \theta}{2} \right)}$$

### PHYSICS.

#### FIRST PAPER.

N.B.—Not more than two questions to be attempted from part A, nor more than three from each of the parts B and C.

#### A.

1. Find the attraction of a spherical shell of matter of density  $\sigma$  on a unit particle at a point outside.

2. Find the Moment of Inertia and the Radius of Gyration of a sphere about an axis (*a*) through the centre (*b*) tangent to the sphere.

Find the Moment of Inertia of an isosceles triangle about the base.

3. State Boyle's Law.

An accurate barometer reads 30 inches while one containing air reads 24 inches. If the tube of the latter be raised 3 inches the reading becomes 25 inches. Find what length of tube the air would occupy if brought to atmospheric pressure.

#### B.

4. Assuming that the velocity of sound is given by  $V = \sqrt{\frac{E}{\rho}}$  what is the value of *E* in the case of air, and how can it be determined in the case of a long bar of metal.

It is found that a force equal to the weight of 2,000 grammes is required to stretch a bar of metal  $\frac{1}{10,000}$  of its length. If its density is 8, find the velocity of sound in the metal.

5. Describe Scheibler's Tonometer and show how the pitch of a note may be determined by means of it.

6. Explain the cause of the lowering of the pitch of the whistle of a locomotive as it passes an observer.

An observer listening to the whistle of a locomotive as it approaches him at the rate of 60 miles an hour notices that the pitch of the whistle he hears makes 584 vibrations per sec. What is the actual pitch of the whistle?

7. What harmonics are present in an organ pipe (*a*) open at both ends, (*b*) closed at one end? Give reasons for your answer.

If the velocity of sound is 1,080 feet per sec., find the length of an organ pipe, closed at one end, that gives 256 complete vibrations per sec., as its fundamental. How many vibrations will its first harmonic make per sec.?

## C.

8. Obtain an expression for the corrections to be applied to a barometer scale reading to reduce it to  $0^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

The reading of a barometer having a brass scale is 750.6 mm. at  $20^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Find the height of the column corrected to  $0^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

Coefficient of expansion for brass is 0.0001878 and for mercury 0.00018018.

9. Explain clearly the difference between conduction and diffusion of heat along a bar. What relationship exists between their coefficients? Give reasons for your answer.

Water kept at  $20^{\circ}\text{C}$  is separated from ice at  $0^{\circ}\text{C}$  by a metal plate 0.5 cm. thick and 1,000 sq. cm. in area. If 1,200 grammes of ice are melted in 30 minutes, find the conductivity of the metal.

Latent heat of ice is 80 calories.

10. Describe Carnot's Heat Engine and show by means of a diagram that the work done in a cycle is equal to the area traced out by the indicating point.

11. Prove that a reversible engine has the maximum efficiency.

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SECOND PAPER.**Light, Electricity and Magnetism.**

*N.B.—Not more than nine questions to be attempted.*

1. State the precise phenomena observed by Roemer which led him to conclude that light had a finite velocity. Describe Michelson's method of determining this velocity.

2. What is meant by a pure spectrum? How is this secured (1) in the prismatic spectrum, (2) in the arrangement employed by Rowland for photographing the solar spectrum?

3. Deduce the law of the refraction of light from the undulatory theory. Explain how direct measurements of the relative velocity of light in various media demonstrated the invalidity of Newton's emission theory.

4. Explain the nature of the wave surface in a uniaxial crystal. Shew how the wave surface can be used to determine the path of any ray in the crystal.

5. Describe the various ways in which the plane of polarization of a ray of light may be rotated.

6. Find an expression for the magnetic potential of a small magnet at any distant point. Shew that the action of such a magnet is equivalent to that of two magnets, one with its axis passing through the distant point, the other perpendicular to this direction.

7. Given a bar magnet of unknown moment, show how the strength of the magnetic field at various points in a room may be compared. Work out all formulæ.

8. Describe, and explain the action of any form of inductive machine (*e.g.*, The Voss, or Wimshurst).

9. Define a conjugate system of conductors. Work out the condition of conjugateness in the bridge arrangement as used to determine the resistance of a battery.

10. Distinguish the Peltier and Thomson effects. Contrast the behaviour of copper and iron as regards the Thomson effect. What is meant by the "neutral point"?

11. Find an expression for the E. M. F. in a circular wire uniformly rotated round a horizontal diameter fixed perpendicular to the magnetic meridian. How is this expression modified if the self-induction of the coil is not negligible?

12. Define the absolute and practical units of *current*, *resistance* and *power*.

## PHYSICS—PRACTICAL.

NOTE.—Candidates will take only one question from each section.

## A

I. Measure the length of the given bar, the thickness of the given wire, and the radius of curvature of the given mirror.

II. Determine Sp Gr. of given solid.

III. Determine the velocity of sound in air by means of a resonance tube and a given fork.

IV. Verify Boyle's Law and plot your results.

## B

V. Determine the coefficient of increase of pressure per degree of temperature of a gas at constant volume and find the boiling point of the given liquid.

VI. Determine the Sp. heat of the given solid, assuming that of the calorimeter etc., to be .092.

VII. Determine focal length of lens by three methods.

VIII. Measure the angles of the given prism.

## C

IX. Measure the resistance of the given wire.

X. Determine the electro-chemical equivalent of copper.

XI. Determine the reduction factor of a tangent galvanometer.

XII. Determine the magnetic moment of the given magnet and the horizontal intensity of the earth's field.

## CHEMISTRY.

## FIRST PAPER.

(N.B.—Answer 9 questions only, 4 from Group A, 2 from Group B, 2 from Group C, and 1 from Group D.)

## GROUP A.

1. Give a list, with formulæ, of the Oxides and Oxyacids of Chlorine and Iodine. State exactly how you would prepare

a solution of Hypochlorous acid from Bleaching powder, of Chloric acid from  $\text{KClO}_3$ , and Iodic acid from Iodine.

2. Describe four methods of preparing Carbonic Oxide gas. Give Equations. Describe its important properties and the tests by which it can be recognised.

3. Classify the important acids according to their basicity and give the constitutional formulæ for the several Oxyacids of Phosphorus. How can the Oxyacids of Phosphorus be distinguished from one another?

4. What are the ores from which arsenic is obtained? Explain how the Element is obtained and what are its properties. What will be the densities of—arsenic vapour, vapour of arsenic trioxide and of arsine? How is arsine obtained and how is it distinguished from Stibine?

5. Describe the preparation and properties of Ozone. How has its composition been proved, and how can it be shown to be an Endothermic substance?

6. Describe the preparations and properties of Chlorides of Sulphur and Phosphorus, and write equations to represent their behaviour with water.

#### GROUP B.

1. (a). 0.9915 gram of dry Potassium perchlorate lost on ignition 0.457 gram. (b). The residue needed 0.7683 gram of pure silver for complete precipitation. (c). 0.3165 gram of Potassium perchlorate yielded on treatment with pure Sulphuric acid 0.210 gram of potassium sulphate. Required the percentage composition of the salt, and compare it with that calculated from the formula.

2. Two volumes of marshgas, four of hydrogen, one of nitrogen, and eight of oxygen are measured at N. T. P. They are then mixed together and exploded by the electric spark.

What is the volume of the gaseous products at the same temperature and pressure, and what would it be at  $200^{\circ}\text{C}$ . and 742 mm. mercurial pressure?

3. A solution containing 0.34 gram of commercial Nitrate of sodium on treatment with mercury and sulphuric acid yielded 93.2 c.c. nitric oxide gas measured at 770 mm. pressure and  $31^{\circ}\text{C}$ . What percentage of pure  $\text{NaNO}_3$  was present in the commercial sample?

#### GROUP C.

1. State the principles of Dalton's Atomic Theory. What facts of chemical combination does this theory explain?

2. Show the mode of applying the law of volumes to the determination of atomic weights. Illustrate its value as a means of classifying both Elementary and compound substances. Mention some of the most important cases of abnormal vapour density. What explanations of these anomalies may be suggested?

3. State Mendeljeff's Law of the periodicity of the elements' and illustrate your definition by examples and explain how he was able to predict the atomic weight of the missing element ekaluminium, afterwards discovered as Gallium.

4. State all the evidence there is to prove that mercury gas consists of monatomic molecules. Classify the important elements according to their molecular atomicities.

#### GROUP D.

1. Give a short but clear account of the manufacture of sulphuric acid with a sketch of the plant used. Give all the necessary equations. How is it generally concentrated? What are the usual impurities in commercial sulphuric acid and how can they be detected and eliminated?

2. Describe Weldon's process for the recovery of  $\text{MnO}_2$  from the waste liquor of chlorine stills. Give Equations. You



are required to prepare some pure  $MnCl_2$  from the waste liquor which contains  $MnCl_2$ ,  $Fe_2Cl_6$ ,  $AsCl_3$ ,  $CaCl_2$ , and free  $HCl$ ; state exactly how you would perform the necessary operations, explaining all chemical changes by Equations.

3. Describe the process of manufacturing Bromine from crude Carnallite obtained at Stassfurt.

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SECOND PAPER.

1. Write a concise account of the theory of dissociation in gases showing what is meant by

1. reversible actions,
2. the fraction of dissociation,
3. abnormal vapour densities.

2. Write an essay on electrolysis. In it discuss

1. the production of metals from their salts,
2. the constitution of dilute solutions,
3. the atomic weight of elements.

3. Give an account of the most important oxidizing and reducing agents used in inorganic chemistry, and show to what reactions they owe their properties.

4. How are thermochemical measurements made? Determine the heat of formation of  $HCN$ , given that  $C + O_2 = CO_2 + 96900$ ,  $H_2 + O = H_2O + 68400$ ,  $2HCN + 5O = 2CO_2 + H_2O + N$

5. Stas found that by adding 7.25682 grams of potassium chloride to 10.520 grams of silver dissolved in nitric acid there was 0.0194 of silver still in solution. Calculate the atomic weight of silver.

6. Write a clear account of the metallurgy of copper. What are the most important ores of copper? State and explain the different actions of mineral acids on this metal.

7. Explain the following terms:—flux, slag, calcination, cupellation, liquation, reverberatory furnace. Illustrate your answer by reference to actual processes.

8. Describe fully the manufacture of caustic soda from common salt.

9. What are the various oxides of lead and how are they prepared?

Describe the preparation and properties of lead tetra-chloride. Can you make any generalisation with regard to the tetra-chlorides?

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#### CHEMISTRY—PRACTICAL.

I Examine the mixture *A* by dry methods alone.

II Analyse the mixture "*B*" and from it prepare any pure salt of one of the soluble salt bases. The salt is to be soluble in water.

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## M.A. EXAMINATION, 1904.

## ENGLISH.

## FIRST PAPER.

## General Section.

Poetry. (Chaucer to the death of Wordsworth.)

1. Give in modern English the meaning of the following, adding notes (explanatory and etymological) on the words in italics:—

- (a) Than longen folk to goon on pilgrimages,  
And *Palmers* for to seken *straunge strondes*,  
*To ferne halwes, couthe* in *sondry londes*;
- (b) Wel *coude* he dresse his takel *yemanly*.  
His arwes drouped noght with fethres lowe.
- (c) What sholde he studie, and make *him-selven wood*,  
Upon a book in cloistre *alwey* to poure,  
Or *swinken* with his handes, and laboure,  
As *Austin* bet?
- (d) He knew the tavernes wel in every toun  
And *everich hostiler* and *tapestere*  
*Bet* than a *lazar* or a *beggestere*.
- (e) But of his *craft* to rekne wel his tydes  
His stremes and his daungers him bisydes,  
His *herberwe* and his mone, his *lodemenage*.  
Ther *was noon swich* from Hulle to *Cartage*.
- (f) This is the poynt to speken short and pleyn  
That ech of *you*, to *shorte* with our weye,  
In this viage, *shal telle tales tweye*  
To Canterburyward, I mene it so,  
And homward he shall tellen *other two*.

2. Express in modern English and make clear all allusions and obscurities:—

- (a) Lo ! I the man whose muse whylome did maske  
 As time her taught, in lowly shephard's weeds.  
 Am now enforst, a farre unfitter taske.  
 For trumpets sterne to chaunge mine Oaten reeds,  
 And sing of Knights and Ladies gentle deeds;
- (b) He faire the knight saluted; louting low,  
 Who faire him quited, as that courteous was;  
 And after asked him, if he did know  
 Of straunge adventures, which abroad did pas.  
 " Ah ! my dear sonne " (quoth he) " how should, alas !  
 Silly old man, that lives in hidden cell  
 Bidding his beades all day for his trespas,  
 Tydings of warre and worldly trouble tell ?  
 With holy father sets not with such things to mell. "
- (c) At last y-led with far reported praise,  
 Which flying fame throughout the world had spred,  
 Of doughty knights whom Fery land did raise  
 That noble order hight of maidenhed.  
 Forthwith to court of Gloriane I sped.  
 Of Gloriane, great Queene of glory bright,  
 Whose kingdom's seat Cleopolis is red;  
 There to obtaine some such redoubted knight,  
 That parents deare from tyrants power deliver might.
3. To whom and to what do the following passages refer?—
- (a) A daring pilot in extremity,  
 Pleased with the danger, when the waves went high  
 He sought the storms ; but for a calm unfit  
 Would steer too nigh the sands to boast his wit.
- (b) Unbribed, unsought the wretched to redress,  
 Swift of despatch and easy of access.

- (c) Had thus old David, from whose loins you spring,  
Not dared, when Fortune called him to be King,  
At Gath an exile he might still remain.
- (d) Let haughty Pharaoh curse with such a reign  
His fruitful Nile, and yoke a servile train.
- (e) Saw with disdain an Ethnic plot begun,  
And scorned by Jebusites to be outdone.
- (f) A man so various that he seemed to be,  
Not one, but all mankind's epitome.
- (g) His long chin proved his wit, his saint-like grace  
A church vermilion and a Moses' face.
- (h) Og from a treason tavern rolling home,  
Round as a globe, and liquored every chink,  
Goodly and great he sails behind his link.
- (i) The rest of that illustrious band rehearse  
Immortalized in laurelled Asaph's verse.
- (j) First write Bezalill, whose illustrious name  
Forestalls our praise and gives his poet fame.  
The Kenites rocky province his command,  
A barren limb of fertile Canaan's land.

4. What claims has Dryden's "Absalom and Achitophel" to be ranked as poetry?

5. What is meant by the *Classical School* of English poetry? Exemplify its characteristics from the poems in the M. A. course.

6. Explain the following by a free rendering, expanding the argument by which Pope shows that Self-love and Reason conspire to one end.

Let subtle schoolmen teach these friends to fight,  
More studious to divide than to unite;  
And Grace and Virtue, Sense and Reason split,  
With all the rash dexterity of wit.

Wits, just like Fools, at war about a name,  
 Have oft as full no meaning or the same.  
 Self-love and Reason to one end aspire,  
 Pain their aversion, Pleasure their desire ;  
 But greedy That, its object would devour,  
 This taste the honey, and not wound the flower ;  
 Pleasure, or wrong or rightly understood,  
 Our greatest evil or our greatest good.

7. Explain the use made by Pope of the following in developing his philosophic opinions :—

- (a) And who but wishes to invert the laws  
 Of Order, sins against the Eternal Cause.
- (b) So drives Self-love, thro' just and thro' unjust  
 To one Man's power, ambition, lucre, lust ;  
 The same Self-love, in all becomes the cause  
 Of what restrains him, Government and Laws.
- (c) Shall burning Aetna, if a sage requires,  
 Forget to thunder, and recall her fires ?  
 On air or sea new motions be imprest,  
 Oh blameless Bethel ! to relieve thy breast ?  
 When the loose mountain trembles from on high,  
 Shall gravitation cease, if you go by ?

8. Explain—

See the sole bliss Heaven could on all bestow ?  
 Which who but feels can taste, but think can know ;  
 Get poor with fortune, and with learning blind,  
 The bad must miss; the good untaught will blind ;  
 Slave to no sect, who takes no private road,  
 But looks thro' Nature up to Nature's God ;  
 Pursues that chain which links th' immense design,  
 Joins heaven and earth, and mortal and divine ;  
 Sees that no Being any bliss can know,  
 But touches some above and some below ;  
 Learns, from the union of the rising whole,  
 The first, last purpose of the human soul ;

And knows, where Faith, Law, Morals all began,  
All end, in Love of God and Love of Man.

9. Give a short account of any three of the following :—

Confessio Amantes, Utopia, The Scholemaster,  
Volpone, The Rehearsal, The Campaign.

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SECOND PAPER.

1. "The Essay is not merely a short analysis of a subject, not a mere epitome, but rather a picture of the writer's mind as affected for the moment by the subject with which he is dealing. Its most distinctive feature is the egotistical element."

Consider the truth of this description with regard to the Essays of Bacon, Addison and Lamb.

2. Explain any *three* of the following passages :—

(a) Fortune is like the market where, many times, if you can stay a little the price will fall. And again it is sometimes Sibylla's offer; which at first offereth the commodity at full, then consumeth part and part, and still holdeth up the price. For Occasion (as it is in the common verse) turneth a bald noodle after she hath presented her locks in front, and no hold taken; or at least turneth the handle of the bottle first to be received, and after the belly which is hard to clasp.

(b) An ant is a wise creature for itself, but it is a shrewd thing in an orchard or garden. And certainly men that are great lovers of themselves waste the public. Divide with reason between self-love and society and be so true to thyself as thou be not false to others, especially to thy king and country. It is a poor centre of a man's actions, *himself*. It is right earth.

- (c) Believe not much them that seem to despise riches ; for they despise them that despair of them ; and none worse, when they come to them. Be not penny-wise ; riches have wings, and sometimes they fly away of themselves, sometimes they must be set flying to bring in more.
- (d) Generally, men ought to find the difference between saltiness and bitterness. Certainly, he that hath a satirical vein, as he maketh others afraid of his wit, so he had need be afraid of others' memory.
- (e) Deformed persons are commonly even with nature. For as nature hath done ill by them, so do they by nature ; being for the most part (as the Scripture saith) void of natural affection. And so they have their revenge of nature.

3. Re-write in simple modern English—

- (1) There the hearers fare as though the whole existimation of their wisdom were in jeopardy to be overthrowne, and that ever after they shoulde be counted for verie disorderdes, unless they could in other men's inventions pycke out matter to reprehend, and find fault at.
- (2) For they have not devised one of all those rules of restrictions, amplifications and suppositions, verie wittelye invented in the small logicalles, whyche heare oure children in every place do learne.

4. Describe the views that prevailed in Utopia with reference to war and the way in which it should be conducted.

5. How far do the papers written with reference to the great crisis in the Republic of Letters which had its origin in the Stamp Act illustrate the humour of Addison and his views as to the proper use of ridicule ?



6. There are few men so *cramped in their private affairs*, who may not be charitable after this manner, without any disadvantage to themselves, or *prejudice* to their families. It is but sometimes sacrificing a diversion or *convenience* to the poor, and turning the usual course of our expenses into a better channel. This is, I think, not only the most prudent and convenient, but the most meritorious piece of charity which we can put in practice. By this method we in some measure share the necessities of the poor at the same time that we relieve them, and make ourselves not only their *patrons*, but their *fellow-sufferers*.

Give in your own words the substance of this paragraph and write separate notes upon the words italicised.

7. The essays of Elia have been called "insoluble compounds of jest and earnest." Explain and illustrate this judgment.

8. Explain any two of the following passages :—

(a) What a careless even deportment hath your borrower !  
 What rosy gills ! What a beautiful reliance on Providence doth he manifest—taking no more thought than lilies ! What contempt for money,—accounting it (yours and mine especially) no better than dross ! What a liberal confounding of those pedantic distinctions of *meum* and *tuum* ! or rather what a noble simplification of language (beyond Tooke), resolving these supposed opposites into one clear intelligible pronoun adjective !—What near approaches doth he make to the primitive *commun-ity*,—to the extent of one half of the principle at least.

(b) Antiquity ! Thou wonderous charm, what art thou ?  
 That, being nothing, art everything ! When thou were't thou were't not antiquity,—then thou were't nothing, but hadst a remoter *antiquity*, as thou called'st it, to look back to with blind veneration ;

thou thyself being to thyself flat, jejune, *modern* !  
 What mystery lurks in this retroversion ? Or what  
 half Januses are we, that cannot look forward with  
 the same idolatry with which we for ever revert ?  
 The mighty future is as nothing, being everything !  
 The past is everything, being nothing !

- (c) The Kangaroos—your Aborigines—do they keep  
 their primitive simplicity un-Europe-tainted, with  
 those little short forepads looking like a lesson  
 framed by nature to the pickpocket ! Marry, for  
 diving into fobs they are rather lamely provided  
*a priori* ; but if the hue and cry were once up, they  
 would show as fair a pair of hindshifters as the  
 expertest locomotor in the Colony. We hear the  
 most improbable tales at this distance. Pray is it  
 true that the young Spartans among you are born  
 with six fingers which spoils their scanning ?—  
 It must look very odd ; but use reconciles. For  
 their scansion it is less to be regretted ; for if they  
 take it into their heads to be poets, it is odds but  
 they turn out, the greater part of them, vile plagia-  
 rists.

9. Give a short outline of the plot of the *Rivals*.

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### THIRD PAPER.

*N.B.*—Not more than 7 questions should be attempted.

1. 'It was Shakespeare, and he alone, that accomplished the task of *organizing* the English Drama. Among his predecessors and senior contemporaries there was, properly speaking, no dramatic artist. What had been done was not truly Art, but only a preparation of materials and a settlement of preliminaries.'

Develop the view outlined in the above extract.

2. Some modern Commentators hold the madness of Hamlet to be not feigned, but real. Examine the plausibility of this view.

or

Hudson affirms that if Hamlet has any one attribute in larger measure than another it is force of will. Do you see any reason for taking this view for more than a paradox?

3. Give a sketch of the character of Octavius, in contrast with that of Anthony.

or

It has been said that 'Enobarbus serves the office of a chorus in the play, to interpret between the author and the audience.' Examine the statement.

4. Re-write the following passages in your own words, closely following the text and dropping all metaphor as far as possible :—

(a)

The queen his mother

Lives almost by his looks; and for myself—  
My virtue or my plague, be it either which—  
She's so conjunctive to my life and soul,  
That as the star moves not but in his sphere,  
I could not but by her. The other motive,  
Why to a public court I might not go,  
Is the great love the general gender bear him;  
Who dipping all his faults in their affection,  
Would, like the spring that turneth wood to stone,  
Convert his gyves to graces; so that my arrows,  
Too slightly timber'd for so loud a wind,  
Would have reverted to my bow again,  
And not where I had aim'd them.

(b)

Now, whether it be

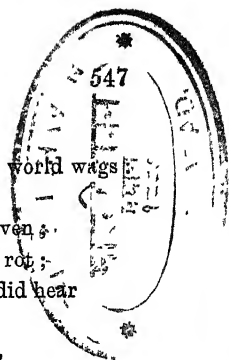
Bestial oblivion, or some craven scruple  
Of thinking too precisely on the event,  
A thought which quarter'd hath but one part wisdom  
And ever three parts coward, I do not know

Why yet I live to say ' This thing's to do ;  
 Sith I have cause and will and strength and means  
 To do. Examples gross as earth exhort me ;  
 Witness this army of such mass and charge  
 Led by a delicate and tender prince,  
 Whose spirit, with divine ambition puff'd,  
 Makes mouths at the invisible event,  
 Exposing what is mortal and unsure  
 To all that fortune death and danger dare,  
 Even for an egg-shell.

- (c) Welcome hither  
 Your letters did withhold our breaking forth ;  
 Till we perceived, both how you were wrong led,  
 And we in negligent danger. Cheer your heart :  
 Be you not troubled with the time which drives  
 O'er your content these strong necessities ;  
 But let determined things to destiny  
 Hold unbewail'd their way. Welcome to Rome ;  
 Nothing more dear to me. You are abused  
 Beyond the mark of thought : and the high gods,  
 To do you justice make them ministers  
 Of us and those that love you.

- (a) Fully explain the nature of the evidence, internal and external, of which critics have availed themselves for determining the chronological position, among Shakespeare's plays, of either " As you like it " or " Anthony and Cleopatra."
- (b) In what way does the knowledge of such chronological position contribute towards a better understanding and deeper appreciation of a play ?
- (c) Point out in detail the differences in 'point of metrical structure between the two following passages :—
1. And then he drew a dial from his spoke,  
 And looking on it with lack-lustre eye,

M.A. EXAMINATION.



Says very wisely, "It is ten o'clock :  
"Thus we may see," quoth he, "how the world wags  
"Tis but an hour ago since it was nine,  
"And after one hour more 't will be eleven ;  
"And so, from hour to hour, we rot and rot ;  
"And thereby hangs a tale." When I did hear  
The motley fool thus moral on the time,  
My lungs began to crow like chanticleer,  
That fools should be so deep-contemplative,  
And I did laugh sans intermission  
An hour by his dial. O noble fool !  
O worthy fool ! Motley's the only wear.

2. Why have you stol'n upon us thus ? You came not  
Like Cæsar's sister : the wife of Anthony  
Should have an army for an usher, and  
The neighs of horse to tell of her approach  
Long ere she did appear ; the trees by the way  
Should have borne men ; and expectation fainted,  
Longing for what it had not ; nay, the dust  
Should have ascended to the roof of heaven,  
Raised by your populous troops ; but you are come  
A market-maid to Rome, and have prevented  
The ostentation of our love, which left unshown,  
Is often left unloved ; we should have met you  
By sea and land ; supplying every stage  
With an augmented greeting.

6. Re-write in your own words either of the following bits of dialogue, so as fully to bring out the meaning :—

(a) Ros. What shall be our sport, then ?

Cel. Let us sit and mock the good house-wife Fortune  
from her wheel, that her gifts may henceforth be bestowed equally.

Ros. I would we could do so, for her benefits are mightily misplaced, and the bountiful blind woman doth most mistake in her gifts to women.

**Cel.** This is true; for those that she makes fair she scarce makes honest, and those that she makes honest she makes very ill-favouredly.

**Ros.** Nay, now thou goest from Fortune's office to Nature's: Fortune reigns in gifts of the world, not in the lineaments of Nature.

(Enter Touchstone.)

**Cel** No? When Nature hath made a fair creature may she not by Fortune fall into the fire? Though Nature has given us wit to flout at Fortune, hath not Fortune sent in this fool to cut off the argument?

**Ros.** Indeed, there is Fortune too hard for Nature, when Fortune makes Nature's natural the cutter off of Nature's wit.

(b) **Jaques.** More, more, I prithee, more.

**Amicus.** It will make you melancholy, Monsieur Jaques. —

**Jaques.** I think it more, I prithee, more, I can suck melancholy out of a song, as a weasel sucks eggs. More, I prithee, more.

**Amicus.** My voice is ragged: I know I cannot please you.

**Jaques.** I do not desire you to please me; I do desire you to sing. Come, more; another stanza: call you 'em stanzas?

**Amicus.** What you will, Monsieur Jaques.

**Jaques.** Nay, I care not for their names; they owe me nothing. Will you sing?

**Amicus.** More at your request than to please myself.

**Jaques.** Well then, if ever I thank any man I'll thank you; and that they call compliment is like the encounter of two dog-apes, and when a man thanks me heartily methinks I have given him a penny and he renders me

the beggarly thanks. Come, sing; and you that will not hold your tongues.

**Amicus.** Well, I'll end the song. Sirs, cover the while; the duke will drink under this tree. He has been all this day to look you.

**Jaques.** And I have been all this day to avoid him. He is too disputable for my company: I think of as many matters as he, but I give heaven thanks and make no boast of them. Come warble, come.

7. Aristotle says that the Chorus in the Drama should be "a sharer in the action" while Sibilegel defines it as "the Spectator idealised." Examine, with reference to these critical canons, the function of the Chorus in *Samson Agonistes*.

**Or**

"Comus is full of significance, whether we regard its place in Milton's life, in the series of his works, or in English literature as a whole." Explain this in detail.

8 Paraphrase closely, but with sufficient fulness, any two of the following passages:—

(a)

But ere a close

The wonted roar was up amidst the woods  
And filled the air with barbarous dissonance;  
At which I ceased, and listened them awhile,  
Till an unusual stop of sudden silence  
Gave respite to the drowsy frightened steeds  
That draw the litter of close-curtained sleep,  
At last a soft and solemn-breathing sound  
Rose like a steam of rich distilled perfumes,  
And stole upon the air, that even silence  
Was took ere she was 'ware, and wished she might  
Deny her nature, and be never more,  
Still to be so displaced. I was all ear  
And took in strains that might create a soul  
Under the ribs of Death.

- (b) Yet hear me Samson ; not that I endeavour  
To lessen or extenuate my offence,  
But that, on the other side, if it be weighed  
By itself, with aggravations not surcharged,  
Or else with just allowance counterpoised,  
I may, if possible, thy pardon find  
The easier towards me, or thy hatred less.  
First granting, as I do, it was a weakness  
In me, but incident to all our sex,  
Curiosity, inquisitive, importune  
Of secrets, then with like infirmity  
To publish them--both common female faults--  
Was it not weakness also to make known  
For importunity, that is for nought  
Wherein consisted all thy strength and safety ?  
To what I did thou show'dst me first the way.
- (c) But he, though blind of sight,  
Despised, and thought extinguished quite,  
With inward eyes, illuminated,  
His fiery virtue roused  
From under ashes into sudden flame,  
And as an evening dragon came,  
Assailant on the perched roosts  
And nests in order ranged  
Of tame villatic fowl, but as an eagle  
This cloudless thunder bolted on their heads ;  
So virtue, given for lost,  
Depressed and overthrown, as seemed,  
Like that self-begotten bird  
In the Arabian woods embost,  
That no second knows nor third,  
And lay erewhile a holocaust,  
From out her ashy womb now teemed,  
Revives, reflourishes, then vigorous most  
When most unactive deemed ;



And though her body die, her fame survives,  
A secular bird, ages of lives.

9. Write explanatory notes on the following passages :—

(a) Visit us

With thy long levelled rule of streaming light,  
And thou shalt be our star of Arcady,  
Or Tyrian Cynosure.

(b) Not that Nepenthes which the wife of Thone  
In Egypt gave to Jove-born Helena  
Is of such power to stir up joy as this.

(c) Like a stately ship  
Of Tarsus, bound for the isles  
Of Javan or Gadire,  
With all her bravery on, and tackle trim.

(d) So much of adder's wisdom I have learned  
To fence my ears against thy sorceries.

(e) As that dishonest victory  
At Chæroneæ, fatal to liberty,  
Killed with report that old man eloquent.

(f) Dante shall give Fame leave to set thee higher  
Than his Casella, whom he wooed to sing,  
Met in the milder shades of Purgatory.

(g) Than whom a better Senator ne'er held  
The helm of Rome, when gowns not arms, repelled  
The fierce Epirot and the African bold.

10. The Classical Drama (of which **Samson Agonistes** may be considered a representative) is generally held to be superior as a **work of art** to the drama of the Shakespearian type. Examine the validity of this view.

## FOURTH PAPER.

One question in each section (A, B, C, D,) should be attempted ; but not more than six questions in all.

## A

1. **Either** (a) The six songs inserted between the Cantos of "The Princess" are no part of the original text and are outside the story of the College. Yet they were not an afterthought ; they help to express more clearly the meaning of "the medley" ; and they embody one answer to the problem set forth in the poem. Briefly describe the six songs and explain fully all the above statements.

or

(b) "The Princess" is "a medley" of "the mock-heroic and the serious," modern problems and wild fancy, professed impromptu and the most elaborate finish, the academic atmosphere and our common human affections. Explain the foregoing statement, making explicit references to passages in the poem.

2. Re-write either of the following passages, making every point clear.

(a)

"Then we stroll'd

For half the day thro' stately theatres  
 Bench'd crescent-wise. In each we sat, we heard  
 The grave Professor. On the lecture slate  
 The circle rounded under female hands  
 With flawless demonstration : follow'd then  
 A classic lecture, rich in sentiment,  
 With scraps of thundrous Epic lilted out  
 By violet-hooded doctors, elegies  
 And quoted odes, and jewels five-words long  
 That on the stretch'd forefinger of all Time  
 Sparkle for ever : then we dipt in all  
 That treats of whatsoever is, the state,  
 The total chronicles of man, the mind,  
 The morals, something of the frame."

- (b) "See now, tho' yourself  
 Be dazzled by the wildfire Love to sloughs  
 That swallow common sense, the spindling king,  
 This Gama swamped in lazy tolerance.  
 When the man wants weight, the woman takes it up,  
 And topples down the scales. . . . .  
 . . . . Look you ! the gray mare  
 Is ill to live with, when her whinny shrills  
 From tile to scullery, and her small goodman  
 Shrinks in his arm-chair while the fires of Hell  
 Mix with his hearth : but you—she's yet a colt—  
 Take, break her : strongly groom'd and straitly curb'd  
 She might not rank with those detestable  
 That let the banking scald at home, and brawl  
 Their rights and wrongs like potherbs in the street."

## B

3. (a) What are the conclusions reached by the poet in "In Memoriam?" Quote lines in illustration of your statements.

## OR

- (b) Apart from being the fine poetic expression of personal emotion, "In Memoriam" specially appealed to the minds of thoughtful men in the latter half of the nineteenth century. Make the above statement clear and specific.
4. Explain the meaning of either of the following sections of "In Memoriam" and the personal allusion it contains. What is its place in the plan of "In Memoriam?"
- (a) "If, in thy second state sublime,  
 Thy ransom'd reason change replies  
 With all the circle of the wise,  
 The perfect flower of human time ;  
 And if thou cast thine eyes below,  
 How dimly character'd and slight,

How dwarf'd a growth of cold and night,  
 How blanch'd with darkness must I grow !  
 Yet turn thee to the doubtful shore,  
 Where thy first form was made a man ;  
 I loved thee, spirit, and love, nor can  
 The soul of Shakespeare love thee more."

- (b) I trust I have not wasted breath :  
 I think we are not wholly brain,  
 Magnetic mockeries ; not in vain,  
 Like Paul with beasts, I fought with Death ;  
 Not only cunning casts in clay :  
 Let Science prove we are and then  
 What matters science unto men,  
 At least to me ? I would not stay.  
 Let him, the wiser man who springs  
 Hereafter, up from childhood shape  
 His action like the greater ape,  
 But I was born to other things.

## C

5. Set forth fully the allegorical signification of the narrative and of the principal characters of one of the following Idylls—Gareth and Lynette, Merlin and Vivien, The Holy Grail.

6. Answer any two of the following :—

(a) Explain—

" And near him stood the Lady of the Lake,  
 Who knows a subtler magic than his own—  
 She gave the king his huge cross-bilted sword,  
 Whereby to drive the heathen out : a mist  
 Of incense curl'd about her, and her face  
 Wellnigh was hidden in the minster gloom ;  
 But there was heard among the holy hymns  
 A voice as of the waters, for she dwells  
 Down in a deep calm, whatsoever storms  
 May shake the world, and when the surface rolls,  
 Hath power to walk the waters like our Lord."

- (b) Regarding the Idylls as one connected and symbolical Whole, comment upon these lines.—

“ Back to the sunset bound of Lyonnesse—

. . . . .  
There the pursuer could pursue no more,  
And he that fled no further fly the king ;  
And there, that day when the great light of heaven  
Burn'd at his lowest in the rolling year,  
On the waste sand by the waste sea they closed,  
Nor ever yet had Arthur fought a fight  
Like this last, dim, weird battle of the west. ”

- (c) In “ Lancelot and Elaine ” we read—

“ She broke into a little scornful laugh ;  
‘ Arthur, my lord, Arthur, the faultless king—  
But who can gaze upon the Sun in heaven ?

He never spake word of reproach to me,

. . . . . —else

Rapt in this fancy of his Table Round,

And swearing men to vows impossible,

To make them like himself ; but, friend, to me

He is all fault who hath no fault at all :

For who loves me must have a touch of earth ;

The low sun makes the colour : I am yours,

Not Arthur's, as ye know, save by the bond.

. . . . .

Then answer'd Lancelot, the chief of knights :

“ And with what face, after my pretext made,

Shall I appear, O Queen, at Camelot, I

Before a King who honours his own word,

As if it were his God's ? ”

Point to passages in this and other Idylls, giving the exact words in some cases, that the reader would naturally associate with the portions underlined.

- (d) In "Balin and Balan" there is a strange mixture of elements—high spiritual aspiration and struggle with a conventional romance of mediæval chivalry." Discuss the statement with explicit references.

## D.

7. Set forth the Northern Farmer (old style) with some of his characteristic sayings. [The quotations need not be in dialect.]

8. Re-write one of the following and say what would be the practical application for those living when the passages were written :—

(a) " But pamper not a hasty time,  
Nor feed with crude imaginings  
The herd, wild hearts and feeble wings  
That every sophister can lime."

(b) " Nor deal in watchwords overmuch :  
Not clinging to some ancient saw ;  
Not master'd by some modern term ;  
Not swift nor slow to change, but firm :  
And in its season bring the law."

9 Trace Tennyson's life and literary career, in their main features, from 1833 to 1850 including both these years. In the narrative note particularly the history of " In Memoriam," and the allied poems, and compare briefly Tennyson's claims to the Poet Laureateship with those of several others who were alive at the time of his appointment.

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 FIFTH PAPER.

## A.—NINETEENTH CENTURY PROSE.

N.B.—*Candidates should not attempt more than eight questions.*

I (a) Carlyle comprises in the category 'Heroes' men so widely differing in character, performance and influence as

Muhammad, Dante, Dr. Johnson, Napoleon, etc. How does he justify this procedure ?

(b) Examine the grounds on which Carlyle assigns a place among his 'Heroes' to Burns.

II. Explain the views of Carlyle as to the importance of the Man of Letters in modern Society and the means of remedying the present 'disorganisation' of the literary class.

III. Saintsbury says : 'There is in Carlyle's fiercer and more serious passages a fiery glow of enthusiasm or indignation; in his lighter ones a quaint felicity of unexpected humour; in his expositions as sledge-hammer force, all of which are not to be found together anywhere else, and none of which are to be found anywhere in quite the same form.'

Illustrate this characterization of Carlyle as a writer from "Heroes and Hero Worship."

IV. Fully explain the nature of the 'literary method' which in Matthew Arnold's opinion should be applied to religious documents.

V. Elucidate, and illustrate by quotations from literature, sacred or otherwise, what Mathew Arnold considers to constitute the essential difference between Morality and Religion.

VI. 'Religion in the Old Testament is a matter of national and social conduct mainly.' Explain, and contrast with Religion of this type, *personal Religion*.

VII. Develop the thought of the following extract from 'Sesame and Lilies'—

"We come then to that great concourse of the Dead, not merely to know from them what is true, but chiefly to feel with them what is just."

VIII. Ruskin claims for woman, in her relation to man, a *guiding* function. How does he reconcile this with the obligation, acknowledged by him, of true wifely subjection ?

IX. Attempt an estimate of the distinctive position which Thackeray holds among the great English Novelists of the 19th century.

X. (a) 'There is a touch of satire in every drawing that Thackeray made.' Discuss this remark with special reference to those characters in 'Vanity Fair' whom the author evidently wishes to represent as worthy of love and esteem.

(b) Give a sketch of the character of George Osborne.

### Or

#### B.—HISTORICAL GRAMMAR OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

1. Into what periods may the history of the English Language be divided? Give dates for the beginning of each period and justify each date.

(either) 2a.—Show which of the English consonants are redundant and which are combinations. Illustrate and explain historically the double value and the composite character that some have.

(or) 2b.—Describe the growth of dialects after the Norman Conquest. What were the principal dialects? Mention some of their distinguishing features.

What led to the triumph of one dialect?

3. In the A. S. Gospels we read—"Hwaet fremath men theah he ealne middan-eard gestryne, and do his sawle forwyrd?" [*Men* is dative singular; *sawle* is dative or genitive singular of *sawol*; *forwyrd*=destruction] and in the version of the year 1611, we read—

"For what shall it profit a man, if he shall gain the whole world and lose his own soul?"

Describe generally the several changes in grammatical forms and the number and order of the words, especially with respect to the advantage or disadvantage to the language.



(either) 4a.—Substantives may be used as verbs or *vice versâ*, and adjectives as substantives, or *vice versâ*, without alteration of spelling or with only slight variation; but difference of accent usually marks the different functional use. What historical consideration determines the place of the accent with reference to the function? Justify the rule. Give several examples of such words or variants used as substantives and verbs, and as substantives and adjectives, marking the accented syllables.

(or) 4b.—In Shakespeare we find such uses as—

“The *sightless* [=invisible] couriers of the air.”

“He hath a very *contemptible* [=contemning] spirit.”

“A slight *unmeritable* [=unmeriting] man.”

“The *uncomprehensive* [=incomprehensible, immeasurable] deeps.”

“Your fancy’s *thankful* [=much-thanked] boon.”

“The *guiled* [=guileful, beguiling] shore to a most dangerous sea.”

And in modern English such uses as—‘a *comfortable* chair’; not *responsive* for his actions; ‘a *hateful* dilemma;’ ‘*thankless* service.’

What rules or generalisations may be laid down in regard to the modern and the earlier uses of these adjective suffixes? Illustrate the rules or exceptions by referring to the foregoing instances. What psychological explanation of the earlier usage may be given?

(either) 5a.—Set forth clearly the original meanings and relationships of the following words:—*the, that*, (three uses), *those, these, they, there, then, she*. Where possible, confirm your statements by referring to modern or to earlier usages or idioms.

(or) 5b.—State, and give an explanation of, the movements in meaning and tense of the verbs *can, may, must, shall*. What signs survive of the older meaning and usage?

## 6. Answer five of the following questions—

- (a) In Chaucer we read: "Yeshapen *you* to talen"=*you* are preparing *yourselves* to tell tales. Set forth theoretically the stages from *you* to the modern *yourselves*, and illustrate each stage from the other reflexives.
- (b) Explain the idiom "Thou wert best." In what respects if the expression "you were best" much more correct?
- (c) In Middle and Modern English, the termination *ing* has superseded or threatened to supersede several other nasal suffixes representing a variety of grammatical functions. Illustrate the foregoing statement, mentioning what the several functions are.
- (d) Trace fully the history of the two infinitive forms *e.g.*, *run* and *to run*, in—  
"He made me run."  
"He compelled me to run."
- (e) What is meant when it is said that English has superseded grammatical gender by sex gender? What are the present living or active methods of indicating the feminine gender? Give examples.
- (f) Give the historical explanation of the short stem vowels in *chosen*, *ridden*, *bitten*, *forlorn*, *sodden*, as contrasted with the long stem vowels in *choose*, *ride*, *bite*, *lose*, *seethe*. Explain also the two changes in the consonants of the stems.
- (g) What is the etymology of the word *about*? Illustrate the chief uses of the word in English, arranging them in a theoretically historical order, and connecting the uses with the original use.
- (h) Mention some of the ways in which adverbs have originated. Give instances.

7. Illustrate by examples the uses and accidents of the word *one*. What is the history of the form, pronunciation and uses of the word ?

8. In the course of the history of a language we see that the meanings of words suffer limitation. Explain and illustrate the above statement. In what sense is an opposite statement true ?

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SIXTH PAPER.

(a) Nineteenth Century Poetry.

1. Indicate the main influences which towards the close of the eighteenth century co-operated to impart a new character and a wider scope to English poetry.

2. State your view of the general purport of and give a concise account of the narrative in Shelley's *Alastor*.

Or

Concisely state the general purport of and the progress of thought in Browning's *Rabbi Ben Ezra*.

3. Examine the validity of the criticism implied in any two of the following extracts :—

(a) 'Byron's best poetry admits of no selections being made of it.'

(b) 'Scott was a painter of action rather than of character, at least in its higher grades.'

(c) 'As regards imagery Shelley might with advantage have remembered Corinna's advice to Pindar "to sow with the hand, and not with the whole sack."' "

(d) 'Browning was a poet, but not always a Singer ; Song was not to him the inevitable language, the supreme instinct.'

4. Refer the following passages to their contexts and explain them concisely but so as fully to bring out their meaning :—

(a) Cold Pastoral !

When old age shall this generation waste,  
Thou shalt remain in midst of other woe  
Than ours, a friend to man, to whom thou say'st  
"Beauty is truth, truth beauty—that is all  
Ye know on earth, and all ye need to know."

(b) Life of life, thy lips enkindle

With their love the breath between them ;  
And thy smiles, before they dwindle,  
Make the cold air fire,—then screen them  
In those looks where whoso gazes  
Faints, entangled in their mazes.

(c) The One remains, the many change and pass ;

(d) The Sea of Faith

Was once, too, at the full, and round earth's shore  
Lay like the folds of a bright girdle fur'd !  
But now I only hear  
Its melancholy, long, withdrawing roar,  
Retreating, to the breath  
Of the night wind, down the vast edges drear  
And naked shingles of the world.

(e) Poor vaunt of life indeed,

Were man but formed to feed  
On joy, to solely seek and find and feast :  
Such feasting ended, then  
As sure an end to men. [maw crammed beast ?  
Irks care the crop-full bird ? Frets doubt the

Rejoice we are allied  
 To that which does provide  
 And not partake, effect and not receive ?  
 A spark disturbs our clod ;  
 Nearer we hold of God  
 Who gives, than of his tribes who take, I must believe  
 Then, welcome each rebuff  
 That turns earth's smoothness rough ;  
 Each sting that bids nor sit nor stand but go !  
 Be our joys three parts pain :  
 Strive, and hold cheap the strain ; [three  
 Learn, nor account the pang ; dare, never grudge the

Point out, where you see occasion, in what way these extracts are characteristic of their respective authors, in point of thought and general tone as well as of poetic form and diction.

5. "In *Adonais* as well as in *In Memoriam* the grief at the opening has passed at the close into triumph."

Show the essential difference of the nature of the "triumph" achieved by each poet.

6. To what causes may we trace the decline of Byron's fame which has set in gradually ? What constitutes Byron's real strength ? What has Matthew Arnold to say on this point, and what contrast does he establish between Byron and Wordsworth ?

Or

"All students of Shelley must in a manner feel that they have before them an extreme, almost an extravagant, specimen of the poetic character."

Attempt, on the basis of this statement, a characterization of Shelley's peculiar poetical genius.

7. Write explanatory notes on any four of the following extracts :—

- (a) A tale of less affright,  
And tempered with delight,  
As Otway's self had framed the tender lay.
- (b) Among the ruined temples there,  
Stupendous columns, and wild images  
Of more than man, where marble daemons watch  
The Zodiac's brazen mystery, and dead men  
Hang their mute thoughts on the mute walls around  
He lingered.
- (c) He saw the land of Pelops host of Gods,  
Saw the steep ridge where Corinth after stood  
Beckoning the serious with the similing arts  
Into the sun-bright bay; unborn the maid  
That co assure the bent-up hand unskilled  
lookt aft, but oftener fearing who might wake.
- (d) That's if ye carve my epitaph aright,  
Choice Latin, picked phrase. Tully's every word  
No gaudy ware like Gandolf's second line—  
Tully, my masters? Ulpian serves his need !
- (e) Never may I commence my song, my due  
To God who best taught song by gift of thee,  
Except with bent head and beseeching hand—  
That still, despite the distance and the dark,  
What was, again may be : some interchange  
Of grace, some splendour once thy very thought  
Some benediction anciently thy smile.
- (f) We called up ghosts, believing they were slack  
To follow any voice from Gilboa's tents,  
Here's Samuel !—and, so, Grand-dukes come back.
- (g) Saturn and Love their long repose  
Shall burst more bright and good

Than all who fell, than one who rose,  
 Than many unsubdued:  
 Not gold, not blood, their altar dowers,  
 But votive tears and symbol flowers.

Or

(b) ANGLO-SAXON.

1. Translate parsing the words underlined :

(a) Āra Pinum faeder and Pinre mōder ! Sum wif cōm tō  
 Crīste and baed for hīere dehter. Sēo dohtor wearþ  
 ge-haeled þurh gelēafan þære mēder.

(b) Sōþlice ūt ēode se sāwere his sǣd to sāwenne, and þā  
 þā hē sēow, sumu hīe fēollon wīþ weg, and fuglas  
 cōmon and æton þa. Sōþlice sumu fēollon on staen-  
 ihte, þær hit naefde micle eorþan, and hraedlice ūp  
 sprungon, for þām þe hīe naefdon þære eorþan  
dičþan ; sōþlice, up sprūngenre sunnan hīe ādrūgo-  
 don and forscruncan, for þām þe hīe naefdon wyr-  
 truman. Sōþlice sumu fēollon on þornas, and þā  
 þornas wēoxon, and for þrysmdon þa. Sumu sōþlice  
 fēollon on gōde eorþan, and sealdon waestm, sum  
hundfealdne, sum siextigfealdne, sum þritig-fealdne.

(c) þa cōmon on sumne sǣl ungesaelige þeofas eahta on  
 anre nihte tō þāem ārweorþan hālgan : woldon  
 stelan þā māþmas þe .menn þider brōhton, and  
cunnodon mid craefte hū hīe inn cuman mihten.  
 Sum slōg mid slecge swiþe þā haespan, sum hīera  
 mid fēolon fēolode ymbūtan, sum ēac underdealf þā  
 duru mid spadan, sum hīera mid hlaeddre wolde  
 onlūcan þaet ēagþýrel ; ac hīe swuncon on ídel, and  
 earmlice fērdon swā þaet se hālgā wer hīe wundorlice  
 geband ælcne swā hē stōd strūtiendne mid tōle, þaet

hiera nān ne mihte paet-morþ gefremman ne hie  
þanon āstyrian; ac stodon swā oþ mergen.

- (d) Sēo cwēn cōm tō Salomone mid miclum lācum on golde and on dēorwierþum gimmstānum and wyrtribraeþum; and paet bāeron olfendas. Sēo gelēafulle gelaþung, þe cymþ of ælcum earde tō Crīste, bringþ him þās foresaegdan lāc aefter gāstlicum andgiete. Heo offraþ him gold þurh sōþne gelēafan, and wyrtribrēþas þurh gebedu, and dēorwierþe gimmas þurh faegernesse gōdra þēawa and hāligra maegna. Be þisse gelaþunge cwaep se witega tō Gode. “Sēo ewēn stent aet þīnre swiþran, on ofergyldum gierlan, ymbscrēdd mid manigfealdre fāgnesse.” Sēo gāstlice cwēn, Godes gelaþung, is geglenged mid dēorwierþre fraetwunge and manigfealdum blēo gōdra drohtnunga and mihta.

- (e) Fela spella him saedon þa Beormas, aegþer ge of hyra agenum lande, ge of þaem landum, þe ymb h̄ utan waeran: ac he nyste hwaet þaes sōþes waes forþaem he hit sylf ne geseah. þa Finnas, him þuhte, and þa Beormas spraecon neah ān geðeode. Swiþost he for ðyder, to-eacan þaes landes scaewunge, forðæm hors-hwaelum, forðæm hi habbað swyðe æþele bān on hyra toþum; þa teð hy brohton sume þaem cyninge; and hyra h̄yð biþ swiþe gōd to sciprapum. Se hwael biþ micle laessa þonne oþre hwalas; ne bið he lengra ðonne syfan elna lang; ac, on his agnum lande, is se betsta hwaelhuntaþ: þa beoð eahlā and feowertiges elna lange, and, þa maestan, fiftiges elna lange; þara, he saede, paet he syxa sum ofsloge syxtig on twam dagum.



2. In what respects does the Anglo-Saxon alphabet differ from the modern English one?

3. Give a rule for change of vowel in such words as *daeg*. Decline in full *dael* (a part).

4. Compare the declension of *fōt* and *bōc*, and account for the difference.

5. Distinguish between the inflexion of definite and indefinite adjectives in Anglo-Saxon, and write down all the inflexions of the indefinite adjective swift.

6. Decline an, twegen, begen, Pridda, he, þēs, se.

7. Give an example of each of the strong conjugations, writing down in addition to the infinitive, the 1st person singular and plural of the preterite, and the past participle

8. Explain carefully what is meant by mutation (umlaut). Give examples.

9. Explain the use of each of the following prefixes :—*or—*, *oð—*, *wan—*, *and—*, *to—*, *be—*, *ed—*, *sam—*, ; and of each of the following suffixes :—*a*, *—ere*, *—estre*, *—waru*, *—ern*, *—lac*.

Give one example in each case.

#### SEVENTH PAPER.

1. Write out the following passage in prose in the form or a series of terse sentences bringing out the point of each couplet individually.

(a) Learn then what Morals Critics ought to show,  
 For 'tis but half a Judge's task to know,  
 'Tis not enough, taste, judgment, learning, join ;  
 In all you speak, let truth and candour shine :  
 That not alone what to your sense is due  
 All may allow ; but seek your friendship too.  
 Be silent always when you doubt your sense ;  
 And speak, tho' sure, with seeming diffidence ;

Some positive, persisting fops we know,  
 Who, if once wrong, will needs be always so ;  
 But you, with pleasure own your errors past,  
 And make each day a Critic on the last.  
 'Tis not enough, your counsel still be true ;  
 Blunt truths more mischief than nice falsehoods do ;  
 Men must be taught as if you taught them not,  
 And things unknown propos'd as things forgot.  
 Without Good Breeding, truth is disapproved ;  
 That only makes superior sense beloved.  
 Be niggards of advice on no pretence ;  
 For the worst avarice is that of sense  
 With mean compliance ne'er betray your trust,  
 Nor be so civil as to prove unjust.

(b) We count the broken lyres that rest  
 Where the sweet wailing singers slumber,—  
 But o'er their silent sister's breast  
 The wild doweis who will stoop to number ?  
 A few can touch the magic string,  
 And noisy Fame is proud to win them :—  
 Alas for those that never sing,  
 But die with all their music in them !  
 Nay, grieve not for the dead alone  
 Whose song has told their hearts' sad story.—  
 Weep for the voiceless, who have known  
 The cross without the crown of glory !  
 Not where Leucadian breezes sweep  
 O'er Sappho's memory-haunted billow,  
 But where the glistening night dews weep,  
 On nameless sorrow's churchyard pillow,  
 O hearts that break and give no sign  
 Save whitening lip and fading tresses,  
 Till Death pours out his cordial wine  
 Slow-dropped from Misery's crushing presses,—

If singing breath or echoing chord  
 To every hidden pang were given,  
 What endless melodies were poured,  
 As sad as earth, as sweet as heaven !

Paraphrase the above stanzas, sentence by sentence. Explain the Figures in stanza 3.

2. Only two of the following passages should be attempted.—

- (a) All generous minds have a horror of what are commonly called "facts." They are the brute beasts of the intellectual domain Who does not know fellows that always have an ill-conditioned fact or two that they lead after them into decent company like so many bull-dogs, ready to let them slip at every ingenious suggestion or convenient generalization, or pleasant fancy ? I allow no "facts" at this breakfast table What ! Because bread is good and wholesome, and necessary and nourishing, shall you thrust a crumb into my windpipe while I am talking ? Do not these muscles of mine represent a hundred loaves of bread ? And is not my thought the abstract of ten thousand of these crumbs of truth with which you would choke off my speech ?

[The above remark must be conditioned and qualified for the vulgar mind. The reader will, of course, understand the precise amount of seasoning which must be added to it before he adopts it as one of the axioms of his life. The speaker disclaims all responsibility for its abuse in incompetent hands.]

This business of conversation is a very serious matter. There are men that it weakens one to talk with an hour more than a day's fasting would do Mark this that I am going to say, for it is as good as a working professional man's advice, and costs you nothing: It is better to lose a pint of blood from

your veins than to have a nerve tapped. Nobody measures your nervous force as it runs away, nor bandages your brain and marrow after the operation.

There are men of esprit who are excessively exhausting to some people. They are the talkers that have what may be called jerkv minds. Their thoughts do not run in the natural order of sequence. They say bright things on all possible subjects, but their zigzags rack you to death. After a jolting half-hour with one of these jerky companions, talking with a dull friend affords great relief. It is like taking the cat in your lap after holding a squirrel.

What a comfort a dull but kindly person is, to be sure, at times! A ground-glass shade over a gas-lamp does not bring more solace to our dazzled eyes than such a one to our minds.

Reproduce, in your own words, the substance of the above passage. Bring out the full meaning of the sentences underlined.

(b) What, then, are the main influences, outside of the more logical instincts, which most obviously affect the progress of a new system of thought?

The most obvious of all is the application of any given theory to the material wants of mankind. No creed, as I have said, can be permanent which does not imply an approximate recognition of many facts. A tribe which had an unlimited faith in the efficacy of charms against poisonous plants or savage beasts would be speedily extinguished. Nature would effectually persecute such heretics. But it is also true that a race may be capable of maintaining itself in spite of the grossest superstitions, or mankind would not be in existence. The savage believes in

his charms, but he believes more profoundly in his bow and arrows; and thus many races survive to the present day which still preserve the intellectual habits of the remotest prehistoric past. Still, an increase of knowledge is so far an increase of power. The race which possesses some simple acquaintance with rudimentary truths as to the properties of iron has a point in its favour in the great game of life. It will, probably, end by extirpating its neighbours, and, passing to the other extreme of civilisation, the direct utilitarian value of scientific knowledge has become a great source of power. Not less than in the earlier stages, the race which knows most of the physical laws, and can apply them most effectually, has an advantage in that struggle for existence which is not less keen because its character is concealed amongst civilised races. The more direct influence upon the progress of opinion is equally clear. Not only does the most scientific race flourish, but it comes to believe in science. We may denounce, and very rightly, those coarse forms of utilitarianism which imply an excessive love of mere material advantages; but it is not to be forgotten that the prestige acquired by modern science depends in great measure upon its application to purposes of direct utility.

Railways and telegraphs are not everything Most true;

but the prospect of bringing the ordinary creeds of mankind into harmony with scientific conclusions depends, in no small degree, upon the general respect for men of science; and that respect, again, depends materially upon the fact that men of science can point to such tangible results as railroads and telegraphs. We need not fear to admit that, if there is a greater chance now than formerly of the ablest

intellects acquiring a definite supremacy, and resisting the constant tendency of mankind to lapse into superstition, it is in great degree because such conquests over the material world can be appreciated even by the ignorant, and reflect credit upon that system of thought with which they are associated.

Re-write concisely, and in your own words, the answer contained in the above extract to its opening question : preserve the order of thought in the original as far as possible : bring out as fully as you can all that may be implied in the sentences underlined.

- (e) Voltaire was the arch-representative of all those elements in contemporary thought, its curiously, irreverence, intrepidity, vivaciousness, rationality, to which, as we have so often had to say, Rousseau's temperament and his Genevese spirit made him profoundly antipathetic. Voltaire was the great high priest, robed in the dazzling vestments of poetry and philosophy and history, of that very religion of knowledge and art which Rousseau declared to be the destroyer of the felicity of men. The glitter has faded away from Voltaire's philosophic raiment since those days, and his laurel bough lies a little leafless. Still this can never make us forget that he was in his day and generation one of the sovereign emancipators, because he awoke one dormant set of energies, just as Rousseau presently came to awake another set. Each was a power, not merely by virtue of some singular pre-eminence of understanding or mysterious unshared insight of his own, but for a far deeper reason.

No partial and one-sided direction can permanently satisfy the manifold aspirations and faculties of the human mind in the great average of common men, and it is the common average

of men to whom exceptional thinkers speak, whom they influence, and by whom they are in turn influenced, depressed, or buoyed up, just as a painter or a dramatist is affected.

*Voltaire's mental constitution made him eagerly objective, a seeker of true things, quivering for action, admirably sympathetic with all life and movement, a spirit restlessly traversing the whole world.* Rousseau, far different from this, saw in himself a reflected microcosm of the outer world, and was content to take that instead of the outer world, and as its truest version. He made his own moods the premises from which he deduced a system of life for humanity, and so far as humanity has shared his moods or some part of them, his system was true and has been accepted. To him the bustle of the outer world was only a hindrance to that process of self-absorption which was his way of interpreting life. *Accessible only to interests of emotion and sense, he was saved from intellectual sterility, and made eloquent, by the vehemence of his emotion and the fire of his senses.* He was a master example of sensibility, as Voltaire was a master of clear-eyed penetration.

This must not be taken for a rigid piece of mutually exclusive division, for the edges of character are not cut exactly sharp, as words are. *Especially when any type is intense, it seems to meet and touch its opposite.*

Just as Voltaire's piercing activity and soundness of intelligence made him one of the humanest of men, so Rousseau's emotional susceptibility endowed him with the gift of a vision that carried far into the social depths.

Reproduce briefly, in your own words, the contrast drawn in the above passage between two great and typically distinct minds. Explain fully the sentences italicized.

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EIGHTH PAPER.

'A tragic hero should be a man who is not eminently good and just, yet whose misfortune is brought about not by vice or depravity, but by some error or failure.'

Enquire into the rationale of this canon of Aristotle's, and illustrate your remarks by references to the tragedies you have read.

Or

'The services which the literary critic may render to authors as well as to the reading public.'

### ARABIC.

#### FIRST PAPER.

1. (a) What is Sabaa Muallaqat and of what value in Arabic Literature?

(b) Name other term or terms for this collection, mentioning the differences between them.

(c) Which of these poets you suppose the best, and why? Which others have so been considered? on what grounds? and by whom?

2. (a) Refer the following lines to their poets.

(b) Translate them, adding explanatory notes wherever needed.

(c) Scan them, pointing out their عروض - ضرب - بحر and the kinds of their rhymes, noticing defects if any

(d) Quote couplets of similar meter from other poets:—

واعلموا اننا واياكم فيما اشترطنا يوم احلفنا سواء  
عدنا باطلا وظلما كما يعتزرن حجرة الربيع الظباء

يا شاة ما قصص لمن حلت له - حرمت علي وليتها لم تكرم  
فذننچ لكم ملان اشأم كلهم - كاحمراع لم ترضع فذقتهم  
حذل اذا سلخا جمادى سنة - جزوا فطال صيامه و صيامها  
رحما نام-وعما الى ذي مرة - حصد ونحج م-ربة لرامها  
الا ايهذا اللامي احضر الوعى - وان اشهد اللد ت هل انت مخادي



فان كنت لا تستطيع دفع مديتي - فدعني انادرها بما ملكت يدي  
 كان متوهم لمتون عذر - تصفها الرياح اذا جريها  
 اصاح تولى نرفا اربك وميضه - كلمع اليدين في حدى مكلل  
 وقيامي عليه عذر مضيع - قائمها بالغدو والاصل  
 تجذب ارضا الى ارض نذي زجل - ماض على الهول هاد غير محيار

3. (a) Write the aims and the objects of the selections, among your texts, called *Hamása*, mentioning its success and failure.

(b) Why is this selection so called, and what other works go under the same name ?

(c) Mention the various divisions of the *Hamása* you have, and say why were such divisions made.

4. Translate the following, elucidating allusions and grammatical difficulties —

حلت الخمر وكأت حراما - وبلاعي ما الميت تكل  
 فاسقبيها يا سوادين عمرو - ان جسمي بعد حالي لخل  
 نصحك الضحك لقتلى هذيل - ونرى الذئب لها يستهل  
 وعذافي الطير بعدو بطان - تخطاهم وما نثقل  
 لعربي لين رمى الكروج عليهم - بقيس على قيس وعوف على سعد  
 وضيعت عمروا والرباب ودارما - وعمروا بن اذكياف اصبر عن اد  
 لكنت كهريق الذي في سقنة - لرقران آل قوف رايقة صلد  
 كمر ضعة اولاد اخرى وضيعت - ندي بطاها هذا الضلال عن القصد  
 الا ليت شعري مايقولن مكارن - اذا جاوب الهام المصيح هاندي  
 ودايت في زوراء يسفلن ثرابها - علي طويلا في ذراها افتمني  
 وقولوا الا لابعدن اخذباله - وصولته اذا القوم تصامت  
 وما البعد الا ان يكون مغيدا - عن الناس مني بجدي وقسامتي  
 وحقه مسك من نساء لبستها - شباني وكاس ناكرتي شه-واها

جديدة سربال الشباب كانها - سقية نودي نمتها غيو لها -  
 ومخلة باللحم من دون ثوبها - تطول القصار والطوال تطول لها  
 كان دمقا او فروع عمامة - على مئتها حيث استقر جدلها  
 وابيض منقوف وزرق وقيدة - ومهداء في بيضاء باد حجلها  
 اذا صب في الراوق مدها تضومت - كميت يلذ الشارين قليلها

5. Write out an essay in rhythmical (if you can) Arabic, with diacritical marks on any one of the following subjects :—

(1) Customs and manners of the pre-Islamic Arabs, quoting lines wherever you can.

(2) The reforms introduced by Islam.

(3) The performance of the pilgrimage to Mecca.

(4) The value and the occasion of the production of the Banat Su'ad ode—قصيدة بنات سعاد

6. Translate into Arabic with diacritical marks :—

Musailema, commonly called Kazzab, was an impostor who arose in the time of Muhammad in one of the provinces of Arabia, named Hajar. As success in any project seldom fails to draw in imitators, Muhammad having raised himself to such a degree of power and reputation, by acting the prophet, induced others to imagine they might arrive at the same height by the same means. His most considerable competitors in the prophetic office were Musailema and Al-Aswad. Musailema pretended to be joined in commission with Muhammad, and published revelations in imitation of the Quran. He sent Muhammad a letter, offering to go halves with him in these words: "From Musailema, the apostle of God, to Muhammad, the apostle of God. Now, let the earth be half mine and half thine." But Muhammad believing himself too well established to need a partner, wrote him this answer: "From Muhammad the apostle of God, to Musailema the liar. The earth is God's; He giveth the same for inheritance unto such of His servants as He pleaseth; and the happy issue shall attend

those who fear Him." During the few months which Muhammad lived after the setting up of this new imposture, Musailema grew very formidable; Abu Bakar, Muhammad's successor in the second year of his reign and the 12th of Hijri (633 A.D., 12 A. H.), sent an army against him under the command of Khalid, the son of Walid, who defeated and slew him in battle

7. Explain, in Arabic, pointing out allusion or allusions and grammatical novelty if any :—

أكرم بها خلقة لوانها صدقت - موعودها أولوان الصبح مقبول  
لكيها خلقة قد سيط من دمها - فجع وواح واخلاف و تبدل  
فما تدوم على حال تكون بها - كما تلون في اثوابها الغول  
ولا تمسك بالعيد الذي زعمت - الا كما تمسك الماء الغريب  
فلا بفرك ما ممت وما وعدت - ان الا ما بي و الاحلام تضليل  
كانت موعيد عروب لها مثلاً - وما موعيدة الا الا ناطيل  
ارجو و آمل ان تدوم مودتها - وما اخال لدينا مدك تدويل

#### SECOND PAPER.

1. (a) Mention the various periods into which Arabic literature is divided, naming some poets of each and quoting their couplets.

(b) Mention the various periods into which the work of Mutanabbi is divided, quoting some couplets from each. Which of these is the most glorious, and why?

(c) Of what Figure of Speech does Mutanabbi appear to be most fond? Whom does he chiefly copy? Quote lines from each and compare them.

2. Translate the following into English ;—

اطبية الوحش لولا ظبية الاس - لما غدوت بجد في الهوى نعبس  
ولا سقيت التوى والعزن مخلقة - دمعا يشقه من لوعة نفسي

ولا وقتت بحجم مسمي ثالثاً - ذى ارسم درس في الارسم العرس  
صريع مقلتها ما أكل دمنتها - قذيل تكسير ذاك الجفن واللعس  
خريدة لورأتها الشمس ما طلعت - ولور أها قضيب الدان لم يمس  
مضائق قلبك خلخال على رثاً - ولا سمعت نديبا على كنس  
القائد الأسد غنيتها براندس - بمنلها من عداة وهي اشدال  
القاتل السيف في جسم القتيلة - وللسيوف كما للباس أحوال  
تعبير مد على الغارات هيبتس - وماله ما قاصي الدر اهل  
له من الوحش ما اختارت اسنته - عير و هيق و خساء و ذبال  
تسمى الضيوف مسهارة بعقوتة - كان اوقاتها في الطيب اكل  
لواشنته لكم قاربها لبا درها - خرازل مد في الشيزي واصل

3. In the above extracts, explain the usages of the verb  
نعى and the possible grammatical constructions of expressions  
similar to القاتل السيف .

Quote examples.

4. Explain the following in Arabic —

واذا سكاية صدمت ابرقت - تركت حلاوة كل حب علمما  
يا وجه داعية الذي لولاك ما - اكل الضوى جسدي ورض الاعظما  
ان كان اعداها السلو فاندسي - اصبحت من كددي ومنها معدما  
عصن على نقوي فلاة نابت - شمس الدهار ثقل ليلا مظما  
لم تجمع الاصداد في مقساده - الا ليجعلني لعومي مع ما

5. Either explain in Arabic any two of the following pro-  
verbs as clearly as you can ; or quote some proverbs of the  
Mowallad Arabs, and explain them in Arabic. Of these, name  
one who supplies them most, and quote some of him as well --

اشام من غواب الدين - ما اشدت الليلة بالدارحة  
من اشدت اداه ما ظلم - لا لعلأ - لا ائقي وي هد ولا جمل

6. (a) Define an *Urjoza* رجز and prove whether or not it is a kind of poem.

(b) Write out any short one of the kind, either of your own production or of some other author. In either case name the author.

7 Translate the following into Arabic, with diacritical marks.—

It is a common error to confound Muhammadan with Arabian, and then to feel surprised at the rapid transformation of an ignorant nomadic people, such as the Arabs were, into the splendid nation whose culture gave a mighty impulse to European progress. Barbarians they were, and barbarians they long remained, in spite of their conquests. There never was any Arabian Science, strictly speaking. In the first place, all the Philosophy and Science of the Muhammadans was Greek, Jewish, and Persian. In the next place, it was never, or very rarely, the Arabs who devoted themselves to such studies. One authority has told us that what it is customary to call Arabian Philosophy, forms but a small section of the Muhammadan movement, and was almost unknown even to the Muhammadans themselves. It really designates a reaction against Islamism, which arose in the distant parts of the empire in Samarcand, Bokhara, Morocco, and Cordova. The Arabian language having become the language of the empire, this Philosophy is written in that language, but the ideas are not Arabian, the spirit is not Arabian. The real genius of that people is to be found in the Muallaqat and the Qurán; and is absolutely antagonistic to Grecian Philosophy. It is the genius of a Semitic race. That race has been moved to lyrical and prophetic expression, rarely to the severe abstractions of Science, or the delicate subtleties of Philosophy. None of the great names, except Al-Kindi, belong to Arabs, strictly so called. They are the names of Persians, Spaniards, and Jews. It was through the Persians, under the Abbassides,



3. Explain in simple Arabic (giving diacritical points):—

و بينما نحن نتخير المناخ - و نرود الورد النقاخ - اذا رأيناهم  
يرقصون كأنهم إلى نصب يوقضون - قرأنا انثيا لهم - وصالدا ما بالهم -  
فقبل قد حضرنا ديمهم فقيه العرب - فاهراهم لهذا السبب - فقلنا  
لرفقني الانشهد مجمع الحى - لنتبين الرشيد من الغي - فقالوا لقد  
اسمعت اذ دعوت - ونصحت وما الوت - ثم نهضنا نتبع الهادى -  
و نرّم النادى - حتى اذا اظللنا عليه - واستشرفنا الفقيه المنهود  
اليه - الفينة ابا زيد ذا الشقرو البقر - والفواقر والفقر - وقد اعتم  
القداء - واشتمل الصماء - وقعد القرصاء - واعيان الحى به  
محتفون - و اخلاطهم عليه ملنفون - وهوبقول سلونى عن المعضلات -  
واستوضكوا مني المشكلات - فوالذي فطر السماء - وعلم آدم الاسماء -  
انى لفقيه العرب العرباء - واعلم من تحت البحراء - فصدله فقي  
فتيق اللان - جرے الجندان - وقال انى حاضرته فقهاء الدنيا -  
حتى انتخلت منهم مائة فتيا - فان كنت ممن يرغب عن بنات  
غير - ويرغب منافي مير \*

4. (a) Parse دنیا ; give its literal meaning, and state how it has come to mean 'the earth.'

(b) Give the full reading of الأسماء العلم آدم and name the chapter of the Quran in which it occurs.

(c) What do you understand by عرب العرباء ? What is the term used in contradistinction to the above ?

5. What are the various kinds of plurals in Arabic, (a) as regards meaning, and (b) as regards construction ? Give examples.

6. Translate into Arabic (giving full vowel-marks):—

The slaves themselves are chiefly brought from the East African coast districts down as far as Zanzibar, and from the Galla tribes in the interior ; a few Abyssinians, too, are some-

times imported. Slaves are usually employed in Arabia as herdsmen or as domestic servants, rarely in agricultural works ; they also form a considerable portion of the bodyguards, with which Eastern greatness loves to surround itself. Like their countrymen elsewhere, they readily embrace the religion of their masters, and become zealous Muhammadans. Arab custom enfranchises a slave who has accepted Islam at the end of seven years of bondage ; and when that period has arrived, the master, instead of exacting from his slave the price of freedom, generally, on giving him his liberty, adds the requisite means for supporting himself and a family in comfort. Further, on every important occasion, such as a birth, circumcision, a marriage, or a death, one or more of the household slaves are sure of acquiring freedom.

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#### FOURTH PAPER.

N.B.—*Powel-marks should be supplied to all written Arabic.*

1. Translate into English :—

قال الكارث بن همام طحاني مرع اشباب وهو الاكذاب الى  
ان جئت ما بين فرغانة وغانة اخوض الغمار لا جني التمار واقتحم  
الاخطار لكي ادرك الاوطار وكنت لقتت من افواه العلماء وثقتت من  
ومايا الحكماء انه يلزم الاديوب اذا دخل البلد الغريب ان يستميل  
قاضيته ويستخلص مرضيه ليشدد ظهرة عذد الخصام ويا من قى الغربة  
جور الحكم فاتخذت هذا الادب اماما وجعلته لمصالحني زماما فما  
دخلت مدينة ولا واجت عريضة الا وامتزجت بها كماها امتزاج الماء  
بالراح وتوثبت بعديته تقوي الاجساد بالارواح - وفيديما انا عدد حاكم  
الاسكندرية في عشية عربية وقد احضر مال الصدقات ليقضه على ذوي  
العاقات اذ دخل شيخ عفرية نعتله امرأة مصبية فقالت ايد الله القاضي  
وادام به القراضي اني امرأة من اكوم جرنومة واطهر ارومة واشرف



خزواته وعمومة ميسمي الصون وشيمتى الهون وخلقى نعم العون  
و يندى وبين جارتي يون \*

2. (a) Give the geographical positions of the places فر غاه,  
اسكندرية and غاه. Why does حارث limit his travels especially  
to countries between فر غاه and غاه ؟

(b) What may be the different meanings of مصيبة in  
امراة مصيبة above ؟

(c) What kind of sentence is يدالله لىضى ؟ In what  
other instances is Past Tense used to denote the future ؟ Give  
examples.

(d) Parse نعم العون in نعم العون and write the other words of  
the same class.

3. Translate into English :—

فقد ثرت فرسا مضارا واعذلت لدا خطارا وسريت ليلتي  
جمعا اجوب البدياء واقدرى كل شجواء ومرداء الى ان نشراصيح  
رايائه وحيلع الداعي الى صلافة فنزلت عن متن الركوبة لاداء  
المكتوبة ثم حلت في مهوتها وفررت عن شكونها وسوت لا ارى اثر الا  
فقونه ولا نشر الا علوته ولا واديا الا جز عته ولا مرقيا الا اسنطلمعه  
وجدني مع ذلك يذهب هدرا ولا يجد وردة صدرا الى ان هانت صكة  
عمي ولفح هجير يذهل غيلان عن مي وكان يوما اطول من ظل القنطرة  
واحر من دمع المقلات فايقت اني ان لم استكن من الوقدة واستجم  
بالوقدة ادنفني اللغوب وعلقت بي شعوب فعجت الى سرحة كثيفة  
الاعصان وريقة الافنان لاغور تحتها الى المغيران فوالله ما استروح  
نفسى ولا استراح فرسي حتى نظوت الى سائح في هيئة سائح وهو  
ينجح نجعتي ويشهد الى بعمتي فكرهت انعياجه الى معاجي  
فاستعذت بالله من شركل مفاجي ثم ترجيت ان يتصدي منشدا  
او يتبدي مرشدا \*

4. (a) What part of speech are محضارا and خطارا above ?  
 (b) What kind of verb is حيعل ? Give its meaning, and write some other verbs of the same order.  
 (c) Explain the forms مَغِيرَان and مَغِي .  
 (d) Who were غِيَالَن and مَغِي , and what was the nickname given to مَغِي by غِيَالَن ?
5. Give the characteristics of نَابِ اسْتِفْعَال with examples.
6. Distinguish between اسْمَارَة , مَجَاز مَرْسَل , حَقِيقَة , and كَذَابَة , and give examples.
7. Translate into Arabic:—

Muhammad in the first instance took up his quarters in the outlying village of Kaba, where several of his most zealous adherents had their homes, and had already built a mosque. It was not until after some days had passed that he removed to the city itself, which at that time bore the name of Yathrib. All were anxious to have him; in order that none might feel themselves slighted, he left the decision to the camel (Al-Kuswa) on which he rode. It knelt down in the open space in the quarter of the Banu Najjar, which he accordingly selected as the site of the mosque and of his own house. At first he took quarters for seven months in the house of Abu Ayyub; within this interval the mosque was finished, which was to serve at once as the place of religious gatherings and as the common hall. Close to it was the Prophet's private dwelling, consisting of the huts of his wives, in one or other of which he lived.

### PERSIAN.

#### FIRST PAPER.

1. Translate into English, elucidating allusions if any:—

يوسف گم گشته باز آید به کنعان غم مخور  
 گلبدنه احزان شود روزی گلستان غم مخور

ای دل غم دیده حالت به شود دل بد مکن  
 وین سر شوریده باز آید به سامان غم مغرور  
 گر بهار عمر باشد ناز بر تخت چمن  
 چتر گل بر سر کشی از مرغ شب خون غم مغرور  
 هان مشو نومید چون واقف نه از سر غیب  
 باشد اندر پرده باز بهای پنهان غم مغرور  
 هر که سرگردان به عالم گشت و غمخواره نیافت  
 آخر الامر او به غمخواره رسد هان غم مغرور  
 دور گردون گرد و روزی بر مراد مانده گشت  
 دائماً یکسان نباشد حال دوران غم مغرور  
 در بیادان گرز شوق کعبه خواهی زد قدم  
 سر زنبها گر کند خار مغیلان غم مغرور  
 ای دل از سیل فنا بنیاد هستی بر کند  
 چون تورا نوح است کشند بیاں ز طوفان غم مغرور  
 گرچه منزل بس خطرناک است و مقصد ناپدید  
 هیچ راه نیست کورا نیست پایان غم مغرور  
 حال ما در فرقت جانان و انوار رقیب  
 جمله میداند خدای حال گردان غم مغرور

2. (a) Give the etymology of کعبه and مغیلان.

(b) Parse دائماً and write five other words similarly used in Persian.

(c) Give the ترکیب of any two couplets from the above extracts according to Persian Grammar.

## 3 Translate into English:—

جهان چون بهشتی شد آراسته - ز داد و ز خوبی و از خواسته  
 بر آسود گیتی ز آویختن - بهر جاے بیداد و خون ریختن  
 جهان نوشید از فرغ ایزدی - بداند گفتی دو دست بدی  
 ندانست گس غارت و ناختن - دگر دست سوء بدی آختن  
 جهان بفرمان شاه آمدند - زکزی و ناری براے آمدند  
 کسی گریه بود در ریختن - از آن خواسته دزد بگریختن  
 ز دنیا و دنیا دار به خشک آب - برخشده روز و بهنگام خواب  
 ز بیم و زداد جهان: ندارد - کدے بد اندیش آنسو نگاه  
 جهان چون بهشتی بد آراسته - درو دشت یکسر پراز خواسته  
 نبشتند نامه بهر کشه: - بهر نامدارے و هر مهترے

4. What king is meant by جهان دار شاه in the above extract ?  
 In what century A. D. did he rule ? Give a short account of  
 his reign in Persian.

5. Translate into simple Persian prose, clearly explaining  
 the allusions:—

سکرم هاتف میخانه بدولت خواهی  
 گفت باز آے که دیویدے این درگاهی  
 همچو چمرعے می کش که زسرملاکوت  
 بر تو جام جهان بین قدرت آگاهی  
 بودرمیکده رندان قلندر باشد  
 که سدد و دهند افسر شاهنشاهی  
 خشت زیر و برتری هفت اختر دای  
 دست قدرت گرو منصب صاحب جاهی

سرما و در میخانه که طرف نامش  
 بعلک بر شده دیوار بدین کوتاهی  
 با گدایان در میکرده اے سالک راه  
 با ادب باش گر از سر خدا آگاهی  
 اگر ت سلطنت فقر نه بخشند اے دل  
 کمترین ملک تو از ماله بود تا ماهی  
 قطع این مرحله بے همی خضر مکن  
 ظلمات است بترسی از خطر گمراهی  
 تو در فقر ندانی زدن از دست مده  
 مسند خواجگی و مجلس توران شاهی  
 ای سکندر بنشین و غم بیهوده مخور  
 که نه بخشند تو آب حیات از شاهی

6 (a) Explain— از ماله تا ماهی and cite similar expressions.

(b) Write the هفت اختر in Persian and give their corresponding English names.

7. Point out the various *izafats* used in Question 5, and name the kind to which each of them belongs. Quote other similar examples.

8. Translate into Persian :—

The nature of Hafiz's poems has been the subject of much discussion in the West : some scholars seeing in their anecdotical utterances nothing but sensuality and materialism ; while others, following the Oriental School, maintain that they are wholly and entirely mystic and philosophic. Something between the two would probably be nearer the truth. It must be remembered that Hafiz was a professed dervish and Sufi, and that his *ghazals* were in all probability published from a *takiya*, and

arranged with at least a view to Sufistic interpretation. At the same time it is ridiculous to suppose that the glowing imagery, the gorgeous and often tender descriptions of natural beauties, the fervent love passages, and the roysterly drinking songs were composed in cool blood or with deliberate ascetic purposes. It is the outcome of fervent soul and a lofty genius delighting in nature and enjoying life; and it is the poet's misfortune that he lived in an age and amongst a people where rigid conventionality demanded that his free and spontaneous thoughts should be recast into an artificial mould.

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SECOND PAPER.

1. Explain clearly in Persian :—

دوش چو سلطان چرخ تاخت مغرب عنان  
 گشت ز تیر شهاب روے هوا برسدان  
 داد بگینسی ظلام سایه خای میانه  
 یافت ز انجم فروغ انجم کاشان  
 گشت چو جنت نذر قبّه چرخ از انجم  
 شد چو جهنم بوصف دخمه ارض از دخان  
 شام مشعبد نمود حقه مه را بلعب  
 مهر زین مهر کرد نهان در دهان  
 مطرب صرخ شفق دست هوا کرد شوق  
 بیکر جرم هلال گشت بدید از دهان  
 چون مهر رز مهر کرد نهان زیر خاک  
 ناچن صیدین ماه کرد بدید آسمان  
 راست چو از آئینه عکس خیال پوی  
 گاه همی شد بدید گاه همی شد نهان

دیدن و نادیدنش بود به نزدیک خلق  
 گه جو جمال یقین گه چو خیال و گم-ان  
 و از ترابون ماه نار گه بود خ-وش  
 ساکن او خواجه و فاضل نیکو-بان  
 نسج اسرار غیب دفتر او بر کنار  
 قاسم ارزاق خلق خامه او در بیان

2 (a) Name the author of the above lines and his object in writing them.

(b) Scan any one of the above couplets and name the بحر

(c) Explain قفیه, ردیف, and روی and point them out in any بیت reproducing it from your memory.

3. Translate into English :—

ز خواب خوش چو در انگیخت عزم میداش  
 مه دو هفته پدید آمد از گریبان  
 بروی خویش ببار است عیدگاه و مرا  
 نمود هر نفس مایه ز هجران  
 فراز مرکب تازی سوار گشت چنانکه  
 نظر بدو نه رسید نگاه ج-ولانش  
 هزار جان شده قربان هزارکیش خراب  
 ز اشک گوشه و کیش و دوال قربانش  
 بسا سکندر سرگشته دو جهان که نیافت  
 نشان چشمه و خضر از چه زخاندان  
 برسم عیدی حوران خلد را رضوان  
 برای عالی-ه می بُرد گرد م-پدانش

مرا بقاره در آتش نهاده گوئی نعل  
 هر آتشی که جدا شد ز نعل یک—وانش  
 بر آمد از دل من دوزخ و زان اندوه  
 که ناگهان بفریدم بخلد رضوانش  
 بروز عید که زندانیان کنند آزاد  
 بهر دلی که ظفر یافت کرد زندانش  
 که زلف بیداخت آن تم—ور بود  
 هزار چاه ز آزار صد مسلمانش

4. (a) Derive the word عید and explain its orthography.

(b) Comment on the Persian plural form حوران — What are its singular and plural forms in Arabic? and what does the word literally mean?

(c) State the allusion or allusions referred to in Question 3.

5 Translate into English, adding explanatory notes where required :—

طفای هـنوز بسته بگـوار فـدا  
 مرد آن زمان شوی که شوی از همه جدا  
 چه بکن که زلزلۀ مور چون رسد  
 شالا دل تو کرده بود کاغ را رها  
 جان از درون بفاقه و طبع از درون نه برگ  
 دیو از خورش به بیضه و جمشید ناشنا  
 آن نه که پیش هودج جانان کنی بتار  
 آن جان که وقت صدمۀ هجران شود فنا  
 رخس ترا بر آخر سنگین روزگار  
 برگ کیان و خر تو غنـبرین چـرا



بوبردهٔ عدم زن زخمه به بر از انکه  
برداشته است بهر فرو داشت این نوا

در رکعت نخست گرت غفلت برقت  
اینها مسجون سهو کن و در عدم قضا

گر حاتم حیات مطرا نگرددت  
آن دیک در نماندت این کسوت از بها

از پیل کم نه که چو مرگش فوا رسد  
در حال استخوانش ببرز بدن بها

از استخوان پیل ندیدی که چرب دست  
هم بیل سازد از پئے شطرنج و بادشا

6. Give the etymology of هودج and شطرنج ; and write a brief history in Persian of the game known as شطرنج .

7. Draw a contrast between the styles of خاقانی and ظهیر قاری quoting from each.

8. Translate into Persian :—

Persian historians are greatly at variance about the origin of their national poetry. Most of them go back to the 5th Christian century and ascribe to one of the Sasanian Kings, Bahram Gor or Bahram V, the invention of metre and rhyme ; others mention as author of the first Persian poem a certain Abul Hafs of Soghd, near Samirkand. In point of fact, there is no doubt that the later Sasanian rulers fostered the literary spirit of their nation. Pahlavi books, however, fall outside of the present subject, which is the literature of the idiom which shaped itself out of the older Persian speech by slight modifications and a steady increasing mixture of Arabic words and

phrases in the 9th and 10th centuries of our era. and which in all essential respects has remained the same for the last thousand years. The national spirit of Iran, although smothered and stifled by the Arab conquest, could not be entirely annihilated.

### THIRD PAPER.

1. Translate any two of the following Arabic extracts into Persian:—

(a) اما يغوث ويعوق ونسور فقل انهم كانوا اسماء اولاد آدم عليه السلام وكاوا اتقياء عبادا فمات احدهم فعزوا عليه حزنا شديدا فجاءهم الشيطان وحسن لهم ان يصوروا صورته في قبلة مسجدهم ليذكروه اذا نظروا فكروها ذالك فقال اجعلوه في موخر المسجد ففعلوا وصوروه من صفر و رصاص ثم مات آخر ففعلوا ذالك الى ان ما تراكلمهم فصوروه هداى واقام من بعدهم على ذالك الى ان تركوا الدين وحسن لهم الشيطان عبادة شئ غير الله فقالوا له من بعد قال الهكم المصورة في مصالكم فعبدوها •

(b) ثوبى بمكة بضع عشر حجة - يذكر لويلقى خليفه لا موافقا ويعرض في اهل المواسم نعمة - فلم ير من يروي ولم ير داعيا فلما اتانا واطمانت به الذوبى - فاصبح مسرورا بطيبة راضيا واصبح لا يخشى عداوة ظالم - قريب ولا يخشى من الناس داعيا بذلنا له الاموال من جئ مالد - وانفسنا عبد الوعا والتاسيا نكارب من عارى من الداس كلمهم - جميعا وان كان العيب المصافيا ونعلم ان الله لارب غيرة - وان كتاب الله اصبح هاديا

(c) طوبى للثقي الغامل - الذي سلم عن اشارة الغامل - وقعا لمن قد فى الصوامع - ليعرف بالاصابع - خبائن الامناء مكتومة - وكاذبا لاولياء مخدومة - والكامل كامن يطملم - والقص قصير

یتناول - والعاقل قبیعة - والجاهل طلعة - فاقبح قبور الحیات - واکمن  
فی الظلمات کمون ماء الحیاة - وصن کنز فی التراب - و سیدک  
فی القرب - وعف اثارک بالذیل المسحوب - واستورواک بسفعة  
الشحوب - فالدبابة فتنة - والوجهة محنة - فکن کذرا مستورا -  
ولا تکن سیفا مشهورا - ان الظالم جدير ان یقبر ولا یحشر - والذالی  
خایق ان یطوی ولا ینشر - لو علم الجذل صولة الدجار - وغصة  
المنشار - لما تناول شبرا - ولا تخایل کبرا - وسیقول البطل المعقل  
لیتني کنت غرادا - و یقرل الکافر یا لیتني کنت ثریا \*

(d) یا راکبا ان الانیل مظنة - من صبح خامسة وانت موفق  
بلغ به میتا فان تکیفة - ما ان تزال بها الرکائب تخفق  
مدی الیه وعبرة مسفرة حنة - جادت لمائکها و اخری تخفق  
قلیسمع النضران قادیته - ان کان یسمع میت او یطق  
ظلت سیوف بدی اینه تدوشه - لله ارحام هداى تشفق  
امحمد ولانت ضدک تجیدته - من قومها والفعل فعل معرق  
ما کان صرک لو مدت و رنما - من الفتی وهوالغیظ المعق  
والنصر اقرب من اصبت وسیلة - واحقهم ان کان علق یعتق

2. Enumerate the original Vices and Virtues inherent in human nature, and point out in what kind of opposition do the several kinds of the Vices stand to those of the Virtues.

3. Why is human nature compelled to adopt Civilization?  
Answer in Persian.

4. Translate the following into English:—

اجسام طبیعی از آروی که جسم اند بایکدیگر متساوی اند در  
رتبت ویکے را بر دیگرے شرف و فضیلت نیست چه یکحد معبودی  
همه را شامل است ویک صورت جنسی هیولئی اولئی جمله را مقوم -

و اختلاف اول که در ایشان ظاهر میشود تا ایشان را متنوع میکند بانواع  
عناصر و غیر آن مقتضی بتعین که موجب شرف بعضی بود بر بعضی  
نیست بلکه هموز در معرض نکافی در رتبت و تساوی در قوت اند  
و چون میان عناصر امزاج و اختلاط پدید می آید و بقدر قرب  
مربک باعدال حقیقی که آن وحدت معدویست اثر مبادی و صور  
شریعه قبول میکند ترتب و تدبیر در ایشان ظاهر میشود - پس آنچه  
از جمادات ماده او قبول صور را مطاوع تر است از جهت  
اعدال مزاج شریف تر است از دیگران - و آن شرف را مراتب  
بسیار و مدارج بے شمار است تا بعدی رسد که مرکب را قوت قبول  
نفس بدتی حاصل آید پس بدان نفس مشرف شود - و در و چند  
خاصیت بزرگ چون اغذا و نمو و جذب ملأئم و بقض غیر ملأئم  
ظاهر شود \*

5. Distinguish between تشبیه and استعاره and enumerate the varieties of each, quoting examples.

6. Explain any Figures of Speech, six at the least, giving examples of each.

7. Translate the following into Persian :—

Amidst all the vices and dangerous qualities of the Arabians, Persians, and Tartars, they have been ever distinguished for generosity and hospitality. Particular details would be endless; they are to be found in almost every author who has touched upon the history of those people. I shall only observe, in addition to those accounts, that there is hardly a word in the Arabic and Persian languages which signifies *avarice* that does not also imply *cowardice*, *baseness*, *slavery* or *villany*. So high is their idea of the rights of hospitality, that if the murderer of their dearest friends had, even by chance, eaten or drunk under their roof, that alone cancelled every former

crime ; and they were bound, not only to forgive, but to protect him. The wretch who had betrayed the man whose bread he had eaten, was justly stamped with the deepest infamy ; a *bread and salt-traitor* being one of the most opprobrious epithets by which one Asiatic would express his detestation of another. Their veneration for salt is indeed extraordinary. A robber having one night broken into the palace of the King of Sajistan, and happening, whilst he was making off with his rich booty, to tread upon a stone, which he conceived to be a jewel that had escaped his observation in the dark, he picked it up ; and putting it to his mouth, to be satisfied of the truth, he found it to be salt. This accidental circumstance operated so forcibly even with this loose-principled man, that he then considered his robbery as a violation of the rights of hospitality, and retired immediately home without his plunder. This famous robber became afterwards King of Sajistan and founder of the dynasty of the Saffarides. A custom subsists to this day in India among the Gentus, of tasting salt, together with other ceremonies, when dividing property among partners or the heirs of a person deceased.

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#### FOURTH PAPER.

1. Translate the following into English, and explain allusions :—

بر اصحاب فطنت و ارباب عبرت مخفی نماند که درینولا که بحسب تقدیر از زاویه عزلت بر آمده در بازار کثرت افتاده است و همواره در مداخلات و مساهلات قصب السبق از اخوان زمان بوده اگر چه در نظر کوتاه بینان اعتبار بی مدار دنیوی که محل حسد اکثر برادران طبعیست یافته — اما در معنی پیش بالغ نظران باز چه بازاریان اسواق نفس الامری شده است — اعانۀ نا الله تعالی من شورون و شورهم یلصی چند که این بیاض از انجمله است در از مدۀ

مختلفہ سیاه کردہ میشود اکثر از آن مزخرفات لا طائست - معلوم  
 بیست کہ عشر عشیر آن مرضی خاطرے کہ دست روزگار گرد دامن  
 او نتواند رسید شدہ باشد و هذا ایضاً من اقسام السجون فان  
 للسجون فدا - نمیقۃ العبد الا قل ابوالفضل بن مبارک عفی عنہما  
 فی سنۃ اثین وتسعین وتسعمائۃ - اللہ اکبر ایچہ اکبر وادی ایمن  
 دانستہ در مفارقت کجکول بآن تسلی می جست چون بنظر امعان  
 ملاحظہ رفت آنرا سزاوار اجزای کجکول دانستہ چنانچہ خود را از  
 نظارۂ جمال او محروم بودن لائق بدید این جز و چند مخالف  
 بصورت موافق بمعنی کجکول را جدا داشتن از آن نہ پسندید واین  
 گنجیدہ اسرار ایزدی را گنجور شدہ ہر روز را نہ از آن بدل دانا  
 تعین کردہ و او را مصاحب روز نہائی کہ از مکنونات خاطر دور اند  
 شست دانستہ مدصب بزم آرائی ملک تعلق داد - تا در آن روز بیگاہ  
 وار یا محل آشنایان روزگار معاملہ کند و اینس محفل دل و جلیس  
 مجمع جان گشتہ از ادوہ و شادی کہ فرزندان ناحلف خوف و رجا  
 اند پاسداری کردہ بزرگ زادہ مرا بدست ملائم و ناملائم بفروشد \*

بیٹ

متاع گر آہایہ کاسد مد - اد \* و گر باد جز عیب حاسد مباد

2. Translate in simpler Persian, explaining the extract as fully and as clearly as you can manage:—

العزۃ للہ نقطہ موہو مدکہ خط بدگیش در سطح آستان اگر مرکز  
 قبول میرسد از خرمی چون جسم تعلیمی در انعام نلند میباید  
 سرمہاہات بد اثرۂ فلک میرساید از کجا این سعی بکار رفت و چگونه  
 کار باید بجا کشید کہ در زاویۂ قائمہ قلعہ باسقلال نشستہ دعوی  
 تساوی طرفین می نماید و بدص لا تستوی الحمۃ ولا السینۃ دیدہ  
 عبرت نمی کشاید - چہ حد او را کہ مثلث مساوی الاضلاع بی ادبی

رسم کند و تا سه مرتبه دائره خلافت سطح پايه قلعه اورا سرفرازي  
بخشيد و او يکبار نقطه وار در بايه پرگار سم سمند جهان پيداييفند  
و چون نقش نگين از فروتنی سکه بلند نامي نژد - زهر پستي فطرت  
و بس حضيض مذلت بکچي طبع از فحواله ام ابرموا امراً فابا  
مبهمون نپايد احکاف ورزید و عمود استقامت نزايوه منفرجه مربع  
قلعه شايه اقامت کرد تا دائره محاصره بشکل مستطيل اجماعه  
و برهان مهندس تدبير بوجه آخر کشه - اگر بخط مسدقيم رايه  
دروست اصلاح حسن و قبح مسجدیده شود مراجعت حضرت خلافت  
مذرات که از راه اعراض موجب اعراض و نابجاييه واقع شد خيبت  
اوست ب ارتداد و تاريخ ماجراست و خاب کل جبار عديد تضعيف  
مرتبه اول و دوم حساب \*

3. What are the سه نثر ظهوري about? and which of these do you consider the best, and why? Give the full name of each of these, stating their connections with the subject-matter. Account for the singular term نثر in spite of their being three.

4. Compare, in Persian, either the styles of سه نثر ظهوري with that of رقع' ابوالفضل or the styles of the وقائع نعمت خان with that of اکئين اکبري

Which of the two compared is a better Persian? and why? State with reasons which of these four is the best with regard to the purity of the language.

5. Translate the following into English as literally as you can, with propriety, manage, elucidating your translation with notes on words or phrases requiring them :

زهر حشمت که اگر از حصار رفعتش آسمان را برحه خوانند  
فلک را پايه باشد - و خيم شوکت که اگر در حساب همتش عمان را  
درجه شمارد دريا را آبروئے گردد - بر سر ميدان جولانش بدر را

از هلال حلقه لعل یخوان درگوش - و بو کنار خوان احساس  
 استخوان را زله بوی مغز دوش - در سرانستان خاطر بر مردگان  
 آبیاری ملاطفتش خرمی اردی بهشت و خور داد بر نار - و در  
 کارخانه کسوت خشن بوشان بسرکاری ملاطفتش مصالح خز و بر بیان  
 درکار - مصروع تعریف و قارش تا با تو صیف کان سخایش مصروع نیاید  
 سخن نموز و بیت نگراید - و نامه غورش اگر بعدوان قدرش معدون  
 نگردد مضمونش جز بو دوش قارون نار نکشاید - خطبه را از شرف  
 نام او دینه دست نداده که چوب سدره و طوبی آله ممبر نشود -  
 و سکه را نقشه نکرسی نه بنسخته که زرد نام قیصر و خاقان نکند -  
 چنانچه غبار رزمگاهش اکسیر فتح و نصر نیست خاکرونی رزمگاهش بیز  
 کیمیا عیش و عشرت - کدام روزست که فرانشان از ریختن  
 گلهای شبنمه بر او بشنکد صبح تلها بر یارند و از بخور و مجمرها نه  
 نگهت جیب هوا عجب است که تا دامن محشر انبوا گلای بدارند -  
 از نقش دایه هر کس نشان آنچه در سر داشته برداشته و از  
 اصطوالب پیشانی اردعاف آفتاب فطرتها گره فیه \*

6. Write out an essay, in Persian, on any one of the following subjects:—

- (a) The Rise and the Progress of the Persian Literature.
- (b) The dependence of the Persian Literature on that of the Arabs.
- (c) Even the Great Firdausi betrays a grasp of the Arabic Literature.

7. Translate the following into rhythmical Persian:—

Amongst other laws and usages, similar to those of the Northern nations, we find that the trial by ordeal was anciently known in Persia, and it originated, perhaps, from their superstitious veneration for fire. After exalting that element to



the rank of a divinity, we cannot wonder that they should resort to it for evidence, in points which could not admit of positive proof. In the *Shah Nama* we find the description of an illustrious trial, by the ordeal, above five hundred years before the Christian era. Siawakhsh, son of the reigning King Kai Kaoos, had been educated in Sajistan by the great Rustam. His father, hearing much of his accomplishments, sent for him to court, where Sawdabah, his mother-in-law, fell in love with him : she soon made a declaration ; but the prince discouraging her advances, she flew in a rage to the king, and accused him of an attempt upon her honour. The Prince protested his innocence; but the queen persisted, and demanded justice. The king knew not how to decide; the nature of the case could not admit of proof: he ordered, therefore, a large fire to be kindled, and the parties to pass through it. The prince, without hesitation, boldly entered it on horseback, and passed unhurt ; but Sawdabah trembled, and durst not venture : she fell on her knees, confessed the truth, and was pardoned on the generous intercession of the man she meant to destroy. The trial by ordeal, where satisfactory evidence cannot be obtained, is still in practice among the Gentus in Hindustan, and is of high antiquity. It is mentioned several times in the *Code of Gentu Laws*, as a common mode of proof, under the title of *Parikhya* ; but I have not been able to discover the particular species which they adopt.

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### SANSKRIT.

#### FIRST PAPER.

1. (a) Translate into English :—

इति वा इति मे मनो गामश्वं सनुयामिति ।

कुर्वित् सोमस्यापामिति ॥

प्रवाता इव दीधत उन्मा पीता अयंसत ।

कुर्वित् सोमस्यापामिति ॥

उन्मा पीता अयंसत रथमश्वा इवाश्वः ।  
 कुवित् सोमस्यापामित ॥  
 उष मा मतिरस्थित वाश्वा पुचमिव प्रियम् ।  
 कुवित् सोमस्यापामिति ॥

(b) Name the Dévatâ, Rishi and metre of these Mantras.

(c) Parse कुवित्. Have you any reason to differ from Sáyana in his interpretation of this word ?

(d) Write a note on सोम.

II. आ शुभा यातमश्विना सञ्जा  
 गिरा दक्षा जुजुषाणा युवाकाः ।  
 हव्यानि च प्रति भृता वोतं नः ॥  
 प्रवां सं घासि मद्यान्यस्थ  
 वरं गत हवषा वीतय मे ।  
 तिरा न्यर्गे हवनालि युतं नः ॥  
 ग्र वां रथो मनोजवा इयर्ति  
 तिरो रजांस्यश्विना श्रतातिः ।  
 अघस्थं गृध्यावन् इयानः ॥  
 चिचं ह यदां भोजनं न्वस्ति  
 न्वचये सहिष्यंतं युयातम् ।  
 यो वानो मानं दधते प्रियः सन् ।'

(a) Annotate these Mantras in the manner of Sáyana.

(b) Can अघस्थे be construed and interpreted differently from Sáyana's interpretation ?

III. What is the Bhumé Vidya ? Your answer will carry higher marks if you can also quote the words of the text.

IV. What idea of the extent of the learning of a well-educated Brahman of the age of the Upanishad can you form from the colloquy that took place between Sanatkumāra and Nārada as given in the Chhândogya? State briefly Sanatkumāra's teachings. Who is an Ativādi?

V. सर्वोपनिषदो गावो दीर्घा गोपालनन्दनः ।

पार्थो वत्सः सुधीर्भोक्ता दुग्धं गोताम्रं सङ्गत् ॥

Can you support the statement contained in the stanza quoted above that the Gita contains the essence of the Upanishads?

VI. द्वाविमौ पुरुषौ लोके चरञ्चर एव च ।

चरः सर्वाणि भूतानि कूटस्थाश्चर उच्यते ॥

उत्तमः पुरुषल्लभः परमात्मैतुदाहृतः ।

यो लोकचयमाविश्य विभक्त्यव्यय ईश्वरः ॥

Give an exposition of what is stated in the extract quoted above explaining the terms चर, अचर and कूटस्थ. Do you know of any similar statement in any Upanishad? What is the corresponding categorical division in the school of the Vedānta represented by Rāmānuja?

VII. अनादित्वाद्भिर्गुणत्वात्परमात्मायमव्ययः ।

शरीरस्थोऽपि कौन्तेय न कराति न लिप्यते ॥

Explain the term निर्गुण. What is the force of the reason conveyed by the expression निर्गुणत्वात् in support of the statement made in the sentence following it?

## VIII. Explain :—

मुक्तये यः शिलावाय शास्त्रम्चे मचेतसाम् ।

गौतमं तमवेत्येव यथा वित्य तथैव सः ॥

तर्काप्रतिष्ठया साम्यादन्यान्यस्य व्यतिघ्नताम् ।

नाप्रामाण्यं मतानां स्यात् केषां सप्रतिपक्षवत् ॥

- IX. State briefly the reasons given by Dr. Muir for the view that the Sanskrit was originally a spoken language.

## SECOND PAPER.

- I. What is Rasa? Write out a clear answer to this question so that any scholar not acquainted with the technicalities of rhetoric may obtain a fair idea of what Rasa is.

- II. Annotate the following, pointing out rhetorical defects if any :—

(a) स एतु वो दृष्टवानो भावुकानां परस्पराम् ।

अनेङ्गमुक्ताद्यैश्च यत् दीर्घैरसम्भतान् ॥

(b) चापाचार्येस्त्रिपुरविजयी कालिन्धेयो विजयः

शस्त्रव्यस्तः सदनमुदधिभरियं हनकारः ।

अख्येवैतत् किमु कृतवता रेणुकाकण्ठबाधां

बद्धस्पर्शमेव परशुना लज्जत चन्द्रहासः ॥

- III. Define निदर्शना and give an example of it.

- IV. Point out the Alankāras in the following stanzas and define them :—

(a) यदि दृष्ट्यनलोऽत्र किमङ्गुतं

यदि च गौरवमद्रिषु किं ततः ।

लवणनखु सदैव सहैटये:

पकृतिरव सतामविषादिता ॥

(b) पाण्डु, ज्ञानं बदनं हृदयं सरसं तबालसं च वपः ।

आवेदयति नितान्तं चैचित्र्यरागं सखि हृदन्तः ॥

(c) तदिदमरस्य यस्मिन् दशरथवचनं नृपालनव्यसनो ।

निवसनं बाहसहायश्चकार रक्षःक्षयं रामः ॥

V. (a) पुलिनायमानमपवनलतागन्धितकुसुमरेणपटलैर्दृष्टिनायमानभनि-  
भूतपरभतनवृत्तताङ्गनसङ्गकारफलरसवर्षैः नोहारायमाणमनिलविप्रकाशैर्ब-  
कुलमेकसोयुधाराधृतिभिः चन्द्रालाकायमानं दन्तपत्रमन्तलेः सेवाशमागतेना-  
भयत उद्दिश्यते स्त्रीजनैः प्रकारेणैव लावण्यमपेन कृतं चरण्यासुखाकारं  
मार्गसद्भावात् ॥

(b) यो नरकासुरशस्त्रप्रहारभौषणैः भयम्भन्दरनिर्दयनिर्दोषकठिनांसपोढे  
नारायणवत् स्थितोऽपि स्थितामटष्कारलाभासमन्वित प्रज्ञावतन लक्ष्मीम् ।  
यं च समासाद्य दक्षितानकाराज्यफला लतव सहापादपमनेकप्रतानगङ्गा  
विलारमुपययौ प्रजा । यस्यनेकचारपुरुषसहस्रसञ्चारनिवित चतुर्दधि-  
वलयपरिजेषुमाणे धरणितन भवन इवाविदित्सद्गरुहः समुच्छ्वसितमपि  
राज्ञा नासौत् ॥

Annotate in the form of a tikā extract (a) and trans-  
late into English extract (b).

VI. What glimpses of the inner life of Indian society are  
afforded by the character sketches in Sanskrit plays,  
such as those of—

(a) Sarvelaka and Madanikā.

(b) Dhutā and Vasantasenā.

## VII. (A) Explain, clearing allusions—

(a) कर्णेनैव विषाङ्गैकपुरुषव्यापादनी रक्षितौ

हनुं शक्तिरिवात्तुं न वलवती या चन्द्रगुप्तं मया ।

सा विश्वोरिव विश्वगुप्तहृतकस्यात्यन्तिकश्रेयसे

हैडम्ब्यसिदैव पर्वततटं तद्व्यसंवावधौत् ॥

(b) कक्षां शङ्खे शिरसा च अश्वं हलदं हृडं कं मणुश्शश्व ।

दक्षां शङ्खे च शङ्खाधिवश्वं पञ्चभटलज्जश्व ॥

(c) चेता हृतसर्वस्वः पावरपतनाच्च शेषितशरीरः ।

नर्दितदर्शितमार्गः कटेन विनिपातिती यामि ॥

(B) To what class of Prākṛit does the speech in extract

(b) belong ?

## VIII. Translate into Sanskrit. Translation into verse will carry higher marks :—

“For me kind Nature wakes her genial power,  
Suckles each herb, and spreads out every flower ;  
Annual for me, the grape, the rose, renew  
The juice nectareous and the balmy dew ;  
For me the mine a thousand treasures brings ;  
For me health gushes from a thousand springs ;  
Seas roll to waft me, sun to light me, rise,  
My footstool Earth, my canopy the Skies.”

## THIRD PAPER.

## 1. Translate into English :—

अध्यासो नामातद्विर्लङ्घ्यं द्विरत्यवोचाम । तद्यथा पुत्रभार्यादिषु विकल्पेषु  
सकलेषु वा अर्हन्वैव विकलः सकलो वेति वाच्यधर्मानामस्यध्यस्यति । + + +  
तद्यान्तःकरणधर्मान् कानसङ्गं यविविकित्वाध्वयसायादौन् । एवमहप्रत्ययि-  
नमशेषप्रचारसाक्षिणि प्रत्यगात्मनश्च त्वं च प्रत्यगात्मानं सर्वसाक्षिणं

तद्विपर्ययेणान्तःकरणादिवु अध्यस्यति। एवमनादिरनन्तो नैसर्गिकोऽध्यासो  
निश्चाप्रत्ययरूपः कटं त्वभीकृतत्वप्रवर्तकः सर्वलोकप्रत्यक्षः ॥

Write technical notes on the words प्रत्यगात्मनम्, अहंप्रत्ययि-  
नम्, अन्तःकरणम् and नैसर्गिकः.

II. Translate the following passage, and supply the argu-  
ment of the Siddhānta :—

ननु शेषषष्टीपरिग्रहेऽपि ब्रह्मणो जिज्ञासाकर्मत्वं न विरुध्यते सम्बन्ध-  
सामान्यस्य विशेषनिष्ठत्वात्। एवमपि प्रताक्ष ब्रह्मणः कर्मत्वमुत्पन्न-  
सामानादारेण परोक्ष कर्मत्वं कल्पयतो व्यर्थः प्रयासः स्यात्। न व्यर्थो  
ब्रह्माश्रिताशेषविचारप्रतिज्ञानार्थत्वादिति चेन्न। प्रधानपरिग्रहेतदपेक्षिताना-  
मर्थान्निष्ठत्वात्। ब्रह्म हि ज्ञानेनाप्तुमिष्टतमत्वात्प्रधानम्। तस्मिन् प्रधाने  
जिज्ञासाकर्मणि परिगृहीते यैर्जिज्ञासितैर्विना ब्रह्म जिज्ञासितं न भवति  
तानर्थान्निष्ठान्नेवेति न पृथक् सञ्चितव्यानि ॥

III. Translate the following passage, supplying the context  
and such notes as you may think necessary to elucidate your  
translation :—

न यथोक्तविशेषणस्य जगतो यथोक्तविशेषणमोक्षरं सुखाऽन्यतः प्रधानाद-  
चेतनादणुभ्यो वाभावाद्वा संसारिणो बोध्यत्वादि सम्भावयितुं शक्यम्। न  
च स्वभावतः। विशिष्टकालदेशनिमित्तानामिहोपादानात्। एतदेवानुमानं  
संसारिव्यतिरिक्तेश्चरान्तिवसाधनं मन्यन्त ईश्वरकारिणः। नन्विहपि  
तदेवोपन्यन्तं जन्मादिन्व। न। वेदान्तवाक्यकुसुमग्रन्थनाथत्वात्तत्त्वानाम्।  
वेदान्तवाक्यानि हि सूत्रैरुदाहृत्य विचार्यन्त ॥

IV. Translate and annotate the following passage :—

मन्त्रार्था च दृष्टेत्वा इत्यादीनां क्रियातत्त्वाधनाभिधायित्वेन कर्मसम-  
वायित्ववसुक्तम्। न क्ष्वेदपि वेदवाक्यानां विधिसंस्पर्शमन्त्ररेणार्थवत्ता  
दृष्टोपपन्ना वा। न च परिनिष्ठिते वस्तुस्वरूपे विधिः सम्भवति क्रियानिप्रश-

स्वादिधिः। तस्मात्कर्मापेक्षितकलं देवतादिस्वरूपप्रकाशनेन क्रियाविधिशीघ्रत्वं  
वेदान्तानाम्। अथ प्रकृत्यान्तरभयान्नैतदभ्युपगम्यते तथापि स्वावगती-  
पासनादिकर्मपरतुम्। तस्मान्न ब्रह्मणः शास्त्रयोनित्वमिति प्राप्ते उच्यते तच्च  
समन्वयात्॥

V. Expound the following passage :—

तस्मान्न सपदादिरूपं ब्रह्मात्मैकतुविज्ञानम्। अतो न पुरुषस्यापारतन्त्रा  
ब्रह्मविद्या। किं तर्हि पुत्राद्यादिप्रमाणविषयवस्तुज्ञानवद्वस्तुतन्त्रा एवभूतस्य  
ब्रह्मणस्तज्ज्ञानस्य च न कया चिद्युक्त्या शक्यः कार्यानुपवेशः कल्पयितुम्।  
न च विदिक्रियाकर्मत्वेन कार्यानुपवेशो ब्रह्मणः। + + + अविषयत्वे  
ब्रह्मणः शास्त्रयोनित्वानुपपत्तिरिति चेन्न। अविद्याकल्पितभेदनिवृत्तिपरतन्त्रा-  
च्छास्तस्य। न हि शास्त्रमिदन्तया विषयभूतं ब्रह्म प्रतिपिपादयिष्यति। किं  
तर्हि पुत्रगात्रत्वेनाविषयतया प्रतिपादयदविद्याकल्पितं वेदवेदादत्वेदनादि-  
भेदमपनयति ॥

VI. Translate and annotate the following passage, supply-  
ing the context :—

यदपि श्रवणव्यतिरेकेण मननं विदधच्छन्द एव तर्कमध्यादर्थव्यं दर्शयती-  
त्युक्तं नानेन मिषेण श्रुततर्कस्याचात्मनाभः सम्भवति श्रुतागुह्यौत एव  
ह्यच तर्कोऽनुभवाङ्गत्वेनाश्रीयते सूप्रान्तबुद्धान्त्योद्धमयोरितरेतरव्यभिचारा-  
दात्मनोऽनन्त्यागतत्वं सप्रसादे च पुपञ्चपरितरागेन सदात्मना सपत्ते-  
र्निःप्रपञ्चसदात्मत्वं पुपञ्चस्य च ब्रह्मपुभवत्वात् कार्याकारणाननात्मनाशन  
वह्मव्यतिरेक इत्येवं जातीयकः। तर्काप्रतिष्ठानादिति केवलस्य तर्कस्य  
विपुलस्यकत्वं दर्शयिष्यति ॥

VII. Translate the following :—

श्रुत इति चेन्नातः प्रभवत्पुत्राद्यागुमानाभ्याम् ॥ + + + + अर्थानि-  
वृत्त्य च तदाचकानां वैदिकानां वसूदिशब्दानामनित्यत्वं केन वाच्यते।



पुसिद्धं हि लोके देवदत्तस्य पुत्रे उत्पन्ने यज्ञदत्त इति तस्य नाम क्रियते इति। तस्माद्विरोध एव शब्दे इति चेन्न। गवादिशब्दार्थसम्बन्धनित्यत्वं दर्शनात्। न हि गवादिव्यक्तीनामुत्पत्तिमत्त्वेतदाकृतौनामप्युत्पत्तिमत्त्वं स्यात् द्रव्यगुणकर्मणा हि व्यक्तय एवात्पद्यन्ते नाकृतयः। आकृतिभिश्च शब्दानां सम्बन्धी न व्यक्तिभिः। व्यक्तीनामान्व्याख्यस्वत्वं दृष्टानुपपत्तेः। व्यक्तिषु उत्पद्यमानामुप्याकृतौना नित्यत्वान्न गवादिशब्देषु कश्चिद्विरोधी दृश्यते। तथा देवादिवाक्तिप्रभवाम्पगमेऽपि आकृतिनित्यत्वान्न कश्चिद्वादिशब्देषु विरोध इति द्रष्टव्यम्। + + + + + किमात्मकं पुनः शब्दमभिप्रेतयेदं शब्दप्रभवतुमुच्यते। स्फोटमिव्याह ॥

Expond the स्फोटवाद here referred to.

#### FOURTH PAPER.

I. Expond the following passages, adding notes on the technical terms :—

(a) परस्परविशिष्टेषु द्रव्यगुणकर्मसुविशिष्टा सत्त्वदिति प्रतयानुवृत्तिः सा चार्थान्तराद्वितुमर्हतीति यत्तदर्थान्तरं सा सत्ता इति सिद्धा। सत्तानुस्वन्त्यात्मासदिति प्रतयानुवृत्तिः तस्मात्सासामान्यमेव। अपरं द्रव्यत्वगुणत्वकर्मत्वादि अनुवृत्तिव्यावृत्तिहेतुत्वात्सामान्यं विशेषश्च भवति ॥

(b) ननु यद्यकः समवायो द्रव्यगुणकर्मणां द्रव्यत्वगुणत्वकर्मत्वादि-विशेषणैः सङ्गसम्बन्धैकत्वात्, पदार्थसङ्घर्षसङ्घर्ष इति न आधारधियनियमात्। यद्यप्येकः समवायः सर्वत्र स्वतन्त्रः तथाप्याधाराधियनियमोऽस्ति ॥

(c) यदैकत्वाधारावयवे कर्मीत्पद्यते तदैवेकत्वसामान्यज्ञानमुत्पद्यते कर्मणा चावयवान्तरादिभागः क्रियते अपेक्षाबुद्धेः श्रुतपत्तिः। ततो यस्मिन्नवकाशे विभागात् संयोगविनाशकस्मिन्नेव काले द्वित्वमुत्पद्यते संयोगविनाशाद्व्यविनाशः सामान्यबुद्धेः श्रुतपत्तिः। ततो यस्मिन्नेव काले सामान्याज्ञा-

नादपेक्षावृद्धे विनश्वस्मिन्नेव काले आश्रयविनाशाद्विनाश इति  
शोभनमेतद्विधानम् ॥

II. Explain the following passages, supplying the context of each :—

(a) भूतात्मनां वैशेषिकगुणवत्त्वम् ॥ आकाशात्मनां क्षणिकैकदेशवृत्ति-  
विशेषगुणवत्त्वम् ॥ दिक्कालयोः पञ्चगुणवत्त्वम् ॥ सर्वोत्पत्तिमता निमित्त-  
कारणत्वं च ॥

(b) सुखदुःखेच्छाद्वेषप्रयत्नैश्च गुणैर्गुणमुनौयते ते च न शरीरेन्द्रियगुणाः ।  
कस्मात् । अहङ्कारेणैकवाक्यताभावात् । अत्र तत्तत्त्वादायावद्भव्यभावितावाह्य-  
न्द्रियाप्रलक्षितत्वाच्च तद्याहंशब्देनापि पृथिव्यादिशब्दव्यतिरेकादिति ॥

(c) सत्यप्यामेन्द्रियार्थसामिन्ध्ये ज्ञानसुखादीनामभूतबोत्पत्तिदर्शनात्कर-  
णान्तरमनुनीयते । श्रीवाचस्पत्यापारे स्मृतयुत्पत्तिदर्शनात् बाह्येन्द्रियैरङ्गही-  
तसुखादिशाल्लान्तरभावाच्चान्तःकरणम् ॥ Define व्यापार as used here.

(d) एवमभावोऽपि प्रत्यक्ष एव । न हि भूतलस्य परिणामविशिष्टात्कीव-  
ल्यलक्षणादन्यो घटाभावा नाम । प्रतिक्षणपरिणामिनी हि सर्व एव भावाः  
ऋचितिशक्तेः । स च परिणामभेदे ऐन्द्रियक इति नास्ति प्रत्यक्षानवरुद्धो  
विषयो यत्राभाव (भाव) इयं प्रमाणान्तरमभ्युपेयमिति ॥

III. Translate the following passages into English, supply-  
ing the necessary context .—

(a) संयोगाच्च द्रव्यादीनां विलक्षणानामुत्पत्तिदर्शनात्समानजातीयोत्प-  
त्तिव्यभिचारः । द्रव्यं प्रकृते गुणोदाहरणमयुक्तिमिति चेन्न दृष्टान्तेन विलक्ष-  
णारम्भमात्रस्य विवक्षितत्वात् । न च द्वयस्य द्रव्यमेवोदाहरतेत्यं गुणस्य  
वा गुण एवेति कश्चिन्नियमे हेतुरस्ति । सत्कारोऽपि भवता द्रव्यस्य गुण-  
मुदाजहार प्रत्यक्षाप्रत्यक्षाणामुत्पत्त्यक्तत्वात् संयोगस्य पञ्चात्मकत्वं न  
विद्यत इति ॥

(b) अदृष्टवता पुरुषेणाख्यदूतां सम्बन्ध इति चेतसम्बन्धसाततयावहन्ति-  
साततप्रसङ्गो नियामकान्तराभावात् । तदेवं नियतस्य कस्यचित्कर्मनि-  
मित्तसमाभावात् नाणुषाद्यं कर्म स्यात्कर्मभावात् तन्निवन्धनः संयोगो न  
समात् संयोगाभावाच्च सन्निवन्धनं दण्डादि कार्यजातं न समात् ॥

(c) अयासदत्तपद्यते इति मते केयमसदुत्पत्तिः सती असती वा । सती  
चेत् कृतं तर्हि कारणैः । असती चेत् तस्या अप्रयुत्पत्तान्तरमित्यनवस्था ॥  
अथ उत्पत्तिः पटान्तरात्तन्मपि तु पट एवासौ तथापि यावदुक्तं भवति पट  
इति तावदुक्तं भवति उत्पद्यत इति । ततश्च पट इत्युक्ते उत्पदयत इति  
न वाच्यं पौनरुक्त्यात् । विनश्यति इतापि न बाध्यमुत्पत्तिविनाश्यायै-  
गपदेकव विरोधात् । तस्मादियं पटोत्पत्तिः स्वकारणसमवायो वा सुस वा-  
समवायो वा उभयथा नात्पदाते ॥

IV. Translate and expound the following :—

(a) विगुणमविवेकिविषयः सामान्यमचेतनं पञ्चवधमि ।

व्यक्तं तथा प्रधानं तद्विपरीतस्तथा च पुमान् ॥

(b) ऊहः शब्दोऽध्ययनं दुःखविघातास्त्रयः सुहृत्प्राप्तिः ।

दानं च सिद्धयोऽष्टौ सिद्धेः पूर्वोऽद्भु शस्त्रविधः ॥

Reproduce the interpretation to which Vāchaspatimisra  
appends the following remark (and state the reason of his  
remark) :—अस्य च युक्तयुक्तत्वे सूरिभिरेवावगन्तव्ये इति कृतं परदायो-  
द्भावनेन नः सिद्धान्तमावव्याख्यानपृष्ठज्ञानमिति ॥

V. Summarize the interpretation given by Sankarāchārya  
of the following Sūtras. Reproduce any other interpretation  
of which you may be aware :—

उत्पत्त्यसम्भवात् ॥ न च कर्तुः कारणम् ॥ विज्ञानादिभावे वा तदुत्पत्ति-  
लेशः ॥ विप्रतिषेधाच्च ॥

## HISTORY.

## FIRST PAPER.

## Political Philosophy.

*Not more than seven questions should be attempted.*

1. Discuss Aristotle's views on slavery. How far did his conception of the duties of a citizen necessitate the existence of a servile class?

2. Explain and discuss Aristotle's classification of Constitutions and trace the process by which the terms "aristocratic" and "democratic" have at the present day come to be used practically to denote their opposites in Aristotle's classification.

3. Discuss the following statement :—

"The Government of England is a mixed Government, formed by the combination of two or more simple forms of Government, Monarchy, Aristocracy and Democracy."

4. Discuss the importance of education as a function of the state in ancient and modern times.

5. Sum up the main differences between ancient and modern democracies.

6. Summarize and discuss Locke's arguments against the patriarchal and divine origin of kings.

7. How does Locke define Political power and from whence and how does he deduce its origin?

8. Show how Hobbes derives the origin of his Leviathan from the contention that the original state of man is a state of perpetual war with his neighbours. Discuss this assumption.

9. By what arguments does Hobbes maintain the doctrine of "non-resistance," that a subject has under no condition any right to oppose the sovereign.

Summarize his arguments in favour of monarchy.

10. Can any broad principles be laid down to determine beforehand the proper limits of State interference?

## SECOND PAPER.

## POLITICAL ECONOMY AND ECONOMIC HISTORY.

Seven questions only to be attempted, of which not more than four must be from any one section.

## SECTION I.

1. Show the importance of fairs in England till recent times as centres for trade, and the means which were available for recovering debts there incurred. Give some account of Stourbridge fair.

2. Give some account of the ravages of the Black Death or Plague in Europe and England. What were its effects on wages in England and what endeavours were made to check them?

3. What were the relations between the Merchant Guild and the Municipal Authorities in early times? In what relation did the Craft Guilds stand to both?

4. Show how the power of removing new comers to any district, on the ground of their possibly becoming a burden to the parish as paupers, affected wages. In what ways could a "settlement" be gained in the time of William III?

5. Explain the position of the workman at the time when the allowance system was introduced, showing exactly why the allowances were considered necessary, and explaining the principle on which they were given and the advantages and disadvantages of the system.

## SECTION II.

6. Distinguish between real cost of production and expenses of production. How are they related to one another?

7. State Ricardo's doctrine of rent and discuss how far it applies —

(a) To new countries.

(b) To countries where highly intensive cultivation is practised.

(c) To house rents.

8. Discuss the propositions—

(1) Industry is limited by capital.

(2) A demand for commodities is not a demand for labour.

9. Define "Laissez Faire" and discuss its propriety as a practical maxim in economics.

10. Estimate carefully the force and validity of Mill's argument in favour of protection for young communities. Point out the difficulties of establishing an industry which Mill had in view.

11. Discuss the statement that Mill "restored to economics that practical side which it had been in danger of losing since the time of Ricardo" and show how this method of treatment has been still further amplified by Professor Marshall in his Principles of Economics.

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THIRD PAPER.

ENGLISH CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY.

Six questions, not more, to be answered. A question from each section must be attempted.

A.

Only 1 question in this section to be answered.

1. Explain the nature of Frithborh, Compurgation, Wergild Bot, and Wite.

2. Explain concisely the constitution and chief powers of the Witenagemot

B.

Only 1 question to be answered.

3. Give a concise account of the constitutional aspect of the reign of William the Conqueror.

4. Give a careful account of the Provisions of Oxford, and remark on their importance in the history of the development of Parliamentary Government.

## C.

Only 1 question to be answered.

5. Explain the constitution of the Parliament of 1295, and examine its claims to be considered the first complete English Parliament.

6. Compare the Parliamentary tone of the beginning with that of the close of Elizabeth's reign, and examine the causes of the change.

## D.

Only 1 question to be answered.

7. Examine Oliver Cromwell's attempts at constitutional government.

8. Give a concise account of the growth of the Cabinet system of Government between 1680 and 1760.

## E.

Only 1 question to be answered.

9. Examine the Parliamentary policy of George III from his accession to the dismissal of the Coalition Ministry.

10. Explain and comment on the case of John Wilkes against the House of Commons.

## F.

Only 1 question to be answered.

11. Give a concise account of the 1st Reform Act, of the defects into which the representative system had fallen, and of the chief efforts at its reform in the reigns of George III and George IV.

12. Explain the nature of the Poor Law Amendment Act 4 and 5 Will. IV, c. 76, and give a concise account of the evil which it removed.

## FOURTH PAPER.

## GREEK HISTORY.

N. B.—Any SIX, not more, of the following questions to be attempted. Candidates must attempt at least ONE question from each section.

## A.

1. Give a concise account of the institution of the office of Archon, and of the subsequent history of the office.
2. Give some account of the Spartan constitution on the eve of the Peloponnesian War.
3. Briefly describe the chief Greek colonies on the shores of the Eastern Ægean, and group them according to the tribes of the colonisers. Illustrate your answer by a map.
4. Briefly describe the chief Greek colonies of Sicily and Magna Græcia, grouping them according to the colonising tribes. Illustrate your answer by a map.

## B.

5. Examine concisely the career, character, and policy of Peisistratus.
6. Concisely examine the position of the Persian empire on the eve of the first Persian invasion of Greece. Illustrate your answer by a map.
7. Give an account of the career and character of Alcibiades.
8. Give a short account of the campaign in Sicily during the Peloponnesian War, its origin, progress and effects. Illustrate your answer by a map.

## C.

9. Examine the career, character, and policy of Demosthenes.



10. Explain the policy of Thebes in Arcadia and Messenia after the battle of Leuctra. Illustrate your answer by a map.

11. Give a concise account of the steps by which Philip II of Macedon advanced against Greece. Illustrate your answer by a map.

12. Describe the situation of the affairs of the combatants on the eve of the battle of Arbela. Illustrate your answer by a map.

OR

(MEDIÆVAL EUR : HIST.)

It is not necessary to answer every question in order to obtain the highest marks.

1. Compare the imperial position of Otto the Great with that of Charlemagne.

2. State and criticise Gibbon's view of the Eastern empire.

3. Describe the influence of the Papacy from the middle of the eleventh century to 1216, and notice any variations in the degree of authority exercised by individual Popes.

4. Sketch the career of the Normans in Italy.

5. Review the early history of the Moghuls to the fifteenth century.

6. Give some account of the revival of learning in Europe.

7. "The Middle Age, which believed itself immutable and eternal, was in a special sense an 'age of transition.'" Explain and discuss.

OR

INDIAN HISTORY.—THE MOGHUL PERIOD.

(Candidates must answer question 1, and not more than THREE others.)

1. Draw a map of India at the time of the death of Akbar, showing—

(1) the full extent of the Moghul Empire ;

(2) the independent Kingdoms which had not acknowledged Akbar's suzerainty.

2. What were the difficulties which lay in the way of establishing an extensive Empire in India in the sixteenth century and what was the policy which Akbar initiated to meet them? Point out exactly the changes in the method of Government which distinguish his reign from that of his predecessors.

3. Give an account of Akbar's revenue system. What system did he find in operation and to what extent did he introduce new principles? In what particulars did Akbar's system of assessing and collecting the Land Revenue differ from that practised by the Government nowadays?

4. Describe Shahjehan's campaigns in the Dekhan; describe the extent of territory under the Moghuls at the death of Jehangir and the extension of empire ultimately secured by Shahjehan.

5. Give a short account of the Imperial Revenue under the Moghul Emperors, describing particularly (1) the sources from which the gross revenue was derived, and (2) the increase in the revenue from the time of Akbar to Aurangzib.

To what causes do you attribute the expansion of the revenue?

6. Describe and criticise the different reasons put forward by (1) Elphinstone, (2) Lane-Poole, and (3) contemporary historians for the ill-success of Aurangzib's reign.

7. Write a short account of any one of the following :—(1) Abul Fazl, (2) Nur Jehan, (3) Mir Jumla, (4) Shahji Bhosla.

#### FIFTH PAPER.

#### ROMAN HISTORY UP TO 476 A.D.

N.B.—Any SIX, not more, of the following questions to be attempted. Candidates must attempt at least ONE question from each section.

##### A.

1. Give an account of the progress of events by which the office of Consul was opened to the plebeians.

2. Concisely describe the political position of Rome on the eve of the struggle with Pyrrhus. Illustrate your answer by a map.

3. Give a brief account of the acquisition of Sicily by Rome, and of the method of government adopted by Rome in that province. Illustrate your answer by a map.

4. Concisely narrate the chief event of Hannibal's campaign in Italy, and comment on the causes of his successes and ultimate failure. Illustrate your answer by a map.

B.

5. Give a concise account of the origin, progress, and results of the Third Macedonian War. Illustrate your answer by a map.

6. Give some account of the career, character, and policy of Sulla.

7. What is meant by the Equestrian Order? Examine into the political position and power of the same on the eve of the fall of the Republic.

8. Give an account of the political position of Egypt in the time of Julius Cæsar, and of Cæsar's policy towards that country.

C.

9. Concisely describe the constitution and powers of the Senate under Augustus.

10. Give an account of the character and policy of the Emperor Hadrian.

11. Explain the reasons for the transfer of the seat of government by Constantine from Rome to Byzantium, and comment on the effects of the change.

12. Concisely narrate the events which brought about the loss of Africa by Rome to the barbarians. Illustrate your answer by a map.

Or

## MOD: EUROPEAN HISTORY.

It is not necessary to answer every question in order to obtain the highest marks.

1. Notice some of the leading features, and explain the social and political importance of the Reformation.
2. Elucidate the foreign policy of Elizabeth, and summarise its results.
3. Write a brief biography of Gustavus Adolphus. Compare him with Cromwell.
4. Describe the results of the Peace of Westphalia.
5. Examine the theory of 'balance of power' and the results of its application in Europe.
6. Examine and compare the instances of political power or influence exercised by women in the eighteenth century.
7. "The Napolionic rule may be expressed as organised egoism" (Taine). Illustrate.
8. Trace the steps in the formation of the Italian Kingdom.

Or

## INDIAN HISTORY—MAHRATTA PERIOD.

(Candidates are required to answer question 1 and not more than FOUR others.)

1. Draw a map of India showing the extent of the British possessions in 1603.
2. Trace the origin of the grants of Chontu, Surdishmooktee and Swuraje and describe in detail the rights which each of these patents conferred.
3. Give an account of the campaign conducted by the Mahratta Confederacy against Ahmad Shah Durrani and of the battle of Panipat in 1761. Describe the position of affairs in Hindustan at the close of the campaign.

4. Write a short summary of the policy which Madhav Rao Sindhia pursued in Hindustan and explain the means by which he was able to carry it into effect.

5. Write a short account of the policy pursued by Warren Hastings towards Madhava Rao Sindhia and the reasons upon which it was based.

6. Describe the settlement of the Peshwa's country effected by the British Government after the final reduction of his territory in 1818.

7. Write a short life of any one of the following :—De Boigne. Ghulam Kadir Khan. George Thomas. Begam Sumroo.

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SIXTH PAPER.

A

THE ROMAN PROVINCES.

FIVE questions only to be done.

1. Draw a rough map to illustrate the division into provinces of the Roman Empire at its greatest extent. Explain the reasons for the occupation of Britain and Armenia.

2. Explain, with instances, the Roman policy towards religion and literature in the provinces.

3. What were the positions and functions of a Roman Governor at the time of the fall of the Republic?

4. Point out, with special reference to Greece, how far Rome allowed local autonomy.

5. Give a brief sketch of the relations between the Romans and the Jews. To what reason do you assign the rising of 66 A. D.?

6. What were the principal charges brought against Verres? Have you any reason to think his case was exceptional?

7. Enumerate the principal administrative changes introduced by Diocletian and point out the cause of them.

8. Discuss the question whether in their conquest and administration of the provinces, the Romans were more influenced by economic or military considerations.

Or

B

### TAINES' FRENCH REVOLUTION.

FIVE questions only may be attempted.

1. Sketch the principal points in the policy of the Jacobins.
2. Give a brief account of the events leading to the fall of the Girondists.
3. Give a full account of the issue of "assignats" and criticise the necessity and wisdom of this step.
4. Compare carefully the character and policy of Mirabeau, Marat, and Robespierre.
5. Give an account of the position and policy of the Legislative Assembly in 1791.
6. Write notes on
  - (a) The émigrés.
  - (b) The commune.
  - (c) The Tiers Etat.
7. Discuss M. Taine's criticism of the causes for the failure of the Jacobin policy.

Or

C

### THE ECONOMIC HISTORY OF THE N.-W. P. DURING THE 19TH CENTURY.

(Not more than FOUR questions should be attempted.)

1. Describe the manner in which the Land Revenue was assessed before 1833. How was the first valuation of the

Land Revenue made when a country was taken over by the British Government? What modifications of the original settlements were subsequently introduced and upon what grounds?

2. To what extent did occupancy rights exist in these Provinces before their formal recognition by law. Trace the course of legislation upon this subject down to the present day.

3. Write a short account of the famine of 1837-38 dealing particularly with the following points—

- (1) The extent and duration of the preceding drought.
- (2) The permanent damage done to agricultural prosperity.
- (3) The migrations of the people and the increase of crime.
- (4) The evidence of an abnormal mortality.

4. Give an account of the fluctuations in the value of money in India up to 1893, making your meaning clear by a chart. What evidence would you adduce to prove that the rupee had greatly depreciated in the thirty years preceding 1893. Mention the chief causes which produced this fall in value. On what grounds were the Mints closed to the free coinage of silver in 1893?

5. Draw a chart to describe the principal movements of the prices of agricultural produce from 1800 to 1900. What was the highest and, approximately, the lowest price of wheat within this period? To what causes do you attribute the rise in the normal value of food-stuffs?

6. The Famine Commissioners of 1880 were of opinion that the true remedy against Famine lay in promoting diversity of occupation among the people of India. Explain the meaning of this opinion and give examples of the way in which this policy has actually been carried out.

7. What are the principal industries followed by the people of these Provinces? What approximately are the numbers supported by the different industries respectively? What new industries have been introduced and followed with success since the beginning of the 19th Century?

## FIRST D.Sc. EXAMINATION, 1904.

## MATHEMATICS.

## FIRST PAPER.

(It is not necessary to answer all the questions to obtain full marks.)

1. Find an expression for the cosine of the angle between two given straight lines in terms of their direction cosines.

If two straight lines  $OP, OP'$  are respectively inclined at angles  $\cos^{-1}\mu$  and  $\cos^{-1}\mu'$  to a fixed straight line  $OQ$ , and if the projections of  $OP, OP'$  on a plane perpendicular to  $OQ$ , make angles  $\theta$  and  $\theta'$  with a fixed straight line  $OR$  in that plane, show that

$$\cos POP' = \mu\mu' + \sqrt{1-\mu^2} \cdot \sqrt{1-\mu'^2} \cos(\theta-\theta').$$

2. Shew how to find the directions of the rectilinear generators which pass through a given point on the surface of a hyperboloid of one sheet.

3. If three confocals pass through a point prove that the normals are mutually at right angles.

Through any fixed straight line intersecting a principal axis tangent planes are drawn to each of a system of confocals show that the locus of the normals at the point of contact is a hyperbolic paraboloid.

4. Investigate the equation of the tangent plane at any point of a given surface. Prove that if  $lx+my+nz=1$  is a tangent plane to

$$\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^n + \left(\frac{y}{b}\right)^n + \left(\frac{z}{c}\right)^n = 1.$$

$$\text{then } (la)^{\frac{n}{n-1}} + (mb)^{\frac{n}{n-1}} + (nc)^{\frac{n}{n-1}} = 1.$$



5. If the general equation to a quadric be

$$Ax^2 + By^2 + Cz^2 + 2A'yz + 2B'za + 2C'xy + 2A''x + 2B''y + 2C''z = 1,$$

show that the quantities

$$A + B + C,$$

$$AB - C'^2 + BC - A'^2 + CA - B'^2,$$

$$\text{and } \begin{vmatrix} A & C' & B' \\ C' & B & A' \\ B' & A' & C \end{vmatrix},$$

are invariants, and find a meaning for them.

Prove that if 3 straight lines mutually at right angles can be drawn on the quadric then the first invariant vanishes, and if 3 tangent planes mutually at right angles can be drawn, the second invariant vanishes. If the third invariant vanishes prove that the asymptotic cone becomes two planes.

6. If  $\rho$  be the radius of curvature at any point of a curve, prove that

$$\frac{1}{\rho^2} = \left( \frac{d^2x}{ds^2} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{d^2y}{ds^2} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{d^2z}{ds^2} \right)^2$$

Find the radius of curvature at any point of the curve.

$$x = 4a \cos^3 \theta, y = 4a \sin^3 \theta, z = 3c \cos^2 \theta, \text{ in terms of } \theta.$$

7. Define the Indication at any point of a given surface, and find the condition that the point may be an umbilicus.

Shew that a sphere described from the origin with radius

$$\frac{abc}{ab+bc+ca} \text{ will touch the surface}$$

$$\left( \frac{x}{a} \right)^{\frac{2}{3}} + \left( \frac{y}{b} \right)^{\frac{2}{3}} + \left( \frac{z}{c} \right)^{\frac{2}{3}} = 1$$

in points which are umbilici.

8. What is meant by the order and degree of a differential equation? Shew how to solve any linear equation of the first order.

Solve the equations :

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + y \cos x = e^{\cos x} \cos 2x.$$

$$(1-x^2) \frac{dy}{dx} + y = \frac{(1-x^2) f'(x)}{y}.$$

9. Shew that the equation

$$x \frac{dy}{dx} - ay + by^2 = cx^n$$

is always integrable when  $n = 2a$ .

Integrate

$$x \frac{dy}{dx} - y - y^2 = x^2$$

10. Investigate the complete primitive and singular solution of the equation

$$y = x \frac{dy}{dx} + f\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)$$

and explain their geometrical relation.

Find the equation of the family of curves in which the intercept on the axis of  $x$  made by the tangent varies as the square of the cotangent of the angle between the two lines.

11. If  $f(m)$  be a rational integral function of  $m$ , solve the equation

$$f\left(\frac{d}{dx}\right)y = 0,$$

discussing particularly the case when the equation  $f(m) = 0$  has two equal roots.

$$\text{Solve } \frac{d^3y}{dx^3} - 7 \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 36y = 0.$$

12. Shew how to solve the partial differential equation

$$P \frac{dz}{dx} + Q \frac{dz}{dy} = R$$

$P, Q, R$  being given functions of  $x, y$ , and  $z$ .

Solve

$$x \frac{dz}{dx} + \overline{x - y} \frac{dz}{dy} = z^2.$$

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#### SECOND PAPER.

1. What is meant by the **hadagraph** of the path of a particle? Prove that the tangent to the hadagraph at any instant is parallel to the resultant acceleration of the particle at the corresponding point of its path, and that the velocity in it is equal to the acceleration of the particle.

If  $u, u', u''$ , be the velocities at three points  $P, Q, R$ , of the path of a projectile where the inclinations to the horizon are  $u - \beta, \alpha, \alpha + \beta$ ; and if  $t, t'$  be the times of describing  $PQ, QR$  respectively, shew that

$$u''t = ut', \text{ and } \frac{1}{u} + \frac{1}{u''} = \frac{2 \cos \beta}{u}$$

2. A particle of unit mass describes an orbit under an attractive force  $P$  to the origin. Obtain the differential equation of the orbit.

If  $P = \frac{\mu}{r^2}$ , determine the orbit completely; the particle being projected from a given point in a given direction and with a given velocity.

Prove that when the orbit is an ellipse of major axis  $2a$  the periodic time  $= 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{a^3}{\mu}}$ .

3. Prove that the velocity of a particle at any point of a central orbit is the same as that which would be acquired by

a particle moving freely from rest along one-fourth of the chord of curvature at the point, drawn through the centre under the action of a constant force whose intensity is equal to that of the central attraction at the point

If the velocity at each point in a central orbit be equal to that in the equidistant circle, prove that the orbit is an equi-angular spiral for an attractive force.

Prove that the corresponding law of force is that of the inverse cube of the distance.

4. A particle is constrained to move on a given smooth plane curve, under a given conservative system of forces in the plane of the curve. Determine the motion and the reaction of the constraining curve.

Hence deduce the pressure on the curve, due to a particle which is constrained to move in a circle under the influence of a repulsive force acting from a point on the circumference, and varying as the distance.

5. Determine the motion of a particle under an attraction towards a fixed centre proportional to the distance. Investigate the change in the motion when a small resistance proportional to the square of the velocity is taken into account.

6. What is meant by the principal axes of a body at a point?

Prove that at every point of a body there are always three principal axes.

Establish any construction for finding them.

7. State D'Alembert's principle; and apply it to obtain the equations of motion of a system of rigid bodies.

Establish "the principle of the independence of the motions of translation and rotation."

8. What is meant by a centre of percussion of a body?

Prove that the centre of oscillation of a lamina is also a centre of percussion.

An elliptic lamina of uniform density rests on a smooth horizontal table ; how should it be struck that it may begin to turn round one of its foci ?

9. A rod of uniform density rests with one extremity on a smooth horizontal plane and the other on a smooth vertical wall at a given inclination. If the rod start from rest, find its angular velocity when it leaves the wall.

10. A disc of any form is moving in its own plane in any manner. Suddenly a point on it is seized and made to move in some given manner. Find the initial motion of the disc.

A square of uniform density is turning about a fixed corner, when suddenly this is released and an adjacent corner is fixed. Prove that the angular velocity is reduced to  $\frac{1}{2}$  of its value.

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## PHYSICS.

### FIRST PAPER.

#### HEAT.

1. Shew that the pressure of a gas on the walls of an enclosing vessel can be explained by considering the motion of the gaseous molecules. How could you shew that the temperature of the gas depends on the mean kinetic energy of the molecules ?

2. What is meant by the characteristic equation of a substance ? Find the characteristic equation of a substance obeying Boyle's Law and prove that if used as a thermometric substance it gives the same scale of temperature whether designed to measure equal changes of temperature by equal changes of volume at constant pressure, or by equal changes of pressure at constant volume. What is a probable form of the characteristic equation of air ?

3. Describe fully Clement and Desormes' method of determining the ratio of the two specific heats of air, working out all formulæ. Prove that they have a constant difference,

4. Give T. Thomson's line of argument to shew that the freezing point of water is lowered by increase of pressure. How were his conclusions verified by his brother, Lord Kelvin? Prove that a similar result holds for all substances which expand on solidifying.

5. Give some account of recent work on the liquefaction of gases.

6. Discuss the movement of heat in a long bar whose extremities are kept at different temperatures, supposing the steady state has been reached. What data are required to determine the conductivity of such a bar.

7. Describe in detail, with illustrations, Rowland's experiments to determine the mechanical equivalent of heat. How can you explain the differences between the values he obtained for different temperatures?

8. Define the entropy of a body. Shew that there is an increase of entropy and a loss of availability in all movements of heat between bodies at different temperatures. What is meant by the motivity of a quantity of heat? In what case is it equal to the whole of the quantity of heat?

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#### SECOND PAPER.

*N.B.*—It is not necessary to answer all the questions to obtain full marks.

1. Solve the differential equation

$$\ddot{\theta} + p\dot{\theta} + q\theta = 0.$$

If  $p$  be small how can  $p$  be determined experimentally, supposing for instance the equation refers to the vibration of a pendulum affected by viscous resistance of the air.

2. If  $k$  be the resistance to compression and  $n$  the rigidity of a given solid, prove that Young's modulus is equal to  $\frac{9kn}{3k+n}$ .

3. Tait says:—"The air in a soap bubble of any finite radius would, at atmospheric pressure, fill a sphere of radius greater than before by a constant quantity." Discuss the statement and find the constant quantity.

4. Give a brief account of Boys experiments to determine the gravitation constant.

5. Find an expression for the velocity of sound in air.

If  $V_t$  be the velocity at  $t^0$  C, prove that

$$V_t = V_0 (1 + 0.0184t).$$

6. Give an account of Lord Rayleigh's method of determining absolute pitch.

7. Write a short essay on Singing Flames.

8. Enunciate Ohm's law and shew its relation to Fourier's theorem.

9. Explain briefly Helmholtz' theory of combinational tones.

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### PHYSICS—PRACTICAL.

NOTE.—Only two questions to be attempted, one from each part.

#### A.

I. Find the coefficient of expansion of the glass bulb and the apparent coefficient of expansion of mercury.

II. Determine the coefficient of expansion of air at constant pressure and the Boiling Point of the given liquid.

III. Find the variation of the coefficient of expansion of water with temperature. Plot a curve showing the variation.

#### B.

IV. Determine Young's Modulus for the given bar.

V. Find the coefficient of viscosity of tap water.

## CHEMISTRY.

## FIRST PAPER.

Answer seven questions only.

1. Give a clear account of the preparation and properties of the various phosphoric acids, and show how their constitution is arrived at. What is the constitution of phosphorous acid? Give reasons for your answer. Give as full an account as you are able of the phosphoryl compounds.

2. Describe in detail a process for the manufacture of caustic alkali from common salt.

How would you determine the relative amounts of sodium and potassium salts present in a mixture of their chlorides and sulphates? Can any indirect method be employed? If so, describe it.

3. How is pure platinum prepared? Starting from the metal how would you prepare potassium chloroplatinite, the green salt of Magnus, silver platino-nitrite.

Give a brief account of the general character of the platinumamines.

4. How has anhydrous hydroxylamine been prepared? What are its properties? What do you know about the preparation, properties and constitution of hydrazine?

5. Write an account of the methods which have been used for measuring the chemical action of light, and indicate the results of such experiments. What do you know about the influence of light and heat on chemical affinity?

6. The molecular constitution of chemical compounds is found to have a considerable influence on their physical properties. Discuss this statement. Also show the relation which exists between members of homologous series with regard to their physical properties.



7. Write an essay on the causes of luminosity in flame.
8. Write an account of the history of chlorine, and describe the method used for the determination of its atomic weight.
9. What were the ideas of Davy and Berzelius on the constitution of compounds? Compare their ideas with modern ones and support the latter as far as possible.

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SECOND PAPER.

(Answer SEVEN Questions only.)

1. Starting with acetaldehyde, show that the following compounds may be prepared from it, or from each other :—acetaldoxime, acetonitrile, ethylamine, ethyl alcohol, and lactic acid. Discuss the constitution of each of these compounds.

2. What are primary amines? Describe briefly two processes by which they may be prepared.

The platino-chloride of a monacid base has the following composition :— $C=24.16$ ,  $H=2.68$ ,  $N=4.69$ ,  $Cl=35.73$ ,  $Pt=32.71$  per cent. Calculate the formula of this salt and of the base which it contains ( $Pt=195$ ).

3. By what reactions are the following classes of compounds characterised (a) primary monohydric alcohols, (b) fatty aldehydes, (c) ketones, (d) aromatic diazo-compounds? Give one example in each case.

• 4. Describe two processes for the preparation of ammonium thiocyanate. How can this substance be made to yield (1) thiourea, (2) guanidine, (3) hydrazine? What are the properties of anhydrous hydrazine?

5. Describe the productions and transformations of the principal compounds of arsenic with the methyl radicle.

6. Give several methods for the preparation of aceto-acetic ether. What is the action on this substance of (1) nitrous acid, (2) reducing agents, (3) caustic soda?

7. Give an account of the preparation and properties of the isomeric succinic acids, and show how one of them may be converted into its anhydride and imide, and these two compounds into thiophene and pyrroline respectively.

8. Write a constitutional formula for anthracene and indicate the successive steps of the process by which this hydrocarbon is converted into alizarine and anthraflavic acid.

9. Explain the use of phenylhydrazine as a reagent. Discuss the mechanism of the formation of glucosazone from dextrose.

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### CHEMISTRY—PRACTICAL.

- I. Estimation of  $\text{CO}_2$  in the room of the Laboratory.
  - II. Gravimetric analysis of sulphuric acid in Magnesium sulphate.
  - III. Qualitative analysis of a mixture of six salts.
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## SECOND D.Sc. EXAMINATION.

## CHEMISTRY.

## FIRST PAPER.

*(Answer eight questions only, four from each group.)*

## A.

1. Give the general character of the group of metals to which platinum belongs in the periodic table, describing briefly the physical characters of the elements, and comparing the composition and properties of their most important compounds.

2. Give an account of the preparation and properties of the amido derivatives of mercury.

3. Compare and contrast the chlorides of phosphorus, arsenic, vanadium, antimony and bismuth, more particularly with reference to their reactions with water.

4. State the impurities which are likely to be met with in commercial sulphuric acid, and show how they may be detected and removed. Give some account of recent improvements in the manufacture of sulphuric acid.

5. Describe in detail the method of extracting aluminium from its ores.

6. Into what classes have alloys been divided? Describe the methods which have been adopted to determine the constitution of alloys.

## B.

7. Discuss the anomalies presented by the atomic weights of the argon group of elements in relation to the periodic classification.

8. Show that a mixture of equal volumes of ethane and hydrogen cannot be distinguished by endiometric analysis alone from marsh-gas. A sample of such gas was submitted to diffusion in air for some time and then analysed. Gas taken 13.84 cc; carbon dioxide formed after explosion 17.42 cc, oxygen and nitrogen left after explosion 84.57 cc. Was it marsh-gas or the mixture?

9. Explain briefly upon what evidence it is stated that carbon is quadrivalent and that zinc is bivalent. Criticise the statement that the sum of the valencies of all the atoms in a molecule is always an even number.

10. Give an account of the work of Stas, especially of his method of preparing pure silver, and his use of it in determining the combining proportions of the halogen elements.

11. Write a short critical essay on one of the following :—  
(a) the nature of the electric discharge in gases, (b) the evidence for the monatomicity of gaseous molecules, (c) the validity of the spectroscopic evidence for the celestial existence of elements, (d) the relationship of argon and helium.

12. Explain how you would quantitatively analyse any one of the following :—

(a) an alloy of tin, lead and antimony.

(b) a mixture of potassium chloride, bromide and iodide.

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#### SECOND PAPER.

*Full marks will be given for correct and complete answers to any six questions. Not more than six are to be attempted.*

1. The formula  $C_6H_{12}O_2$  represents three metameric esters; how may the rational formula of each be determined?

2. Explain clearly what is meant by ionic velocity in the solutions of electrolytes and detail some experiments on this subject.

3. Discuss the olefines and their derivatives and mention the various ways in which these derivatives may be made.

4. Describe Victor Meyer's method for distinguishing between the primary, secondary and tertiary alcohols. What are the pinacones, and how are they formed? In what class of compounds do you place them?

5. Write a historical account of researches on the sugars. How have they been synthesised, and how is it possible to get at their spacial configuration?

6. What do you know about the lactones? From what acids are they obtainable? Give an account of the various methods used for their preparation and recognition.

7. Discuss the optical properties of the tartaric acids, giving an account of Pasteur's researches.

8. Compare and contrast the properties of the aromatic and fatty aldehydes.

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#### THIRD PAPER.

1. Describe the preparation and properties of the aromatic amines and show in what characteristics they differ from the fatty amines.

What is meant by protection of the amido-group? In what circumstances is such protection employed?

2. Discuss the constitution of the Quinones.

Write a concise account of the dihydric phenols.

3. What do you know about the classification of the terpenes? What is common camphor?

4. Give an account of the diazo-compounds of benzene. How are they prepared and what are their important reactions?

5. How would you set about the preparation of the esters of isothiocyanic acid? What happens when they are boiled with oxide of mercury in alcoholic solution?

6. What are the rosanilines and how prepared? How are they affected by the introduction of alkyl groups? Describe the preparation and show the constitution of Fluorescein.

7. How can you synthesise organic compounds which contain nitrogen in a closed chain? What are the most important of these compounds?

8. You are given an organic compound for analysis; how should you determine whether it contained ketonic, hydroxylic, acidic or nitro-groups, and the number of each of these groups present?

9. What are the most important members of the Indol group, and how are they related to natural indigo blue? How is the formula of the latter arrived at?

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#### FOURTH PAPER.

*Full marks for answers to any Seven questions.*

1. Explain fully in what respects Stahl's system differs from the system of Lavoisier. What views did Berthollet entertain with regard to the proportions in which substances combine with one another? What are Berthollet's views respecting the action of mass?

2. Give a short but clear account on the work of Liebig as a chemist.

3. Give an account of some of the principal methods which have been used for determining the vapour density of some of the metals and their chlorides, as well as of other bodies having high boiling points.

Required the molecular weight and the vapour density ( $air=1$ ) of Thallium chloride from the following data:—

Volume of Bulb= $337cc$ . Temperature= $828^{\circ}C$ .

Barometer= $760mm$ . Weight of residual chloride of Thallium =  $\cdot 8899$  gramme ( $Tl=203.6$ ,  $Cl=35.37$ ).

4. Give a short account of Weber's researches on the atomic heat of carbon, silicon and boron, pointing the bearing of his experiments upon Dulong and Petit's law.

The specific heat of the metal beryllium was ascertained by Nilson to be .408; on the other hand Reynolds found that 9 centigrams of beryllium metal had the same heat capacity as 108 centigrams of silver. Moreover chloride of Beryllium contains 70.74 parts of chlorine to 9.2 parts of metal. What conclusions do you draw concerning the atomic weight of Beryllium and respecting the formula of the chloride from the above data?

5. State as far as you can the relation existing between properties and composition and properties and constitution of bodies.

6. 400 grammes of tin with a melting point  $231.7^{\circ}\text{C}$ , after the addition of 4.3085 grammes of silver melted at  $228.3^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Find the molecular weight of silver. State whether this result is in agreement with the behaviour of the metals in general.

Constant =  $\frac{0.027^2}{h}$ ;  $h$  = latent heat of fusion =  $14.25$  calories for tin.

Show how this equation has been deduced.

7. Give a short account of the theory of Electrolytic Dissociation. What experimental evidence has been put forward to justify this theory?

8. What reactions take place when equivalent quantities of  $\text{NaOH}$ ,  $\text{HNO}_3$  and  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  are mixed together in dilute aqueous solution? Describe a method by which the composition of the resultant solution is determined.

9. Give a short but clear account of the Phase Rule. Explain the allotropism of Sulphur with a diagram according to the Phase rule.

10. Explain very carefully the following :—

“When we reduce a gas to a great density by the application of great pressure, as we approach the liquid state, the gases repudiate the gas laws entirely, and we meet a difficult problem

in attempting to account for this modification of gases. This was studied with extraordinary success by Van der Waals; his theoretical explanation of his deviations, shown by strongly compressed gases, from the Boyle-Mariotte law, have given us some wonderful glimpses into the nature of the liquid state."

Show by diagrams how Van der Waals' equation can be applied in the passage from the liquid to the gaseous state.

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### PRACTICAL.

I.—Qualitative analysis of a cobalt ore and determination of % of cobalt quantitatively.

II.—Determination of chlorine in an organic chloro derivative.

III.—Qualitative analysis of an organic mixture, separating the constituents in a pure form and determination of melting and boiling points.

IV.—Determination of % of manganese in a manganese ore.

*N.B.*—Not more than three questions to be attempted.

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## LL.B. EXAMINATION, 1904.

## JURISPRUDENCE, &amp;c.

1. "Laws are enforced by a sovereign power." Contrast the respective views of Austin, Maine and Holland on this proposition.
2. What is Professor Holland's classification of antecedent *rights in rem*?
3. "International law is the vanishing point of Jurisprudence." Explain this statement.
4. Do laws of morality fall within the scope of the science of Jurisprudence?
5. What is meant by the non-regulation territories? Under what authority have the Regulations of 1871 to 1903 been enacted?
6. Specify the principal prevailing theories dealing with the appropriate *forum* for the punishment of criminal offences.
7. The sanction of the Governor-General is necessary before a local legislature can take into consideration any legislation relating to certain matters. State what these matters are.
8. What powers of suspension or removal are vested in the High Courts in respect to the judicial officers within their jurisdiction?
9. Trace the history of the process whereby the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has become the ultimate court of appeal for India.

## LAW OF CIVIL PROCEDURE AND LIMITATION.

1. What is a *res judicata*? When does a matter become *res judicata*?
- (a) A sues B to recover arrears of rent due for 1900 upon the allegation that B is his tenant, and obtains an

*ex parte* decree against him. Subsequently upon *A* suing *B* to recover arrears of rent due for 1901, is it open to *B* to plead that he has never been *A*'s tenant ?

- (b) *A* judgment-debtor objects to the execution of the decree against him on the score of limitation. The objection is overruled and an order for execution is made by the Court. Can he afterwards resist execution on the ground that the decree is incapable of execution ?

2. Define 'cause of action.' What do you understand by 'multifariousness ?' Illustrate.

- (a) *A* decree-holder applied for execution of his decree in 1902, but failed to recover anything. He makes a second application for execution in 1904. Is this application barred by any rule of law ?

- (b) *A*, a Hindu widow, while in possession of her husband's estate, sold half of it to *B* in 1885, a third to *C* in 1890, and the remainder to *D* in 1898. *A* died in 1900. Would you advise the next reversioner to bring a single action in ejectment against all the transferees ?

3. Explain the doctrine of set-off. What is 'Equitable set off ?' Illustrate.

4. Upon what grounds may the sale of immovable property held in execution of a decree be set aside ?

- (a) *A* judgment-debtor impeaches a sale held in execution of the decree against him on the ground of fraud. What is the remedy open to him in law ?
- (b) *A* brought a suit against *B* and *C*, and obtained a decree against *B* but not against *C*. *A* puts this decree into execution and attaches *C*'s property. What is *C*'s remedy ?

5. Upon what grounds may a decree be impeached in (a) first and (b) second appeal? Does a second appeal lie on a question of discretion?

6. Explain: "The Limitation Act is a statute of repose."

Distinguish between Limitation and Prescription.

7. What is 'legal disability'? How does it affect limitation?

Suppose *A* becomes entitled to some immovable property in 1890 but dies the next year without obtaining possession of it. He leaves a minor son *B*. Within what time must *B* sue to recover possession of this property? Suppose *A* did not become entitled to this property in 1890, but the right accrued to *B* after *A*'s death in 1892. Within what time must *B* bring his suit in the latter case?

[N.B.—Please give reasons for all your answers.]

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#### THE CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE AND THE INDIAN PENAL CODE.

1. Distinguish between ———

*A Cognizable and a Non-cognizable offence.*

*An Inquiry and an Investigation.*

*Kidnapping and Abduction.*

*Criminal Misappropriation and Criminal Breach of Trust.*

*'Fraudulently' and 'Dishonestly.'*

2. What powers of Revision have—

(a) The High Court.

(b) A Sessions Judge.

(c) A District Magistrate.

3. *A* has lodged a complaint against *B*, and the Court trying *B* comes to the conclusion that the complainant falsely charged him with intent to injure him.

(a) What should *B* do if he desires to proceed against *A* for having falsely instituted a Criminal proceeding against him?

(b) What should the Court which tried *B* do if it think there is ground for inquiring into *A*'s offence?

(c) How should the Magistrate before whom *A* comes for trial proceed?

4. In what cases may the High Court transfer a case from one subordinate Court to another?

Under what circumstances is a Magistrate bound to give the accused a chance of electing whether he (the accused) will consent to be tried by him (the Magistrate)?

5. What would be the effect of the action of the Court in the following cases? (Give reasons for your opinions)

(a) *A* Magistrate convicts and sentences an accused under certain repealed Sections of a law, instead of under the provisions of the Indian Penal Code.

(b) *A* Sessions Judge omits to formally call upon the accused to enter on his defence, nor does he charge the Jury. The Jury find the accused guilty, and he is convicted and sentenced.

(c) *A* gives false evidence in a case being tried by the Joint Magistrate of Cawnpore. The Joint Magistrate, subsequently, while acting as District Magistrate (another Joint Magistrate being in his previous post), takes action against *A* under Section 476 of the Code of Criminal Procedure and sends the case for trial to a first class Magistrate.

(d) *A* is tried and convicted under Section 200 of the Indian Penal Code of the offence of having used as true a declaration which he knew to be false. No previous sanction for his prosecution has been obtained.

6 To what extent is the 'right of private defence' a good plea on the part of a person charged with the commission of an offence?

7. What is the offence of Defamation? In what cases may imputations concerning a person be justified?

8. What offences, if any, have been committed in the following cases:—

- (1) One hundred persons assemble in a field near a village,  
some of them being armed with lathis. They disperse immediately on seeing the police approach.
- (2) *A*, a decree-holder, applying for execution, intentionally omits to state in his application an adjustment made between the parties after the date of the decree.
- (3) *A*, a coiner, delivers counterfeit rupees to his accomplice *B* for the purpose of uttering them. *B* sells them to *C* who knows they are counterfeit. *C* pays them to *D* in payment of his account. *D* does not know they are counterfeit, but as soon as she discovers the fact, he pays them away as genuine.
- (4) *D* is sole lessee of a ferry across a river. He allows an unsound boat to be used. It sinks and three persons are drowned.
- (5) *A*, a creditor, goes to his debtor *B*'s house, and against *B*'s will carries off property belonging to *B*, in order to compel him to pay his debt.
- (6) *A*, who desires to apply for the post of Municipal Secretary which is vacant, sends in a certificate purporting to have been written by the Commissioner of the Division, although *A* knows the Commissioner did not write it. As a matter of fact the District Magistrate, to whom the applications have to be sent, suspects the certificate, and therefore does not lay *A*'s application before the Board making the appointment.

## HINDU AND MUHAMMADAN LAW.

1. State the grounds of exclusion from inheritance under the Mitakshara and the impediments to succession under the Hanifa Law. To what extent have the provisions of the Hindu and Muhammadan Laws in this respect been modified by Statute? Does the disability exclude the heir of the disqualified person under any of the above systems of law?

2. *A*, who is of age, transfers by sale the whole estate left by his father, including the share of *B*, his minor brother, to raise money to pay

- (a) the father's debts.
- (b) his own debts.
- (c) debts incurred for the marriage of *B*.
- (d) debts incurred for the education of *B*.
- (e) debts incurred in supplying necessities to *B*.

Can *B*, on attaining majority, get the sale set aside to the extent of his own share according to the Mitakshara and the Hanifa Laws? What equities, if any, arise in favour of the transferee, if the sale is set aside?

3. What do you understand by "Stridhan"? What are the powers of disposal of a woman over her "stridhan"? Is the share of a mother, which she gets on partition among her sons, her "stridhan"? Explain the rules of succession of such share, in case she leaves surviving her sons and daughters and in case she leaves no issue.

4. On what is the Hindu Law of adoption based? Is it obligatory on a Hindu having no son to adopt one? Is an adoption by a bachelor or a widower valid? Give reasons for your answer.

5. What circumstances affect a widow's right to maintenance? Is the widow's right to maintenance defeated by the transfer of her husband's property to a *bonâ fide* purchaser for value without notice of the widow's claim for maintenance.

## 6. Define "Sapinda."

Is the grandson of a brother a nearer sapinda than the son of a paternal uncle under the Mitakshara? Give reasons for your answer.

7. Discuss the nature of the estate of a Muhammadan widow in possession of her husband's property in lieu of her dower. Is her right heritable and transferable? Can she sue for her dower whilst she is in possession of the estate?

8. Define "wakf." Can a wakf of movable property be validly made under the Hanifa Law?

9. What are the different grades of pre-emptors under the Sunni and the Shia Laws? What is the effect of the transfer by the pre-emptor of his own share after the institution of a suit for pre-emption, but before decree, on his right of pre-emption?

10. Divide the property of a deceased Muhammadan, who left him surviving:—

- (1) two widows.
- (2) a brother's son.
- (3) his paternal grandfather.
- (4) his maternal grandfather.

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EQUITY.

## (TRUSTS, MORTGAGES AND SPECIFIC RELIEF.)

1. Under what circumstances may a Trustee be discharged from his office?

2. What precautions should be taken by a Trustee, who retires from his office, on the appointment of a new Trustee, in order to protect his own interests?

Can a *cestui que trust*, or can he not, follow the trust estate into the hands of a stranger to whom it has been tortuously

conveyed by the trustee, in any and which of the following cases, and on what grounds: (a) where the alienee is a volunteer, but had no notice of the trust at the time of the conveyance; (b) where the alienee is a *bona fide* purchaser without either express or constructive notice of the trust; (c) where a purchaser without notice buys from a purchaser with notice; (d) where a purchaser with notice buys from a previous purchaser who bought without notice?

4. What is meant by a direction to take a mortgagee's account "with annual rests"? and under what circumstances is such a direction generally given by the Court?

5. Explain the risks and disadvantages incurred by a person who lends money on the security of a second mortgage.

6. If the title deeds of property are deposited by a debtor in the hands of his creditor without any written or verbal communication on the subject, what is the effect of such deposit so far as regards the right to the deeds, and the creditor's remedies for the recovery of his debt?

7. How far is "mistake" a ground of defence in an action for specific performance of a contract? A plaintiff seeks specific performance of a contract made with the defendant; the latter insists that he never intended to contract with the plaintiff, but with some other person. Is such a defence good?

8. What is the general ground upon which the Jurisdiction of Equity in cases of Specific Performance rests?

9. The plaintiffs had been in the habit of conducting pilgrims to a certain temple and of worshipping therein on their behalf. The defendants, the resident priests, suddenly prohibited the public from entering the most sacred portion of the temple without the payment of a fee. Can the plaintiffs succeed in a suit for a declaration of their right to free access?

Give reasons for your answer.



## RENT AND REVENUE LAW.

(N.B.—Candidates need not answer more than ten questions.)

1. Define the following terms :—Mahal (Agra), Expropriatory tenant (Agra), Sir (Oudh), Improvement (Oudh), Mukaddam (C.P.).

2. Describe briefly the operations which take place in consequence of a Notification of the Government of the United Provinces that a certain district is to be brought under settlement

3. What special considerations are applicable to the following kinds of property (in the United Provinces) when a perfect partition is being made, *viz.*, gardens, wells, burial-grounds, sir lands ?

4. State accurately what happens, or may happen, to a zamindar (or his Estate) in the United Provinces who does not pay his revenue.

5. What in your opinion are the chief points in respect of which the N.-W. P. Tenancy Act, 1901, and the N.-W. P. and Oudh Revenue Act, 1901, are improvements upon their predecessors, the Rent Act of 1881 and the Land Revenue Act of 1873 ?

6. What procedure is to be followed when (1) in a suit for partition a defendant raises a question of title ; (2) in a suit for rent the defendant pleads (a) a *jus tertii*, or (b) that he himself has a proprietary right in the land ?

7. In the Province of Agra what remedies are open to a land-holder whose rent is in arrear ? On the other hand, what protection is given to the tenant against improper exactions—or the unduly strict exercise of his rights—on the part of the land-holder ?

8. What is an occupancy tenant in Oudh, and how may such a tenant (a) be ejected, or (b) have his rent enhanced ?

9. In the Central Provinces, who are entitled to make "improvements"; and what effect has the making of improvements upon the rights of landlord and tenant *inter se*?

10. State and describe briefly the various classes of tenants in the Central Provinces.

11. Describe a "raiayatwari" settlement, showing how it differs from the form of settlement usual in the Province of Agra.

12. What are the principal rights, privileges and liabilities of an "Istimrardar" in Ajmere-Merwara?

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#### THE LAW RELATING TO CONTRACTS, Etc.

**N.B.—Candidates are required to give reasons for their answers.**

1. Explain what you understand by a Void Contract, and give illustrations.

(a) *A* appoints *B* as his agent to keep a common gaming house, in which a fee is levied on every game played therein. *B* has, in his hands, a sum of Rs.500 collected by way of such fees.

(b) *A* appoints *B* as his agent to bet for him on race courses. *B* wins and obtains a sum of Rs.500 on a bet made by him on behalf of *A*.

Is *A* legally entitled to recover the money from *B* in the above cases?

2. (a) When may a person ratify a contract made by another? What is the effect of such ratification?

(b) "A person who has only a delegated authority can not delegate it to another." Explain the rule and point out the exceptions, if any, to it.

3. What obligations are impliedly undertaken by the drawer, acceptor or endorser of a bill of exchange? Discuss the law as to endorsements of a negotiable instrument.

4. Explain and illustrate the doctrine of contributory negligence. How far is a master liable for the negligence of his servant? Explain the law of deviation in connection with this liability.

5. Discuss succinctly the law of malicious prosecution. A's license for arms is cancelled, and, in pursuance of the orders of the District Magistrate, B, a police officer, goes to inform A of the fact, and to demand possession of any arms in the possession of A. A gives up a gun, but B, suspecting that A has some other arms, searches A's house, but finds nothing. Has A any remedy against B, and, if so, what?

6. How may a gift of a house (1) by a Mahomedan, (2) by a Hindu, (3) by a Christian, be effected?

7. What is meant by the lapse of a legacy? When does a legacy lapse? What is the result of the lapse (a) of a pecuniary legacy, (b) of the legacy of a portion of the residuary estate?

8. What is an easement of necessity? X and Y are two tenements of A, who uses each for the convenience of the other. X gets into the hands of B, and Y into the hands of C. Discuss the rights of B and C in respect of each other's tenement.

9. What are the remedies open to a person who is dissatisfied with the order of a registering officer refusing to register a document?

10. Discuss briefly the doctrines of *lis pendens* and of transfers in fraud of creditors and purchasers.

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#### THE LAW OF EVIDENCE AND PLEADING, CIVIL AND CRIMINAL.

1. (a) What is an "admission"?
- (b) What is its effect when proved in a suit?
- (c) How does an "admission" differ from an "estoppel"?
- (d) What are the various forms of estoppel?

2. A prosecutes X for the theft of one of his (A's) books. X pleads and proves that the book was lent to him by A's son, and he is acquitted on this defence. X then sues A for damages for malicious prosecution.

(a) What should X plead in his plaint to make it a good and sufficient plaint?

(b) Suggest a written statement for A which, supported by evidence, would be a good defence to the suit.

3. What defences to a charge of riot, originally brought against A, B, C, D and E, does the law allow A, B and C to plead at their trial, D and E having been discharged upon the ground that the only persons who took part in the fight on the side of the accused were A, B and C?

4. During the negotiations which preceded the sale of a horse from A to X, A made a statement to X about the horse, which statement X found to be untrue *after* purchase and payment. In a suit for damages brought by X against A upon this false statement, what would X have to plead and establish in order to get a decree.

5. (a) What is the law as to the admission, as evidence against persons charged as co-conspirators of statements made by one of the co-conspirators?

(b) Must the statement have been made in the presence of the other conspirators to be admissible in evidence?

(c) In cases other than conspiracy can a statement made by a person in the presence of the accused be admitted in evidence against the accused? (State reasons for whatever answer you give to this question).

6. In drawing up a charge against an accused person what are the principal points to be noted in each of the following cases: (a) forgery; (b) riot; (c) mischief; (d) being in possession of stolen property; (e) extortion.

7. Under what circumstances can the statement of a witness in Court be corroborated by proving that, previously to his giving evidence at the trial, he made a similar statement, though not in the presence of the accused.

8. In what cases, if any, and for what purposes is a judgment not *inter partes* conclusive proof?

9. *A* brings a suit against *B* for possession of immovable property in answer to which *B* sets up and proves a judgment in a previous suit between the same parties, in which the matter in issue in the present suit was decided adversely to *A*. On what grounds, if any, may *A* successfully avoid the operation of the judgment?

10. Explain the terms 'primary' and 'secondary' evidence as used in the Indian Evidence Act.

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# XIII. LIST OF GRADUATES, 1889.

## BACHELOR OF ARTS.\*

### A. COURSE.

*In Alphabetical Order.*

#### FIRST DIVISION.

Muhammad Ahmad-ud-din... Muir Central College, Allahabad.

#### SECOND DIVISION.

A C Mukerji ...	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Afzul Hussain ...	... Ditto.
Bans Gopal ...	... Ditto
Bhawan Das ...	... Teacher.
Bhikhan Lal ...	... Bareilly College.
Chandra Shikhar Mallik ...	... Queen's College, Benares.
Dwarka Prasad ...	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Gordon, F. Dukoff ...	... Ditto.
10 Gurucharan Das ...	... Ditto.
Gurudayal Ray ..	... Teacher.
Hira Lal Singh ...	... Queen's College, Benares.
Jagadindra Chandra Sen ...	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Masud Ali ...	... M.A.-O. College, Aligarh.
Muhammad Matin ...	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Muhammad Rafi ...	... Bareilly College.
Nagendra Nath Mukhopadhyaya	Teacher.
Oudh Behari Lal ...	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Pirbhu Dayal ...	... Ditto.
20 Prabodh Chandra Banerji ...	... Ditto.
Prem Behari ...	... Ditto.
Qasim Beg Chagtai ...	... M.A.-O. College, Aligarh.
Ram Nath Bhargava ...	... Canning College, Lucknow.
Sarat Chandra Ghose ...	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Suraj Nath, Pundit ...	... Ditto.
Sayed Mustafa ...	... Ditto.

#### THIRD DIVISION.

Abdul Ali ...	... M.A.-O. College, Aligarh.
Angelo Isaac ...	... Canning College, Lucknow.
Arun Chandra Rai ...	... M.A.-O. College, Aligarh.

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\* In 1889 no Master of Arts Examination was held.

- 30 Ashutosh Bandyopadhyaya ... Queen's College, Benares.  
 Atul Chandra Chakravarti ... Teacher.  
 Bholu Datt Pande ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.  
 Bipin Behari Banerji ... Queen's College, Benares.  
 Kanhaiya Lal Srivastava ... Canning College, Lucknow.  
 Muhammad Abdul Rafe Khan ... Ditto.  
 Rajkrishna Bhattacharji ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.  
 Ram Sarup ... M.A.-O. College, Aligarh.  
 Ratan Lal Chak, Pandit ... Canning College, Lucknow.  
 Sarat Chandra Gangopadhyaya, Muir Central College, Allahabad.  
 40 Sidha Gopal Singh ... Queen's College, Benares.  
 Tulsi Dayal Varma ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.

## B. COURSE.

*In Alphabetical Order.*

## FIRST DIVISION.

Lala Phul Chand Rai ... Canning College, Lucknow.

## SECOND DIVISION.

Abdul Aziz Beg... Bareilly College.  
 Amrit Lal Sil ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.  
 Ashutosh Ghose... Queen's College, Benares.  
 Sheoraj Bah Mathur ... Canning College, Lucknow.  
 Shikhar Nath Bandopadhyaya, Bareilly College.

## THIRD DIVISION.

Newal Kishore Lal ... Queen's College, Benares.  
 Saroda Charan Chakravarti... Ditto.

## HONOURS IN PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Amrit Lal Sil ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.

## BACHELOR OF LAWS

*In Order of Merit.*

## FIRST CLASS.

Nil.

## SECOND CLASS.

Kanhaiya Lal Dave, M.A. ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.  
 Ram Mohan De, B.A. ... Queen's College, Benares.

Sheo Charan Lal, B A	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Hari Mohan Binerji, B A.	... Agra College.
Gokul Prasad, M A. ...	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Ram Chandra Chaudhri, M A.	... Queen's College, Benares.

## THIRD CLASS.

Sri Ram, B A.	... Canning College, Lucknow.
Rae Prithwi Nath, B.A.	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.

## 1890.

## MASTER OF ARTS,

## ENGLISH LITERATURE.

*In Order of Merit.*

## FIRST DIVISION.

1. Brij Nandan Prasad	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
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## SECOND DIVISION.

1. Bishan Lal Sarma	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
2. Gulab Chand Dhadda	... Agra College.

## THIRD DIVISION.

1. Bhuban Mohan Bandopadhyaya	Teacher.
2. Suresh Chandra Roy	... Ditto.
3. Amrit Lakshman Dighe	... Private Candidate.
4. Liladhar Joshi	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
5. Asha Ram	... Ditto.

## MATHEMATICS.

## SECOND DIVISION.

1. Sarat Chandra Sinha	... Canning College, Lucknow.
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## PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

## SECOND DIVISION.

Amrit Lal Sil	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
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## BACHELOR OF ARTS.

## A. COURSE.

*In Alphabetical Order.*

## FIRST DIVISION.

Foy, George Edward	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Gangai Nath Jha ...	... Queen's College, Benares.
Satis Chandra Bindopadhyay ..	Agra College.

## SECOND DIVISION.

Amba Lal	... M. A -O College, Aligarh.
Bhagwan Prasad	... Queen's College, Benares.
Bhura Mal	... Agra College.
Bose, A. L.	... Ditto.
Chail Behari Lal Mathur	... Ditto.
Emile, C. H. Ashley	... Canning College, Lucknow.
Enayat Ullah	... M A -O. College, Aligarh.
Janki Prasad	... Bareilly College.
Jeremy, A. S.	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Kalpado Moitra	... Ditto.
Lal Behari Neguma	... Canning College, Lucknow.
Mirza Muhammad Askari	... Ditto.
Murali Dhar Nagar	... Queen's College, Benares.
Radha Krishna Das	... Agra College.
Rakhal Chandra Pramanik	... Canning College, Lucknow.

## THIRD DIVISION.

Bhawani Prasad Varma	... Canning College, Lucknow.
Devi Prasad	... Queen's College, Benares.
Harish Ch Chattopadhyay	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Hazari Lal Misra	... Canning College, Lucknow.
Jagannath Suhandi	... Bareilly College.
Kali Charan Mittra	... Queen's College, Benares.
Kripa Shankara	... Agra College.
Min Mohan Ghosal	... Canning College, Lucknow.
Prabhu Lal Bhaigava	... Agra College
Radha Mohan	... Ditto.
Ram Dayal Misra	... Canning College, Lucknow.
Sumbhu Nath Tandan	... Agra College.
Singh, S. Nihal	... Teacher.
Suresh Chandra Sen	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Upendra N. Mukhopadhyay	... Agra College.

## B. COURSE.

*In Alphabetical Order.*

## FIRST DIVISION.

*Nil.*

## SECOND DIVISION.

Arbinda Prakash Mullik	... Agra College.
Avadh Behari Lal	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Gordon, Ernest D.	... Ditto.
Jagan Nath Prasad	... Queen's College, Benares.
Joti Prasad Bajul	... Agra College.
Kanti Chandra Pramanik	... Canning College, Lucknow.
Krishna Sevak Lal	... Queen's College, Benares.
Mul Chand Gobhil	... Agra College.
Suraj Prakash ...	... Teacher.

## THIRD DIVISION.

Bhairo Prasad Srivastava	... Bareilly College.
Shankar Lal ...	... Agra College.

## HONOURS IN ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Satis Chandra Bandopadhya ... Agra College.

## HONOURS IN PHILOSOPHY.

Ganga Nath Jha ... Queen's College, Benares.

## HONOURS IN PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Suraj Prakash ... Teacher.

## BACHELOR OF LAWS.

*In Order of Merit.*

## FIRST CLASS.

Braja Nandan Prashad, M.A.... Muir Central College. Allahabad.

## SECOND CLASS.

Narain Das, B.A. ... Agra College.

## THIRD CLASS.

Suraj Nath, Pandit, B.A.	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Upendra Nath Basu, M.A.	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Md Maqbul Alam, B.A.	...	Ditto.
Bhola Datt Pandey, B.A.	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Vijai Shankar Rai	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Srotiya Krishna Swarup, B.A.	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Prem Behari, B.A.	...	Ditto.
Jogendra Nath Ghosh, B.A.	...	Ditto.
Asha Ram, B.A.	...	Ditto.
Ram Sarup, B.A.	...	Ditto.

## 1891.

## MASTER OF ARTS.

## ENGLISH LITERATURE.

*In Order of Merit.*

## FIRST DIVISION.

Satis Chandra Bandopadhyaya ... Agra College.

## SECOND DIVISION.

Surendra Nath Deb ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.  
Ambica Prasad Dikshit ... Teacher.

## THIRD DIVISION.

Prabodh Chandra Banerji ... Teacher.  
F. Dukoff Gordon ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.  
Mohan Lal Sandal ... Agra College.  
Upendra Nath Sen ... Teacher.  
Isaac Angelo ... Canning College, Lucknow.

## PHILOSOPHY.

## THIRD DIVISION.

Oudh Behari Lal ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.  
C. H. Linton ... Professor.

## PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

## FIRST DIVISION.

Pandit Suraj Prakash ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.

## BACHELOR OF ARTS.

## A. COURSE.

*In Alphabetical Order.*

## FIRST DIVISION.

Surendra Nath Sen ... Canning College, Lucknow.

## SECOND DIVISION.

Badri Prasada ...	... Agra College.
Basanta Kumar Mukerji ...	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Brahmanand Sinha ...	... Canning College, Lucknow.
Brij Mohan Lal ...	... Ditto.
Chheda Singh Varma (Thakur)...	... Agra College.
D'Abreu, Sophia ...	... Teacher.
Devi Das ...	... M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
Dhanpat Rai Srivastava ...	... Ditto.
Ganga Prasad ...	... Agra College.
Gosain Dass Datt...	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Govind Prasad ...	... Bareilly College.
Gursaran Das ...	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Har Dayal ...	... Canning College, Lucknow.
Har Narayan Das ...	... Ditto.
Har Prasad ...	... Agra College.
Hari Kesab Sanyal...	... Teacher.
Hari Narain ...	... Maharaja's College, Jeypur.
Hoti Prasad ...	... Agra College.
Iftikhar Husain ...	... Queen's College, Benares.
Iktal Krishna Dar ...	... Agra College.
Ishwari Prasad ...	... Canning College, Lucknow.
Jagan Nath Prasad Dikshit ...	... Muir Central College, Allahabad
Jagdish Narain Sivapuri, Pt.	... Agra College.
Jugal Kishore Srivastava ...	... Canning College, Lucknow.
Kailas Nath Kunzru ...	... Agra College.
Kalipada Sircar ...	... Queen's College, Benares.
Kashi Dayal Tripathi ...	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Kashi Krishna Narayan ...	... Canning College, Lucknow.
Lakshmi Chand Dave ...	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Madhoban Das ...	... Agra College.
Mahadeva Prasad ...	... Queen's College, Benares.
Muhammad Khan Sambul ...	... M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
Mangli Prasad Srivastava ...	... Canning College, Lucknow.
Mithan Lal Bhargava ...	... Agra College.
Mukh Ram ...	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Narsinha Sabai ...	... Queen's College, Benares.
Piarey Lal ...	... Agra College.
Salig Ram ...	... Canning College, Lucknow.
Sangam Lal Kapur ...	... Agra College.
Sanjiban Gangopadhyay ...	... Maharaja's College, Jeypur.
Shaikh Bahadur Ali ...	... M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
Siva Sahai ...	... Canning College Lucknow.

Siraj Ahmad ...	... M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
Syed Allay Hasan ...	... Agra College.
Syed Baqar Husain ...	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Syed Hidayat Ali ...	... Ditto.
Syed Md. Anwar-ul-Husan ...	... Canning College, Lucknow.
Venya Madhava Lal ...	... Queen's College, Benares.

## THIRD DIVISION.

Abdur Rahman ...	... M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
Abdus Sami ...	... Canning College, Lucknow.
Ajudhya Prasad ...	... Agra College.
Ashutosh Datt ...	... Bareilly College.
Babu Ram Agarwal ...	... Ditto.
Chandu Lal Bhargava ...	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Charu Chandra Mittra ...	... Agra College.
Chhail Behari Lal ...	... Ditto.
D. Raghubar Prasad ...	... Teacher.
Gopal Dass Mukerji ...	... Agra College.
Hamirsingh Sahihwala ...	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Hasan Muhammad ...	... M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
Jadu Nath Mittra... ..	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Jagannath Sarin ...	... Agra College.
Jagdamba Prasad... ..	... L. M. College, Benares.
Jwala Prasad Kamtar ...	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Kanai Lal De ...	... Maharaja's College, Jeypur.
Lal Behari ...	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Lalita Prasad ...	... Queen's College, Benares.
Mani Ram ...	... Ditto.
Mirza Hamid Hasan ...	... Agra College.
Muhammad Daud Abbasi ...	... M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
Prasanno Kumar Bagchi ...	... Queen's College, Benares.
Radha Ravan ...	... Agra College.
Raghubir Saran ...	... Ditto.
Ram Prasad ...	... Ditto.
Ram Swarup ...	... Ditto.
Sarju Prasad ...	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Shafi Ahmad Khan ...	... Canning College, Lucknow.
Shankar Singh ...	... Agra College.
Sayed Ali Sajjad ...	... Canning College, Lucknow.
Visheswar Nath Sukla ...	... Queen's College, Benares.

## B. COURSE.

*In Alphabetical Order.*

## FIRST DIVISION.

*Nil.*

## SECOND DIVISION.

Avinash Chandra Bandopadhya, Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Baidya Nath Dass... .. Queen's College, Benares.

Dipin Chandra Chattopadhyaya ... Canning College, Lucknow.  
 Muhammad Fasih Ud-din ... Ditto.  
 Nriitya Gopal Sircar ... Agra College.  
 Pandit Gokaran Nath Misra ... Canning College, Lucknow.

## THIRD DIVISION.

Dhanesh Prasad ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.  
 Guru Charan ... Agra College.  
 Indra Sahai ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.  
 Nand Lal Chandra ... Queen's College, Benares.  
 Ram Das ... Ditto.  
 Ramdulare Lal ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.  
 Sahib Dayal ... Queen's College, Benares.  
 Sushil Chandra Banerji ... Agra College.  
 Usuf Ali Mirza ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.

## BACHELOR OF LAWS.

*In Order of Merit.*

## FIRST CLASS.

Badri Dutt Joshi ... Barcilly College.

## SECOND CLASS.

Ganpat Rao Lothi, B.A. ... Agra College.  
 Promoth Kumar Bose ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.  
 Bans Gopal, B.A. ... Ditto.  
 Madan Mohan Malviya, B.A. ... Ditto.  
 Muhammad Ishaq, B.A. ... Ditto.  
 Madan Mohan Lal, B.A. ... Ditto.  
 Shankar Prasad ... Ditto.  
 Muhammad Abdul Ghani ... Canning College, Lucknow.  
 Hoti Prasad, B.A. ... Agra College.  
 Krishna Sewak Lal, B.A. ... Ditto.  
 Jivan Ch. Mukhopadhyaya, M.A. ... Jabalpur College.  
 Rajendra Nath Banerji, B.A. ... Queen's College, Benares.  
 Gurcharan Dass, B.A. ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.

## HONORARY DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LAWS.

Hon'ble Justice D. Straight, Judge, High Court of Judicature,  
 Bar-at-Law. N.W. P.

1892.

## MASTER OF ARTS.

*In Order of Merit.*

## IN ENGLISH LITERATURE.

## FIRST DIVISION.

*Nil.*

## SECOND DIVISION.

Alfred Sheridan Jeremy	... Teacher.
Janki Prasad ...	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Purna Nand Sen ...	... Teacher.
Ashu Tosh Hazra ...	... Ditto.
Ram Newas Prohit	... Ditto.
Kirpa Shankar ...	... Agra College.
Harish Chandra Chattopadhyaya,	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
8 Amba Lal ...	... Private Candidate.

## THIRD DIVISION.

Murli Dhar Nagar	... Teacher.
Prabhu Dayal ...	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Kanti Chandra Pramanik	... Teacher.
Frederick George Housden	... Ditto.
Banarsi Dass ..	... Private Candidate.
6 Prabhu Lal Bhargawa	... Agra College.

## IN SANSKRIT.

## SECOND DIVISION.

Ganga Nath Jha	... Queen's College, Benares.
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## THIRD DIVISION.

Keshav Gopal Tamahan	... Teacher.
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## IN PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

## SECOND DIVISION.

Jeoti Prasad Bajal (Chy.)	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Arabinda Prsh. Mallick (Phys.)	Agra College.
Avadh Behari Lal (Chy.)	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.

## BACHELOR OF ARTS.

## A. COURSE.

*In Alphabetical Order.*

## FIRST DIVISION.

Aditya Prasad ...	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Ghana Nand Joshi ...	... Bareilly College.
Hari Bans Sahai ...	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Madhab Rao Kher ...	... Ditto.
Murli Dhar Agnihotri ...	... Bareilly College.
6 Nisar Ali ...	... Ditto.

## SECOND DIVISION.

Abdul Hamid ...	... Bareilly College.
Abdul Latif Khan ...	... Ditto.
Ahmad Husain Siddiqui ...	... M. A -O College, Aligarh.
Anand Kumar Chaudhri ...	... London Mission College, Benares.
Anand Swarup ...	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Anthony, Stanley E. ...	... Agra College.
Bajirao Misra ...	... Maharaja's College, Jeypur.
Bishamber Nath Tondon ...	... Agra College.
Braj Gopal Nandi ...	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
10 Bakhtawar Lal ...	... Agra College.
Charan Chandra Rai ...	... Canning College, Lucknow.
Damodar Rao ...	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Dhanpat Rai ...	... Agra College.
Dinshah Dosabhai Katrak ...	... Canning College, Lucknow.
Dularey Lal ...	... M. A -O. College, Aligarh.
Dwarka Nath ...	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Ellis, George James ...	... Ditto.
Ganesh Lal ...	... Agra College.
Ghazanfar Ali ...	... Teacher.
20 Ghose, Joseph J. ...	... Agra College.
Hafiz Dil Ahmad ...	... M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
Iqbal Narayan Bakshi ...	... Canning College, Lucknow.
Jagan Nath Das ...	... Queen's College, Benares.
Jagan Nath Prasad ...	... Ditto.
Jagan Nath Prasad Misra ...	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Janki Prasad Varma ...	... Bareilly College.
Jwala Prasad Varma ...	... Ditto.
Joti Prasad ...	... Agra College.
Jwala Parasad ...	... Ditto.
30 Kandhji Sahai Varma ...	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Kesho Rai Tondon ...	... Agra College.
Krishna Chandra Banerji ...	... Teacher.
Kushal Pal Sinha ...	... Agra College.
Lakshman Vyankatesh Parnaik ...	... Ditto.
Madan Gopal Lal Bhatnagar, ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.



	Madho Lal	...	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
	Madho Sinha	...	...	Maharaja's College, Jeypur.
	Mahadev Sinha	...	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
	Maharaj Narayan Chakbast	...	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
40	Maharaj Narayan Hangal, Pt.,	...	...	Ditto.
	Mangal Prasad Misra	...	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
	Muhammad Ibrahim	...	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
	Muhammad Raza	...	...	Ditto.
	Moin-ud-din Ahmad	...	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
	Muhammad Amanul Haq	...	...	Ditto.
	Muhammad Habib-ul-lah Khan	...	...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
	Muhammad Latif	...	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
	Muhammad Yakub Ali	...	...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
	Nazir Ahmad	...	...	Ditto.
50	Nizam-ud-din Ahmad	...	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
	Nur Baksh	...	...	M. A. O. College, Allahabad.
	Onkar Singh Kunwar	...	...	Agra College.
	Raghu Nath Sahai	...	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
	Ram Narayan Hakchar	...	...	Agra College.
	Ram Narayan Kakkar	...	...	Ditto.
	Randhir Sinha	...	...	Maharaja's College, Jeypur.
	S. Raza Ali, R.M.	...	...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
	Sajjad Husain	...	...	Teacher.
	Sarat Chandra Bhattacharya	...	...	Queen's College, Benares.
60	Sayyid Zain-ul-Abdin	...	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
	Sham Narayan Balya	...	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
	Shambhu Narayan	...	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
	Shambhu Nath Sukla	...	...	Queen's College, Benares.
	Shankar Dayal	...	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
	Sheo Lal	...	...	Agra College.
	Shib Baran Sinha	...	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
	Sita Ram	...	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
	Sayyid Abdul Hasan	...	...	Agra College.
	Tarak Nath Ganguli	...	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
	Tika Ram Gupta	...	...	Agra College.
	Uday Ram	...	...	Ditto.
	Vindhyeswari Prasad Sinha	...	...	Queen's College, Benares.
73	Visweswar Prasada	...	...	London Mission College, Benares.

## THIRD DIVISION.

	Ali Naki	...	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
	Abadh Behari Lal (1)	...	...	Agra College.
	Bahadur Lal	...	...	Queen's College, Benares.
	Bhagwati Prasad Katara	...	...	Agra College.
	Bisvesvar Nath Misra	...	...	Maharaja's College, Jeypur.
	Dhanl Ram (1)	...	...	Teacher
	Ganga Charan Nigam	...	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
	Harihar Sahai Verma	...	...	Bareilly College.
	Jai Gopal	...	...	Ditto.
10	Kanhalya Lal	...	...	Agra College.

Kalka Prasad	...	Muir Central College, Alld.
Lachmi Narayan Verma	...	Bareilly College.
Ladli Prasad	...	Muir Central College, Alld.
Lila Nand Joshi	...	Ditto.
Mahmud Ali	...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
Muhammad Abdul Hadi Khan,	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Narayan Das	...	Bareilly College.
Sant Bakhsh	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Sarat Chandra Banerji	...	Muir Central College, Alld.
90 Shiva Raj Bali	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Shiva Shankar Lal (1)	...	Ditto.

## B. COURSE.

*In Alphabetical Order.*

## FIRST DIVISION.

Hari Prasad Vidyant	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
2 Raghubir Prasad Verma	...	Muir Central College, Alld.

## SECOND DIVISION.

Abinash Chandra Mukarji	...	Agra College.
Ajgar Singh Thakur	...	Ditto.
Balmokund	...	Ditto.
Bimal Chandra Ghose	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Bishun Lal	...	Agra College.
Bishun Swarup	...	Ditto.
Brij Basi Lal Verma	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Joogul Kishore Singh	...	Agra College.
Lakshmi Nath Sukul	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
10 Mata Prasad	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Nathu Ram	...	Bareilly College.
Shafi, S. M.	...	Muir Central College, Alld.
13 Shyam Lal	...	Ditto.

## THIRD DIVISION.

Hari Das Mukarji	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Hem Chandra Chatterji	...	Ditto.
3 Kailas Chandra Mallik	...	Muir Central College, Alld.

## HONOURS IN ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Madhav Rao Kher	...	Muir Central College, Alld.
Raghubir Prasad Verma	...	Ditto.

## HONOURS IN MATHEMATICS.

Raghubir Prasad Verma	...	Muir Central College, Alld.
-----------------------	-----	-----------------------------

## HONOURS IN ARABIC.

Muhammad Aman-ul-Haq	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
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## HONOURS IN PERSIAN.

Moin-ud-din Ahmad ... Muir Central College, Alld.

## HONOURS IN PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Raghubir Prasad Verma ... Muir Central College, Alld.

## BACHELOR OF LAWS.

*In Order of Merit.*

## FIRST CLASS.

Gyanendra N. Chakravarti, M.A., Muir Central College, Alld.  
 Kedar Nath Ghosh, B.A. ... Queen's College, Benares.  
 3 Gulzari Lal, B.A. ... Muir Central College, Alld.

## SECOND CLASS.

Narsingh Sahai, B.A. ... Queen's College, Benares.  
 Debendra Nath Ohdedar ... Muir Central College, Alld.  
 Gairdan Lal, B.A. ... Ditto.  
 Aditya Prasad, B.A. ... Ditto.  
 Mithan Lal Bhargava, B.A. ... Agra College.  
 Sangam Lal Kapur, B.A. ... Ditto.  
 Dhani Ram, B.A. ... M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.  
 Upendra N. Sen, M.A., B.L. ... Canning College, Lucknow.  
 Saiyid Hidayet Ali, B.A. ... Muir Central College, Alld.  
 10 Muhammad Rahmat-ul-lah ... Ditto.  
 Abhoy Podo Boso, B.A. ... Canning College, Lucknow.  
 Shikhar Nath Banerji, B.A. ... Bareilly College.  
 Jagannath Prasad Nigama ... Canning College, Lucknow.  
 Bishamber N. Tondon, B.A. ... Agra College.  
 Aziz-ur Rahman Khan, M.A. ... Muir Central College, Alld.  
 Hira Lal Singh, B.A. ... Queen's College, Benares.  
 Sital Prasad Ghosh, M.A. ... Bareilly College.  
 Lila Dhar Joshi, M.A. ... Muir Central College, Alld.  
 Arun Chandra Roy ... M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.  
 29 Lokman Das ... Agra College.  
 Baij Nath Sinha ... Queen's College, Benares.

## HONORARY DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LAWS.

Edmund White, Esq., C.S. ... Director of Public Instruction,  
 N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.

1893.

## MASTER OF ARTS.

*In Order of Merit.*

## ENGLISH LITERATURE.

## FIRST DIVISION.

Roll  
No.

- |    |                    |                                 |
|----|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| 9  | Surendra Nath Sen  | ... Canning College, Lucknow.   |
| 24 | Lakshmi Chand Dave | ... Muir Central College, Alld. |

## SECOND DIVISION.

- |       |                       |                                 |
|-------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| 10    | Ganga Prasad          | ... Agra College.               |
| 4     | Shorat Chakarbatti    | ... Private Candidate.          |
| 6     | Sanjiban Gangopadhyay | ... Ditto.                      |
| 28    | Davendra Nath Sen     | ... Ditto.                      |
| 27    | Siraj Ahmad           | ... Muir Central College, Alld. |
| 7     | Shiva Sahai           | ... Teacher.                    |
| 13    | Sangam Lal Kapur      | ... Agra College.               |
| 10 23 | Goshain Das Datta     | ... Muir Central College, Alld. |

## THIRD DIVISION.

- |   |                 |                        |
|---|-----------------|------------------------|
| 3 | Kanhya Lal Guru | ... Private Candidate. |
|---|-----------------|------------------------|

## PERSIAN.

## SECOND DIVISION.

- |   |                 |                        |
|---|-----------------|------------------------|
| 1 | Mahadeva Prasad | ... Private Candidate. |
|---|-----------------|------------------------|

## ARABIC.

## SECOND DIVISION.

- |    |                    |                                 |
|----|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| 21 | Mohd. Aman-ul-Haqq | ... Muir Central College, Alld. |
|----|--------------------|---------------------------------|

## MATHEMATICS.

## SECOND DIVISION.

- |    |             |                          |
|----|-------------|--------------------------|
| 14 | Shanker Lal | ... Assistant Professor. |
|----|-------------|--------------------------|

## PHYSICS.

## SECOND DIVISION.

Roll  
No.

- |    |                             |                             |
|----|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 16 | Gokaran Nath Misra, Pt. ... | Canning College, Lucknow.   |
| 19 | Durjan Lal ...              | Muir Central College, Alld. |
| 18 | Dhanesh Prasad ...          | Ditto.                      |

## THIRD DIVISION.

- |    |                         |                             |
|----|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 17 | Aubinash Chandra Bando- | Muir Central College, Alld. |
|    | padhya,                 |                             |

## CHEMISTRY.

## FIRST DIVISION.

- |    |                           |                             |
|----|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 20 | Raghubir Prasad Verma ... | Muir Central College, Alld. |
|----|---------------------------|-----------------------------|

## THIRD DIVISION.]

- |    |    |                 |               |
|----|----|-----------------|---------------|
| 20 | 15 | Guru Charan ... | Agra College. |
|----|----|-----------------|---------------|

## BACHELOR OF ARTS.

## A. COURSE.

*In Alphabetical Order.*

## FIRST DIVISION.

- |     |                          |                             |               |
|-----|--------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|
| 180 | Charu Chandra Biswas ... | Muir Central College, Alld. |               |
| 182 | Jwala Prasad ...         | Ditto.                      |               |
| 28  | Khushi Muhammad ...      | M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.  |               |
| 82  | Muhammad Khalil Syed ... | Queen's College, Benares.   |               |
| 5   | 56                       | Narayan Prasad Ashthana     | Agra College. |

## SECOND DIVISION.

- |     |                            |                             |
|-----|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 27  | Abdul Kadir ...            | M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.  |
| 143 | Abdul Wahab ...            | Muir Central College, Alld. |
| 26  | Abdus Salam ...            | M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.  |
| 144 | Abdul M. Md Ata-ur Rahman, | Muir Central College, Alld. |
| 23  | Ala-ul Hasan ...           | M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.  |
| 95  | Babu Lal ...               | Canning College, Lucknow.   |
| 96  | Badri Narain Misra ...     | Ditto.                      |

Roll No.		
192	Baij Nath ...	... Bareilly College.
145	Baldeo Prasad ...	... Muir Central College, Alld.
20 171	Bal gobind Sukul ...	... Ditto.
19	Bal Mokand ...	... St. John's College, Agra.
70	Balram Upasani ...	... Queen's College, Benares.
39	Bankey Behari Lal ...	... Agra College.
172	Beni Madhab Ghose ...	... Muir Central College, Alld.
178	Bhagwat Prasad ...	... Ditto.
179	Binoy Bhushan Ghose ...	... Ditto.
40	Beni Prasad ...	... Agra College.
101	Bhagwat Sahai ...	... Canning College, Lucknow.
41	Bishambhar Nath ...	... Agra College.
20 149	Bishesar Nath Bhargava ...	... Muir Central College, Alld.
105	Biseshwar Dayal Tewari ...	... Canning College, Lucknow.
21	Dalpat Rai Vidyarthi ...	... St. John's College, Agra.
150	Debi Prasad ...	... Muir Central College, Alld.
20	Devanath Sahay ...	... St. John's College, Agra.
10	Din Dayal ...	... Maharaja's College, Jeypur.
194	Ganga Sahai Shinghal ...	... Bareilly College.
33	Ghulam-us Suqlain ...	... M A -O. College, Aligarh.
151	Gokal Chand ...	... Muir Central College, Alld.
137	Gopi Nath Sen... ..	... Canning College, Lucknow.
30 44	Gulzari Lal Chaube ...	... Agra College.
24	Hamid Ali Khan ...	... M.A.-O. College, Aligarh.
118	Barihar Nath Muttoo, Pt. ...	... Canning College, Lucknow.
13	Jagan Nath ...	... Maharaja's College, Jeypur.
153	Jagdis Prasad ...	... Muir Central College, Alld.
47	Jankey P. Chaturvedi ...	... Agra College.
43	Kazi Saiyed Hamid Ali ...	... Ditto.
156	Kedar Nath ...	... Muir Central College, Alld.
184	Khirode Gopal Banerjee ...	... Ditto.
157	Kunj Behari ...	... Ditto.
40 48	Luchman Sarup ...	... Agra College.
49	Lakshmi Chand... ..	... Ditto.
195	Mahabeer Prasad ...	... Bareilly College.
14	Makhan Lal Bhargava ...	... Maharaja's College, Jeypur.
78	Manmohan Datt ...	... Queen's College, Benares.
185	Manmohan Sanyal ...	... Muir Central College, Alld.
52	Manohar Das Chaube ...	... Agra College.
109	Mohan Lal Tewari ...	... Canning College, Lucknow.
110	Moti Lal Chattopadhyay ...	... Ditto.
80	Mohd. Abdussami Kazimi... ..	... Queen's College, Benares.
50 81	Mirza Asad-ul-lah Beg ...	... Ditto.
53	Mukand Lal ...	... Agra College.
54	Munna Lal Misra ...	... Ditto.
111	Murli Dhar ...	... Canning College, Lucknow.
15	Nand Kishor ...	... Maharaja's College, Jeypur.
186	Nibaran Chandra Gupta ...	... Muir Central College, Alld.
116	Nitya Nand Chaube ...	... Canning College, Lucknow.
167	Partab Singh ...	... Muir Central College, Alld.

Roll No.		
	123	Permeshwari Dayal ... Canning College, Lucknow.
	58	Piaray Lal ... ... Agr College.
60	85	Prasiddha Narayan Singh... Queen's College, Benares.
	86	Priya Nath Datta ... Ditto.
	34	Fyare Lal Katara .. M.A.-O. College, Aligarh.
	88	Radhey Charan ... Queen's College, Benares.
	169	Radhey Lal ... Muir Central College, Alld.
	59	Raghubar Dayal Mahesri ... Agr College.
	126	Raj Bahadur Srivastava ... Canning College, Lucknow.
	60	Rajani Kumar Mukarji ... Agr College.
	22	Ram Charan ... St. John's College, Agr.
	127	Ram Gopal ... Canning College, Lucknow.
70	91	Saprey Samnath Sitaram... Queen's College, Benares.
	62	Shiam Sundar Lal ... Agr College.
	130	Shiva Dularey Sukul ... Canning College, Lucknow.
	197	Suraj Narayan Mujju, Pt.,... Bareilly College.
	133	Surendra C. Rai Chaudhri Canning College, Lucknow.
	140	S. M. Ibn Ibrahim ... Muir Central College, Alld.
	35	Sayyid Wazir Hassan ... M.A.-O. College, Aligarh.
	18	Tiramushi B. Ramachary ... Maharaja's College, Jeypur.
78	201	Umrao Singh ... Bareilly College.

## THIRD DIVISION.

	138	Abdul Gafur ... Muir Central College, Alld.
	98	Bankey Behari Lall ... Canning College, Lucknow.
	99	Bansi Dhar ... Ditto.
	72	Gaur Mohan De ... Queen's College, Benares.
	11	Gopal C. Mukopadhyaya... Maharaja's College, Jeypur.
	106	Gur Dayal Tewari ... Canning College, Lucknow.
	64	Hem Chandra ... Agr College.
	107	Indra Mani Chaturvedi ... Canning College, Lucknow.
	154	Jogal Kishore Khunna ... Muir Central College, Alld.
10	74	Josh Chandra Chatterjee Queen's College, Benares.
	183	Kali B. Bhattacharya ... Muir Central College, Alld.
	160	Matadin Lal Varma ... Ditto.
	25	Mazhar-ul-Huq ... M.A.O.- College, Aligarh.
	79	Mohendra Nath Lahiri ... Queen's College, Benares.
	112	M. Anwar-ul-Hassan ... Canning College, Lucknow.
	113	Muhammad Habib Ullah ... Ditto.
	114	Muhammad Nur-ul Hasan... Ditto.
	115	Muhammad Nur ... Ditto.
	164	Mul Chand ... Muir Central College, Alld.
20	190	Nishi Nath Chatterji ... Ditto.
	57	Pahlad Das Tondon ... Agr College.
	16	Panna Lal ... Maharaja's College, Jeypur.
	168	Prayag Dass ... Muir Central College, Alld.
	124	Prayag Datt ... Canning College, Lucknow.
	89	Rafi-ud-din Ahmad ... Queen's College, Benares.
	125	Raghnath Prasad ... Canning College, Lucknow.

Roll  
No.

1	Ram Dayal Srivastava	... Teacher.
199	Ram Sarupa Varma	... Bareilly College.
128	Ram Sanehi Seth	... Canning College, Lucknow.
30 92	Sarada Sahay ...	... Queen's College, Benares.
200	Shyam Sunder Lal	... Bareilly College.
32 135	Upendra Nath Mukerji	... Canning College, Lucknow.

## B. COURSE.

*In Alphabetical Order.*

## FIRST DIVISION.

30	Abdul Karim Khan	... Muir Central College, Alld.
33	Bose Edgar ...	... Ditto.
3 19	Ram Chandra ...	... Agra College.

## SECOND DIVISION.

2	Ajit Prasad ...	... Canning College, Lucknow.
31	Akshaya Kumar Datta	... Muir Central College, Alld.
23	Anadi Kumar Mukerji	... Queen's College, Benares.
24	Babu Nandan Lal	... Ditto.
40	Bijoy Kumar Datta	... Muir Central College, Alld.
3	Brinda Ban ...	... Canning College, Lucknow.
32	Debendra Nath Pal	... Muir Central College, Alld.
34	Har Narain ...	... Ditto.
14	Jagat Narain ...	... Agra College.
10 28	Lakshmi Chand	... Queen's College, Benares.
17	Lekh Raj Singh	... Agra College.
4	Mohan Lal ...	... Canning College, Lucknow.
42	Rashik Lal Mittra	... Muir Central College, Alld.
21	Sham Lal Gargya	... Agra College.
15 44	Syed Abu Talib	... M.A.-O. College, Aligarh.

## THIRD DIVISION.

36	Kshetra Mohan Banerji	... Muir Central College, Alld.
41	Lalit Mohan Mukerji	... Ditto.
5	Murari Lal Bhargava	... Canning College, Lucknow.
6	Ramapat Ram...	... Ditto.
20	Ram Sarup ...	... Agra College.
11	Sada Siva Misra	... Canning College, Lucknow.
9	Siddheswar Bandopadhyaya,	... Canning College, Lucknow.
8 10	Syyed Zahur Ahmad	... Ditto.



## HONOURS IN ENGLISH LITERATURE.

*In Order of Merit.*

Roll No.		
54	Munna Lal Misra	... Agra College.
56	Narayan Pd. Asthana	... Ditto.
19	Ram Chandra (B. Course)...	Ditto.
10	Din Dayal	... Maharaja's College, Jeypur.
2	Khushi Muhammad	... M.A.-O. College, Aligarh.
6 8	Jwala Prasad	... Muir Central College, Alld.

## HONOURS IN PERSIAN.

28	Khushi Muhammad	... M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
2 80	Mohd. Abdussami Kazimi	... Queen's College, Benares.

## HONOURS IN PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

1 30	Abdul Karim Khan	... Muir Central College, Alld.
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## BACHELOR OF LAWS.

*In Order of Merit.*

## FIRST CLASS.

1 37	Haribans Sahai, B.A.	... Muir Central College, Alld.
2 28	Roop Narain	... M.A.-O. College, Aligarh.
3 19	Tikaram Gupta, B.A.	... Agra College.
4 29	Anand Swarup, B.A.	... Muir Central College, Alld.
5 71	Salig Ram, B.A.	... Canning College, Lucknow.
6 20	Kesho B. Vyavahare, B.A.,	St. John's College, Agra.
7 27	Kansaiya Lal	... M.A.-O. College, Aligarh.
8 5	Har Prasad Bhargava,	... Agra College.

## SECOND CLASS.

1 68	Maharaj Narain Hangal, B.A.,	Canning College, Lucknow.
2 30	Aukhoy C. Bose, B.A.	... Muir Central College, Alld.
3 72	Shankar Dayal, B.A.	... Canning College, Lucknow.
4 35	Girdhari Lal, B.A.	... Muir Central College, Alld.
5 7	Joti Prasad, B.A.	... Agra College.
6 48	Parbhu Dayal, M.A.	... Muir Central College, Alld.
7 66	Ishwari P. Kshatri, B.A.	... Canning College, Lucknow.
8 57	Baidya Nath Das	... Queen's College, Benares.
9 49	Salig Ram Dube, B.A.	... Muir Central College, Alld.
10 31	Bhagwan Das Bhargava	... Ditto.
11 4	Gopal Das Mukerji, B.A.	... Agra College.
12 23	Badr-ul-Hasan	... M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
13 59	Habib-ul-lah Kadirbhai, M.,	
	B.A.	... Government College, Jabalpur.

Roll  
No.

14	8	Lakshmi Chand, B.A.	... Agra College.
15	21	Mathura Pd. Vaishnava	... St. John's College, Agra.
16	18	Sushil Ch. Banerji, B.A.	... Agra College.
17	14	Raghobir Saran, B.A.	... Ditto.
18	39	Jagannath Pd. Dikshit, B.A.,	Muir Central College, Alld.
19	70	Rasamay Sinha	... Canning College, Lucknow.
	73	Shiva Sahai, M.A.	... Ditto.
21	36	Hargopal, B.A.	... Muir Central College, Alld.
22	11	Mirza Hamid Hosen, B.A....	Agra College.
23	15	Saiyid Abdul Hosen, B.A ...	Ditto.
24	41	Jogendra N. Mukerji, B.A.,	Muir Central College, Alld.
25	61	S. Bhashkar Rao Naidu	... Government College, Jabalpur.
26	13	Piaray Lal, B.A.	... Agra College.
27	10	Madhoban Das, B.A.	... Ditto.
28	43	Ladli Prasad, B.A.	... Muir Central College, Alld.

## HONORARY DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LAWS.

Hon'ble Sir John Edge, B.A., LL.B., Chief Justice, High Court of  
Kt., Q. C. Judicature, N.-W. P.

1894.

## MASTER OF ARTS.

*In Order of Merit.*

## ENGLISH LITERATURE.

## FIRST DIVISION.

Roll.  
No.

22	Ghana Nand Joshi	... Muir Central College, Alld.	
2	11	Munna Lal Misra	... Agra College.

## SECOND DIVISION.

14	Charu Chandra Roy	... Canning College, Lucknow.
12	Narayan Prasad Ashtana	Agra College.
19	Sarat Chandra Bhutta- charya	... Queen's College, Benares.
4	Anthony, Stanley E.	... Teacher.

Roll  
No.

- |      |                  |                                      |
|------|------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 21   | Din Dayal ...    | ... Muir Central College, Allahabad. |
| 13   | Udey Ram ...     | ... Agra College.                    |
| 5    | Ram Chandra      | ... Teacher.                         |
| 8 10 | Kesho Rai Tendon | ... Agra College.                    |

## THIRD DIVISION.

- |     |                                   |                                      |
|-----|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 8   | Joti Prasad ...                   | ... Agra College.                    |
| 23  | Haribans Sahai                    | ... Muir Central College, Allahabad. |
| 1   | Rajendra Nath Sen                 | ... Teacher.                         |
| 18  | Ananda Kumar Chau-<br>dhri ...    | ... Queen's College, Benares.        |
| 9   | Jwala Prasad                      | ... Agra College.                    |
| 24  | Ramdulare Lal Chatur-<br>vedi ... | ... Muir Central College, Allahabad. |
| 7 3 | Kanai Lal De                      | ... Teacher.                         |

## MATHEMATICS.

## FIRST DIVISION.

- |    |                     |                                      |
|----|---------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 27 | Hari Prasad Vidyant | ... Muir Central College, Allahabad. |
|----|---------------------|--------------------------------------|

## THIRD DIVISION.

- |      |                     |                                      |
|------|---------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 28   | Jugul Kishore Singh | ... Muir Central College, Allahabad. |
| 2 29 | Bimal Chandra Ghose | ... Ditto.                           |

## CHEMISTRY.

## FIRST DIVISION.

- |    |             |                               |
|----|-------------|-------------------------------|
| 31 | Mata Prasad | ... Queen's College, Benares. |
|----|-------------|-------------------------------|

## THIRD DIVISION.

- |    |               |                                      |
|----|---------------|--------------------------------------|
| 30 | Shyam Lal ... | ... Muir Central College, Allahabad. |
|----|---------------|--------------------------------------|

## PHYSICS.

## SECOND DIVISION.

- |    |                  |                                      |
|----|------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 32 | Abdul Karim Khan | ... Muir Central College, Allahabad. |
|----|------------------|--------------------------------------|

## PHILOSOPHY.

## THIRD DIVISION.

- |    |               |              |
|----|---------------|--------------|
| 34 | Sajjad Husain | ... Teacher. |
|----|---------------|--------------|

## PERSIAN.

## SECOND DIVISION.

Roll  
No.

26 Nizam-ud-din Ahmad ... Professor.

## SANSKRIT.

## SECOND DIVISION.

37 Parsuram Narain Patankar, Professor.

## BACHELOR OF ARTS.

## A. COURSE.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
	1 Bahadur Ali ...	Teacher ...	... II
	2 Mahabir Prasad (1) ...	Ditto ...	... II
	5 Upendra N. Bhattacharya ...	Ditto ...	... III
	6 Pt. Chhabhi Nath Misra ...	Ditto ...	... II
	7 Mahadeo Prasad ...	Christian College, Lucknow,	II
	8 Nathaniel Jordon ...	Ditto ...	... II
	9 Pt. Ramchandra Dar ...	Ditto ...	... II
	10 Banshidhar Sharma ...	St. John's College, Agra ...	I
	12 Mahendra Nath Gangoli ...	Ditto ...	... II
10	13 Khogindra Nath Banerji ...	Ditto ...	... III
	15 Durga Prasad ...	Ditto ...	... II
	16 Anthony David Bachmann,	Agra College	... II
	17 Borendra Nath Dutt ...	Ditto ...	... I
	18 Behari Lal Bhargava ...	Ditto ...	... II
	19 Bhola Nath Seth ...	Ditto ...	... II
	20 Brij Behari Lal ...	Ditto ...	... II
	21 Burway, Mukand Wamanrao,	Ditto ...	... II
	22 Chhotey Lal ...	Ditto ...	... II
	24 Debi Prasad Mathur ...	Ditto ...	... II
20	25 Dhanprakash Agarwal ...	Ditto ...	... II
	26 Ghasi Ram ...	Ditto ...	... I
	28 Gopi Nath ...	Ditto ...	... I
	29 Hari Har Lal ...	Ditto ...	... I
	30 Harishankar Chaturvedi ...	Ditto ...	... II
	31 Jogannath Raoji Tullu ...	Ditto ...	... II
	32 Jatiendra Mohan Bose ...	Ditto ...	... II
	33 Kharagjit Misra ...	Ditto ...	... II
	34 Lakshmi Sahai ...	Ditto ...	... III
	36 Mukta Prasad Varma ...	Ditto ...	... II
30	38 Nand Kishore ...	Ditto ...	... II
	39 Narayan Das ...	Ditto ...	... I
	40 Pt. Niddha Lal Dube ...	Ditto ...	... II

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
41	Ragbhar Dayal Gupta ...	Agra College	... III
44	Ram Chandra Sakseena ...	Ditto	... II
45	Ramkrishna L. Shrikhande	Ditto	... II
46	Reoti Saran Gupta ...	Ditto	... II
47	Ragbhir Saran Bhargava ...	Ditto	... II
48	T. M. Satakopacharya ...	Ditto	... II
50	Shiva Shankar Lal Bhargava	Ditto	... II
40	52 Tej Bahadur Sapru, Pt. ...	Ditto	... I
54	Idris Ahmad ...	Maharaja's College, Jeypur,	I
56	Kanhaiya Lal ...	Ditto	... II
57	Phow Lal Sri Mali	Ditto	... II
58	Radha Mohan Mathur	Ditto	... II
190	Shiam Sunder Lal	Ditto	... II
62	Shiva Prasad ...	Govt. College, Jubalpur	... III
63	Raja Ram Upadhyaya	Muir C. College, Allahabad,	III
65	Partap Narain	Ditto	... II
66	Saiyid Ahmad Husan	Ditto	... II
50	68 Abdul Rahman Khan	Ditto	... III
69	Abdul Ghafur	Ditto	... I
70	Abid Ali ...	Ditto	... II
74	Bhagwati Prasad Bhatnagar	Ditto	... II
76	Brijpal Saran ...	Ditto	... I
78	Jamil Hasan ...	Ditto	... II
79	Jivan Lal ...	Ditto	... II
81	Lakshman Prasad	Ditto	... III
82	Madan Mohan Lal	Ditto	... III
83	Muhammad Ali Ausat	Ditto	... II
84	Muhammad Zahur	Ditto	... II
60	85 Muhammad Wasi	Ditto	... III
87	Nawal Behari Misra	Ditto	... III
89	Raj Bahadur Verma	Ditto	... II
92	Ugra Narain Rai	Ditto	... II
93	Adhar Chandra Mittra	Ditto	... II
94	Jugal Kishore Verma	Ditto	... II
96	Mangal Charan	Ditto	... II
97	Mangal Prasada Bhargava...	Ditto	... III
98	Sarada Prasad...	Ditto	... II
99	Thakur Das ...	Ditto	... II
70	102 Beni Madhava	Ditto	... III
103	Phakir Chand Ghosh	Ditto	... III
107	Balbadra Prasada Shukul	Canning College, Lucknow	II
109	Baldeo Singh Chauhan	Ditto	... II
110	Balgebond Prasad	Ditto	... II
112	Bhudhar Chandra Ghosh	Ditto	... II
116	Brijmohan Dayal	Ditto	... III
117	Cyril Theodore Dutt	Ditto	... II
121	Jai Bahadur Lal	Ditto	... II
122	Manohar Lal Zutshi	Ditto	... II
80	123 Mirza Sami-ul-lah Beg	Ditto	... II

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
125	Muhammad Abdullah Khan ...	Canning College, Lucknow ...	III
129	Pt. Iqbal Krishna M. Gruttoo ...	Ditto ...	II
132	Prabhat Chandra Gupta	Ditto ...	II
133	Prakash Chandra Gangooly ...	Ditto ...	II
135	Ram Bakhsh Srivastava	Ditto ...	II
136	Ram Din ...	Ditto ...	III
138	Saida Ali ...	Ditto ...	III
140	Shiam Sundar ...	Ditto ...	III
141	Saiyad Mumtaz Hasan	Ditto ...	II
90 143	Shiva Shankar Nigam	Ditto ...	III
144	Behari Lal ...	Bareilly College	II
145	Budh Behari Lal ...	Ditto ...	II
146	Debi Sahai ...	Ditto ...	III
147	Gokul Prasad ...	Ditto ...	II
148	Kanta Prasad Srivastava ...	Ditto ...	I
150	Muhammad Abdul Hafiz	Ditto ...	II
153	Sri Hari Krishna ...	Ditto ...	II
154	Abdul Wahid Khan ...	Queen's College, Benares ...	II
155	Saiyad Abid Husain ...	Ditto ...	III
100 156	Akbar Ali ...	Ditto ...	II
157	Anmol Sinha ...	Ditto ...	II
158	Badrinarayan ...	Ditto ...	III
160	Indranarayan Sinha ...	Ditto ...	II
161	Jangbahadur Lal ...	Ditto ...	II
162	Kameshwar Nath ...	Ditto ...	II
163	Kedar Nath Seth ...	Ditto ...	II
164	M u h a m m a d Nadir Husain ...	Ditto ...	II
168	Sukhdeva Pathak ...	Ditto ...	III
169	Wali Dad Khan ...	M.A.-O. College, Aligarh	III
110 170	Daud Bhai ...	Ditto ...	II
171	Qamar Ali ...	Ditto ...	I
173	Ali Ahmad Khan ...	Ditto ...	III
174	Khan Sher Shah ...	Ditto ...	II
175	Kutb-un-din Ahmad ...	Ditto ...	II
176	Muhammad Hasan Khan	Ditto ...	III
177	Manzur Ahmad ...	Ditto ...	II
178	Muhammad Abdullah	Ditto ...	II
179	Muhammad Fazl-i-Haq	Ditto ...	II
180	Munir Husain ...	Ditto ...	II
120 181	Raghubir Singh ...	Ditto ...	II
182	Saiyad Abdul Basit ...	Ditto ...	II
184	Saiyad Ahmad Ali ...	Ditto ...	I
185	Saiyad Ali Ahmad ...	Ditto ...	III
186	Abu Hamid Itrat Husain]	Ditto ...	II
187	Islam Ahmad ...	Ditto ...	III

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
188	Shaukat Ali	... M.A.-O. College, Aligarh	... II
127 189	Zain-ud-din	... Ditto	... II

## B. COURSE.

2	Hub Lal Varma	... Agra College	... II
3	Kalyan Chand	... Ditto	... II
4	Lakshman Prasad	... Ditto	... III
5	Madan Gopal	... Ditto	... II
6	Mahadeo Sinna	... Ditto	... II
8	Natesh Apuaji Dravid	... Ditto	... II
9	Piara Lal Tandan	... Ditto	... I
10	Satchidanand	... Ditto	... II
11	Shiva Prasad	... Ditto	... II
10 12	Shiam Sundar Varma	... Ditto	... II
13	Kanhaiya Lal	... Ditto	... II
14	Surendra C. Mukhopadhyaya	... Maharaja's College, Jeypur	II
15	Shankar Lal	... Bareilly College	... II
16	Chunni Lal Dube	... Govt. College, Jabalpur	... II
20	Kanhya Lal, Kayasth	... Ditto	... II
21	Kunj Behari Lal Misra	... Ditto	... II
26	Beni Madhava Mukhopadhyaya	... Muir C. College, Allahabad...	II
27	Bhagwati Shankar Varmon	... Ditto	... III
28	Chhote Lal Bhargava	... Ditto	... II
20 31	Lal Gopal Mukerji	... Ditto	... I
32	Parmeshwar Dayal	... Ditto	... II
33	Profullo Nath Bose	... Ditto	... II
36	Satkori Mukhopadhyaya	... Ditto	... II
39	Awadh Behari Lal	... Canning College, Lucknow	... II
41	Bansidhar	... Ditto	... III
43	Surendro Nath Bhaduri	... Ditto	... III
45	Shankar Prasad	... Ditto	... III
46	Shiva Vir Prasad	... Ditto	... II
47	Sidh Prasad	... Ditto	... II
30 48	Aghor Nath Mukerji	... Queen's College, Benares	... II
51	Garib Das	... Ditto	... III
52	Jagabandhu Phani	... Ditto	... III
53	Kali Prasad	... Ditto	... III
57	Siva Prasad Sinha	... Ditto	... II

## A. COURSE.

*In Order of Merit.*

## HONOURS IN ENGLISH LITERATURE.

76	Brij Pal Saran	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
52	Tej Bahadur Sapru,	Pt. Agra College.
10	Bansidhar Sharma	... St. John's College, Agra.

## HONOURS IN PHILOSOPHY.

Name of Candidate.	Name of College.
26 Ghosi Ram	... Agra College.
76 Brij Pal Saran	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.

## HONOURS IN ARABIC.

170 Daud Bhai	... M.A.-O. College, Aligarh.
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## B. COURSE.

## HONOURS IN ENGLISH LITERATURE.

8 Natesh Appaji Dravid	... Agra College.
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## HONOURS IN MATHEMATICS.

31 Lal Gopal Mukerji	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
2 Hub Lal Varma	... Agra College.

## BACHELOR OF LAWS.

*In Order of Merit.*

## FIRST CLASS.

9 Hari Har Lal, B.A.	... Agra College.
90 Lackshmi Narain, B.A.	... Govt. College, Jabalpur.
84 Mahabir Prasad, B.A.	... Bareilly College.
112 Mirza Sami Ullah Beg	... Canning College, Lucknow.
111 Muhammad Raza	... Ditto.
11 Jagannath Sarin, B.A.	... Agra College.

## SECOND CLASS.

24 Satis Chandra Bandyopadhyaya,	Agra College.
B.A.	
16 Mohan Lal Sandal, M.A.	... Ditto.
6 Dhanprakash Agarwal, B.A.	... Ditto.
102 Mohan Lal, B.A.	... Canning College, Lucknow.
12 Jotindra Mohan Bose, B.A.	... Agra College.
86 Narain Dass, B.A.	... Bareilly College.
91 Purushottam Lal, B.A.	... Govt. College, Jabalpur.
74 Jagdamba Prasad, B.A.	... Queen's College, Benares.
81 { Baij Nath	... Bareilly College.
113 { Syed Zahur Ahmad	... Canning College, Lucknow.
92 Ajit Prasad Jindal	... Ditto.
41 Nazir Ahmad	... M.A.-O. College, Aligarh.
79 { Ram Das, B.A.	... Queen's College, Benares.
101 { Khirode Gopal Banerji	... Canning College, Lucknow.



76	Prosanna Kumar Bagchi	... Queen's College, Benares.
40	Muhammad Khan Sumbul	... M.A.-O. College, Aligarh.
49	Jogendra Nath Chaudhri	... M.C. College, Allahabad.
107	Ramsanehi Seth	... Canning College, Lucknow.
62	Pestonji Bejonji Talati, B.A.,	M.C. College, Allahabad.
36	Abdul Ali, B.A.	... M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
38	Ghulam Bari, B.A.	... Ditto.
25	Shankar Singh, B.A.	... Agra College.
21	Pt. Karashmath Kunzru, B.A.,	Ditto.
82	Bhano Prasad Srivastava, B.A.,	Bareilly College.
100	Ikbal Narain Bakhsh	... Canning College, Lucknow.
53	Lakshmi Chand Dave, M.A.	... M.C. College, Allahabad.
68	Ramohalli Gundu Rau, B.A.	... Ditto.
19	Narayan Prasad Asthana, M.A.,	Agra College.
15	Lakshman Vyankatesh Par- naik, B.A.	... Ditto.
5	Brij Behari Lal, B.A.	... Ditto.
95	Ballabh Das Bhargava	... Canning College, Lucknow.
7	Gurdhari Lal	... Agra College.
17	Mukand Lal	... Ditto.
52	Kedar Nath, B.A.	... Muir C. C., Allahabad.
54	Maadn Gopal Bhatnagar	... Ditto.

## 1895.

## MASTER OF ARTS.

*In Order of Merit.*

## ENGLISH LITERATURE..

## FIRST DIVISION.

Roll No.	Order of merit.	Name of Candidate.	College from which passed.
12	1	Tej Bahadur Sapru, Pandit	... Agra College.
31	2	Lilawati Singh	... Private Candidate.
22	3	Hem Chandra Sarkar	... Muir C. C., Allahabad.
10	4	Rajani Kumar Mukerji	... Agra College.
6	5	Janki Prasada Chaturvedi	... Ditto.

## SECOND DIVISION.

13	1	Ajit Prasad Jindal	... Canning C., Lucknow.
9	2	Natesa Appaji Dravid	... Agra College.
21	3	Charu Chandra Biswas	... Muir C. C., Allahabad.
17	3	Ramapat Ram	... Canning C., Lucknow.
8	5	Manohar Dass Chaube	... Agra College.
3	6	Jagan Nath	... St. John's C., Agra.

## THIRD DIVISION.

30	1	Brahmananda Sinha	... Teacher.
15	2	Mohan Lal	... Canning C., Lucknow.

Roll No.	Order of merit.	Name of Candidate.	College from which passed
27	3	Jiban Krishna Bandyopadhyay,	Private Candidate
25	4	Nibaran Chandra Gupta	... Mun C. C., Allahabad.
28	5	Brajendra Nath De	... Private Candidate.
11	5	Bamcharya Trinmushi Bhushyam	... Agra College.
19	7	Boj Nath	... Mun C. C., Allahabad.
23	8	Makhan Lal Bhargava	... Ditto.

## PHILOSOPHY.

## THIRD DIVISION.

1	1	Rajendro Nath Sen	... Teacher.
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## ARABIC.

## FIRST DIVISION.

34	1	Syed Mohamed Ibn Ibrahim	... Mun C C, Allahabad.
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## PERSIAN.

## FIRST DIVISION.

32	1	Mohammad Knalil, Sayid	... Queens C., Benares.
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## THIRD DIVISION.

33	1	Joseph J. Ghose	... St. John's C., Agra.
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## MATHEMATICS.

## THIRD DIVISION.

35	1	Bijoy Kumar Dutt	... Mun C. C., Allahabad.
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## PHYSICS

## THIRD DIVISION.

36	1	Debendra Nath Pal	... Mun C. C., Allahabad.
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## CHEMISTRY.

## THIRD DIVISION.

37	1	Jogendra Nath Mukerjee	... Mun C. C., Allahabad.
38	2	Kshetia Mohan Banerjee	... Ditto.

## BACHELOR OF ARTS-

## A. COURSE.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
1	Mahabir Prasad	Teacher	III
7	Alay Nabe, Syed	St. John's C., Agra	II
8	Anant Ram Bhargava	Ditto	II
9	Durga Sahu	Ditto	II
10	Gobind Pershad Gupta	Ditto	II
11	Gulab Shankar Dikshit	Ditto	II
12	Hari Lal	Ditto	I
13	Ishq Hasan	Ditto	III
14	Jagan Nath Prasad	Ditto	III
10 15	Munesh Kesheo Mungre	Ditto	III
16	Mukta Pershad	Ditto	II
17	Nitya Nand Pandit	Ditto	II
18	Ram Gopal	Ditto	II
20	Raymond, W. B.	Ditto	II
21	Shco Pershad	Ditto	II
22	Ali Mohammad Syed	Agra College	I
23	Ashu Tosh Bose	Ditto	III
25	Budh Sam	Ditto	II
26	Dattatraya Appaji Adhkar	Ditto	II
20 28	Gauri Shanku Bhargava	Ditto	II
29	Gudhni Lal	Ditto	III
30	Gopal Somp Mathur	Ditto	II
31	Gopi Behari Sahai Kunwar	Ditto	II
33	Jamshed Rustomji	Ditto	II
34	Jhumak Lal Sukseha	Ditto	I
35	Kailas P. Kitchloo	Ditto	II
36	Kinnoo Mal	Ditto	II
37	Kishori Lal Bhargava	Ditto	II
38	Laksami Narain Mathur	Ditto	II
30 39	Mulho Gunesb Munzie	Ditto	II
40	Maharaj Swrupi Bhatnagar	Ditto	II
41	Mohmud Hasan Khin	Ditto	II
42	Mohun Lal	Ditto	II
43	Mohammad Ali Jafri	Ditto	II
44	Narain Swarup Bhatnagar	Ditto	III
45	Onu Singh	Ditto	II
46	Pyare Lal Chube	Ditto	II
47	Raghubir Day J Mathur	Ditto	II
48	Raghubir Prasad Khare	Ditto	II
40 49	Ram Narayan	Ditto	II
50	Shams-ud-din Khan, Mohamed,	Ditto	I
51	Shiam Saroop Sam	Ditto	II
52	Sohnibji Diddibhoy Contractor,	Ditto	III
53	Sujan Singh, Koonwar	Ditto	III
54	Umaso Singh	Ditto	II
55	Abdul Haq	M. A.-O C., Aligarh	I

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
	56 Abdullah ...	M. A.-O. C., Aligarh ...	II
	57 Abdul Samad ...	Ditto ...	III
	59 Debi Prasad ...	Ditto ...	III
50	60 Durlabh Sahai ...	Ditto ...	II
	61 Ghulam Muhi-ud-din Khan ...	Ditto ...	II
	62 Hamid-ud din ...	Ditto ...	II
	63 Hira Lal ...	Ditto ...	II
	65 Muhammad Shakur Baksh Kadir ...	Ditto ...	II
	64 Muhammad Shaukat Ali Rizvi, ...	Ditto ...	II
	67 Mohammad Wilayatullah ...	Ditto ...	II
	68 Nabi Bakhsh ...	Ditto ...	II
	69 Niaz Muhammad Khan ...	Ditto ...	II
	70 Nur Ahmad ...	Ditto ...	II
60	73 Saiyid Faizul Hasan ...	Ditto ...	II
	74 Saiyid Mahfuz Ali ...	Ditto ...	II
	75 Syed Mohammad Ali Shah ...	Ditto ...	II
	77 Wali Dad Khan ...	Ditto ...	I
	78 Zafar Ali Khan ...	Ditto ...	I
	80 Sarat Chandra Chaudhri ...	Muir C. C., Allahabad ...	II
	83 Raj Chand ...	Ditto ...	II
	84 Saiyid Muhammad Sulaiman ...	Ditto ...	II
	85 Abdul Haq ...	Ditto ...	I
	86 Agha Haidar ...	Ditto ...	I
70	87 Badi Nath ...	Ditto ...	II
	89 Baleshwar Prasad ...	Ditto ...	II
	90 Bhugwan Das Agarwala ...	Ditto ...	III
	91 Bishuanatha Prashad Varma, ...	Ditto ...	II
	94 Jwala Nath ...	Ditto ...	III
	96 Narsinha Prasad ...	Ditto ...	I
	97 Prag Narain ...	Ditto ...	II
	98 Ram Narain ...	Ditto ...	III
	100 Shakir Husain ...	Ditto ...	III
	101 Shiva Prasad ...	Ditto ...	III
50	103 Vikramajit Singha ...	Ditto ...	II
	104 Vinaik Prasad Varma ...	Ditto ...	II
	106 Balbhadra Sinha ...	Ditto ...	II
	108 Chara Chandra Ghosh ...	Ditto ...	III
	110 Krishna Behari Bajpai ...	Ditto ...	II
	113 Girwar Dhur ...	Ditto ...	II
	114 James Joseph Caleb ...	Ditto ...	III
	116 Paltoo Prasada ...	Ditto ...	II
	117 Pandit Jha Lajja Shanker ...	Ditto ...	II
	118 Puina Chandra Bhattacharya ...	Ditto ...	III
90	119 Sarat Kumar Banerji ...	Ditto ...	II
	120 Surendro Nath Chatterji ...	Ditto ...	III
	123 Balbhadra Sahai ...	Queen's C., Benares ...	II
	125 Bhagwan Prasad ...	Ditto ...	II
	128 Jamuna Prasad Srivastava ...	Ditto ...	III
	132 Raghunath Prasad ...	Ditto ...	II
	133 Rasiklal Bhattacharya ...	Ditto ...	II

## LIST OF GRADUATES, 1895.

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Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
134	Rupnarayan ...	Queen's C., Benares	III
138	Umapatti Datta Sharma	Ditto	III
139	Vaidyanath Das	Ditto	III
100 140	Abdul Aziz	Bareilly College	II
142	Anund Saroop (I)	Ditto	III
143	Anund Sarup (II) Mathur	Ditto	III
145	Thakur Bakhtawar Singh	Ditto	II
146	Debi Prasad Mathur	Ditto	II
148	Gobind Prasad	Ditto	III
150	Hem Chandra	Ditto	II
153	Lalta Prasad	Ditto	II
155	Makund Lal	Ditto	II
156	Man Mohan Mukerjee	Ditto	II
110 158	Oudh Behari Lal	Ditto	I
159	Radhe Ravan Lal	Ditto	II
160	Raj Bihadur Sanghi	Ditto	III
161	Ram Bharose	Ditto	III
162	Ram Charan Radha Ballabhi	Ditto	III
163	Devendra Nath Roy	Lashkar C., Gwalior	III
164	Gokul Prasad	Ditto	III
165	Krishna Rao	Ditto	II
166	Krishnaji Mahadeva Sohoni	Ditto	III
168	Ram Narayan Raut	Ditto	II
120 171	Bhagwandas Hurjeewandas Parekh	Maharaja's C., Jeypur	II
172	Din Dayal	Ditto	III
175	Jotindra Narayan Mullick	Ditto	III
176	Mool Chand Kala	Ditto	II
177	Fy re Lal Kasliwal	Ditto	III
180	Bhagwati Dayal	Reid Ch. C., Lucknow	II
182	Prameshuri Dayal	Ditto	II
183	Shamsher Bahadur	Ditto	III
184	Abdul Aziz	Canning C., Lucknow	III
186	Akshaya Kumar Basu	Ditto	II
130 187	Bankey Lal	Ditto	III
188	Beni Prasad	Ditto	III
189	Beshambar Nath Dube	Ditto	II
190	Bisheswar Dayal Srivastava	Ditto	II
192	Bishwanath Sahai	Ditto	II
193	Brij Lal	Ditto	I
196	Chaudhary Muhammad Azim	Ditto	II
197	Daulat Singh Srivastava	Ditto	II
199	Girja Saran Lal	Ditto	I
200	Gopal Lal Manucha	Ditto	II
140 201	Gyan Mohan Banerji	Ditto	III
202	Hari Das	Ditto	II
204	Janki Parshad	Ditto	III
205	Kali Charan	Ditto	II
207	Lakshmi Narain, Kayasth	Ditto	I
208	Lakshmi Narayan, Vaishya	Ditto	III

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
209	Madho Prashad Srivastava ...	Canning C., Lucknow,	II
210	Mirza Habib Hosain ...	Ditto	... III
211	Muhammad Farzand Ali ...	Ditto	... III
212	Muhammad Khalil ...	Ditto	... II
150 213	Muhammad Rafi-ul-lah ...	Ditto	... II
214	Mangal Prasad ...	Ditto	... II
215	Narayan Lal ...	Ditto	... II
217	Pandit Dharma Nath ...	Ditto	... II
218	Pandit Munohar Nath Sapru,	Ditto	... II
219	Rafi-ud-din Ahmad ...	Ditto	... III
220	Raj Kumar ...	Ditto	... II
221	Ram Avatar ...	Ditto	... III
223	Satgur Sahai Nigam ...	Ditto	... II
224	Shankar Dayal ...	Ditto	... II
160 225	Shaikh Muhammad Husain...	Ditto	... II
226	Shaikh Muhammad Ismail ...	Ditto	... I
227	Sham Behari Misra ...	Ditto	... II
229	Suraj Sahai Misra ...	Ditto	... II
230	Sayid Muhammad Kashif Husain Jaferi ...	Ditto	... III
231	Syed Naz Husain Abidee ...	Ditto	... II
232	Syed Nur-ul Husain Bilgrami	Ditto	... III
233	Syed Zumin Husain ...	Ditto	... III
234	Ta'ashuq Mirza ...	Ditto	... II
235	Tirbeni Sahai Srivastava ...	Ditto	... II

## B. COURSE.

3	Raj Behari Lal...	... St. John's C., Agra	... II
5	Benarsi Das, Jaini	... Agra College	... II
7	Gulab Rai ...	... Ditto	... II
9	Madan Mohan ...	... Ditto	... II
10	Makhan Lal ...	... Ditto	... II
11	Mathura Datt Joshi	... Ditto	... II
12	Nanda Lal Bhattacharya	... Ditto	... II
15	Mun Mohan Roy	... Govt College, Ajmer	... II
16	Bashir Ahmad	... M.A.-O. C., Aligarh	... III
10 17	Zia-ud din Ahmad	... Ditto	... I
18	Anirudha Lal ...	... Queen's C., Benares	... III
19	Ayodhya Das ...	... Ditto	... II
25	Jagannath Prasad Srivastava	... Ditto	... III
26	Jamuna Das ...	... Ditto	... II
27	Kalpna Singh	... Ditto	... II
30	Pravash Chandra Chatterji ..	... Ditto	... II
32	Sripati Ghosh ...	... Ditto	... II
36	Bishambar Nath Nigam	... Muir C. C., Allahabad	... I
37	Ganesh Prasad Verma	... Ditto	... I
20 39	Kauleshwar Nath Roy	... Ditto	... III
40	Lalit Mohan Banerji	... Ditto	... II
41	Muhammad Rajab Khan ...	Ditto	... III

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
43	Noraton Mal ...	Muir C. C., Allahabad...	I
44	Raghunath Prasad Gupta ...	Ditto	I
45	Rajeswar Prasad ...	Ditto	II
54	Badri Narayan Sarma, ...	Maharaja's C., Jeypur ...	II
55	Ramchandra Mukhopadhyay,	Ditto	I
60	Debi Charan Bandyopadhyay	Govt. C., Jabalpur	III
63	Gokul Prasad ...	Ditto	II
30 64	Lakshman Ramchandra Prohit ...	Ditto	III
66	Sadashiva Madhava Parande	Ditto	II
69	Shankar Vithal Katernikar	Lashkar C., Gwalior	II
70	Aprakash Chandra Bose ...	Canning C., Lucknow	II
71	Gadudhar Prasad Tripathi,	Ditto	III
75	Lokanath Tewari	Ditto	III
76	Govinda Sadashiva Apte ...	Madhava C., Ujjain	II
77	Govind Vinayak Ambardekar	Ditto	III

## A. COURSE.

*In Order of Merit.*

## HONOURS IN ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Roll No.	Order of merit.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.
67	1	Muhammad Walayat Ullah	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
34	2	Jhumak Lal Suksena	Agra College.
12	3	Hori Lal	St. John's College, Agra.
227	4	Sbyam Bibari Misra	Canning College, Lucknow.

## HONOURS IN PERSIAN.

12	1	Hori Lal	St. John's College, Agra.
10	2	Govind Prasad Gupta	Ditto.

## B. COURSE.

## HONOURS IN ENGLISH LITERATURE.

5	1	Benarsi Das Jaini	Agra College.
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## HONOURS IN MATHEMATICS.

37	1	Ganesh Prasad Verma	M. C. College, Allahabad.
43	2	Noraton Mal...	Ditto.

## HONOURS IN ADDITIONAL MATHEMATICS.

17	1	Zia-ud-din Ahmad	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
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## BACHELOR OF LAWS.

*In Order of Merit.*

## FIRST CLASS.

Roll No.	Order of merit.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.
158	1	Ganga Sahai ...	Meerut College.
129	2	Pt. Gokaran Nath Misra ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
100	3	Kameshwar Nath, B.A. ...	Queen's College, Benares.

## SECOND CLASS.

17	1	Mohan Lal ...	Agra College.
102	1	Mahadeva Prasad, M.A. ...	Queen's College, Benares.
30	3	Sudeshan Dayal ...	Agra College.
6	4	Behari Lal Bhargava, B.A. ...	Ditto
155	4	Surendra Nath Sen, M.A. ...	Canning C., Lucknow.
117	6	Kunj Behari Lal Misra, B.A.,	Govt. College, Jabalpur.
61	6	Jawala Prasad, B.A. ...	M.C. College, Allahabad.
133	8	Lakshmi Narayan, B.A.,	Canning C., Lucknow.
23	9	Ram Chandra M.A. ...	Agra College.
84	10	Ghulam-us Saqlain, B.A. ...	M.A.-O. College, Aligarh.
21	11	Piaray Lal, B.A. ...	Agra College.
65	12	Lal Gopal Mukerjee, B.A.,	M. C. College, Allahabad.
28	13	Ram Chandra, Saksena, B.A.,	Agra College.
113	14	Ram Bakhsh, B.A. ...	Canning C., Lucknow.
122	15	Awadh Behari Lal ...	Ditto.
120	16	Trimbak Tatiaji Korke ...	Govt. College, Jabalpur.
88	17	Pyare Lal Katara, B.A. ...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
80	18	S. M. Shafi ...	M. C. College, Allahabad.
113	18	Pt. Suraj Narain Mujju, B.A.,	Bareilly College.
2	20	A. Shams-ud-din Khan, B.A.,	Agra College.
75	21	Partap Singh, B. A. ...	M. C. College, Allahabad.
1	22	Avadh Behari Lal, B.A. ...	Agra College.
66	23	Man Mohan Sanyal, B.A. ...	M. C. College, Allahabad.
111	24	Jai Gopal, B.A. ...	Bareilly College.
35	25	Shiva Prasad, B.A. ...	Agra College.
7	26	Bhola Nath Seth, B.A. ...	Ditto.
43	26	Govind Prasad Gupta ...	St. John's College, Agra.
37	28	Pt. Tej Bahadur Sapru, M A.,	Agra College.
13	29	Kesho Rai Tandan, M.A. ...	Ditto.
86	30	Syyed Wazir Hassan ...	M.A.-O. College, Aligarh.
5	31	Bishambhar Nath, B.A. ...	Agra College.
110	32	Gokal Prasad, B.A. ...	Bareilly College.
146	33	Raghunath Sahai ...	Canning C., Lucknow.
31	34	Satchitanand, B.A. ...	Agra College.
125	35	Bhagwat Sahai ...	Canning C., Lucknow.
135	35	Mohan Lal Tewari, B.A. ...	Ditto.
123	37	Banke Vihary Lal Sinha, B.A. ...	Ditto.
138	37	Muhammad Anwarul Husan, B.A.	Ditto.



Roll No.	Order of merit.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.
154	39	Sheo Shanker Lal, B.A. ...	Canning Cl., Lucknow.
50	40	Akshaya Kumar Datta, B.A.,	M. C. College, Allahabad.
62	41	Jiwan Krishna Bandhyopachya. B.A. ...	Ditto.
156	42	Basant Lal, B.A. ...	Meerut College.
24	43	Radha Krishen Das, B.A....	Agra College.
82	44	Tulshi Dayal Varma, B.A....	M. C. College, Allahabad.

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## 1896.

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### MASTER OF ARTS.

*In Order of Merit.*

#### ENGLISH LITERATURE.

##### FIRST DIVISION.

*Nil.*

##### SECOND DIVISION.

23	1	Jhumak Lal Suksena	... Agra College.
21	2	Ghasi Ram ...	... Ditto.
18	3	Bansidhar Sharma	... St. John's College, Agra.
12	4	Shyam Behari Misra	... Canning College, Lucknow.
23	5	Hori Lal ...	... St. John's College, Agra.
9	6	Cyril Theodore Dutt	... Canning College, Lucknow.
25	7	Ramkrishen L a k s h m a n Shrikhandi ...	... Agra College.

##### THIRD DIVISION.

16	1	Syyad Ahmad Ali	... M.A.-O. College, Aligarh.
15	2	Qamar Ali ...	... Ditto.
3	3	Raj Bahadur Varma	... M. C. College, Allahabad.
22	4	Hari Har Lal ...	... Agra College.
17	5	Zain Ud-din ...	... M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
24	6	Kharagjit Misra	... Agra College.
5	7	Sarada Prasad	... M. C. College, Allahabad,
1	8	Beni Madhab Ghosh	... Ditto.

#### PERSIAN.

##### THIRD DIVISION.

37	1	Madan Mohan Lal	... M. C. College, Allahabad.
38	2	Avadh Behari Lal	... Teacher.

## MATHEMATICS.

## SECOND DIVISION.

Roll No.	Order of merit.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.
28	1	Ganesh Prasad Varma ...	M. C. College, Allahabad.

## PHYSICS.

## THIRD DIVISION.

31	1	Bimal Chandra Ghosh ...	Professor.
32	2	Piary Lal Tandon ...	Agra College.

## CHEMISTRY.

## THIRD DIVISION.

29	1	Akshaya Kumar Dutt ...	M. C. College, Allahabad.
30	2	Lakshman Prasad ...	Agra College.

## BACHELOR OF ARTS.

## A. COURSE.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
1	Minnee Abel (Miss)	... Lucknow, Woman's College,	II
2	Baldeo Sinha, Rajput	... Agra College ...	III
3	Basant Lal Bhargava	... Ditto ...	II
6	Debi Dayal Pathak	... Ditto ...	III
8	Faramurz Rustomjee	... Ditto ...	II
11	Har Parshad	... Ditto ...	II
12	Jugal Kishore Suksena	... Ditto ...	II
13	Jawala Sahai	... Ditto ...	III
14	Kanhaiya Lal Jha	... Ditto ...	III
15	Krishna Lal Misra	... Ditto ...	II
17	Maheshwar Prasad Mathur	... Ditto ...	II
19	Murli Dhar Srivastava	... Ditto ...	III
22	Prabhu Dayal	... Ditto ...	III
24	Raghu Nath Das	... Ditto ...	III
26	Ram Saran Das	... Ditto ...	II
28	Shambhu Nath Dube	... Ditto ...	II
29	Balkrishna Bhagwant (Kashchekar)	... Ditto ...	II
30	Narayan Yashavant Kadam	... Ditto ...	III
31	Ramkrishana Vishnu (Pandit)	... Ditto ...	II
33	Vishnu Ramchandra (Pandit)	... Ditto ...	I
34	Balkrishana Vishvanath Deo,	Madhava College, Ujjain...	II
37	Keshav Balvant Dongrey	... Ditto ...	III
38	Prabhakar Vishnu (Vakil)	... Ditto ...	II

## LIST OF GRADUATES, 1896.

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Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
40	Gangaballabh Sarma	... Maharaja's College, Jeypur,	III
42	Suraj Narayan	... Ditto	II
49	Girdhari Lal	... Bareilly College	II
55	Ram Dayal Pathak	... Ditto	II
56	Ram Raghubir	... Ditto	II
59	Ghose, J. M.	... St. John's College, Agra	II
62	Bhagwan Deen Dube	... Meerut College	II
64	Jwala Prasada	... Ditto	II
65	Lachman Prasada	... Ditto	III
66	Lakshman Swarup Baidar	... Ditto	II
67	Piara Lal	... Ditto	II
68	Pyara Lal Sharma	... Ditto	II
70	Ram Saran Das	... Ditto	III
71	Rickhab Das Jaini	... Ditto	III
73	Ganpat Jankiram Dube	... Lashkar College, Gwalior	II
74	Gobind Chintaman Vatva	... Ditto	III
75	Kailas Narain Haksar	... Ditto	II
77	Lochan Pershad Kulshrist	... Ditto	II
78	Raghundan Lal	... Ditto	III
79	Shyam Lal	... Ditto	II
83	Balarama Das	... Queen's College, Benares	II
86	Ishaq Beg	... Ditto	II
87	Jangbahadur Sinha	... Ditto	III
88	Jitendra Nath Basu	... Ditto	III
90	Md. Nazir	... Ditto	II
93	Pannalal Sinha	... Ditto	II
94	Sitaram	... Ditto	II
95	Sivamurti Lal	... Ditto	III
99	Vindhyeswari Rai	... Ditto	II
101	Edward T. Bobb	... (Reid) Ch Coll., Lucknow	II
103	Lal Man Bhattacharji	... Ditto	III
106	Ashu Tosh Chakravarti	... Canning College, Lucknow	II
109	Batishwar Dayal Agnihotri,	... Ditto	III
112	Bishun Dutta Sukul	... Ditto	II
113	Chandra Maul Misra	... Ditto	III
116	Hardeva Prasad Srivastava...	... Ditto	II
117	Hari Das Bhattacharya	... Ditto	II
124	Lakshman Prasad S.	... Ditto	III
126	Manohar Nath Thus	... Ditto	III
128	Mohammad Arabi	... Ditto	II
129	Sh. Md. Matin-Uz-Zaman Khan	... Ditto	III
133	Muhammad Safi Khan	... Ditto	II
135	Mangi Lal Srivastava	... Ditto	II
136	Nageshwar Prasad Srivastava	... Ditto	III
137	Nanak Chand Kapur	... Ditto	III
139	Pateswari Prasad Singh	... Ditto	III
140	Raghubar Dayal Shukla	... Ditto	III
144	Shiam Bahadur Srivastava...	... Ditto	III
150	Abdulla	... M.A.-O. College, Aligarh,	III
152	Fazl Ilahi	... Ditto	II

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
154	Ilahi Bakhsh	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh	II
155	Jani Maya Shankar	Ditto	II
156	Jaswant Rae Varma	Ditto	III
157	Kasim Khan	Ditto	III
158	Khwaja Mahmud Husain	Ditto	II
162	Mohomed Abdus Sattar	Ditto	II
163	Mohomed Salamul Haqq	Ditto	II
164	Mumtaz Husain	Ditto	II
165	Mohomed Ghous Khan	Ditto	II
166	Mohomed Naim Khan	Ditto	II
167	Mohomed Hidayat Husain	Ditto	II
173	Obeidullah	Ditto	II
174	Syed Nazir Uddin	Ditto	II
176	Shahab-ud-Din	Ditto	II
178	Abdul Halim	M.C. College, Allahabad	II
180	Fateh Bahadur	Ditto	II
187	Ram Sarup	Ditto	III
191	Chaturvedi Ram Narayan Mishra,	Ditto	III
193	Nripendra Nath Datta	Ditto	III
195	Rama Nath Sircar	Ditto	III
196	Satyendra Nath Mukerji	Ditto	II
198	Amar Nath Chakravarty	Ditto	II
199	Harihar Charun	Ditto	II
200	Lalit Mohan Roy Chowdhury	Ditto	II
202	Nehal Chandra	Ditto	II
203	Nitya Nand Panday	Ditto	II
204	Raj Kishore Sahay Varma	Ditto	II
209	Mohammad Shaffuz-Zaman	Teacher	II
211	Richard Charles Busher	Ditto	II
213	Jessie Johanna B. Foy (Miss)	Female candidate	II

## B. COURSE.

1	Baij Nath Bhargava	Agra College	II
3	Bhagwan Dass Sirvya	Ditto	II
4	Bhagwati Prasada Varma	Ditto	II
5	Kali Nath Bajal	Ditto	III
8	Panna Lal	Ditto	II
9	Prag Narain	Ditto	II
11	Suraj Bal Dikshit	Ditto	III
12	Channu Lal	Queen's College, Benares	III
14	Durga Prasad	Ditto	III
17	Krishnanand Panre	Ditto	III
20	Satkari Mukerji	Ditto	III
22	Syam Behari Lal	Ditto	III
24	Vaishnava Das	Ditto	II
29	Bapu Balwant Pimpalgaonkar	Madhava College, Ujjain	III
21	Pandit Brijmohan Nath Zutshi	Ditto	III
33	Gyan Das	St. John's College, Agra	II
34	Ponniiah, J. A.	Ditto	II

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
36	Debi Sahai	... Bareilly College	... III
38	Madho Prasad	... Ditto	... III
42	Bhargao Nilkant Jategaokar	... Govt. College, Jabalpur	III
43	Dabendra Nath Banerji	... Ditto	... II
45	Nalin Kumar Mukerji	... Ditto	... II
46	Ram Chandra Rao Amardikar	... Ditto	... II
47	Ram Chandra Vinayak Dharmadhikari	... Ditto	... II
48	Waman Ganesh Ganpulay	... Ditto	... III
50	Daya Shankar Saksena	... Canning College, Lucknow	II
52	Kunj Behari Lal Tewari	... Ditto	... III
53	Kunwar Chain Singh	... Ditto	... II
55	Manik Chand Rai	... Ditto	... III
57	Sisira Kumar Mittra	... Ditto	... III
58	Sita Ram Varma	... Ditto	... II
59	Abul Hassan	... M. C. College, Allahabad	II
60	Binoy Kumar Mukerji	... Ditto	... I
61	Florence Felecia Davidson (Miss)	... Ditto	... III
64	Gopal Das Sharma	... Ditto	... III
66	Jwala Prasada	... Ditto	... I
68	Purna Chandra Dutt	... Ditto	... III
70	Rameshwar Roy	... Ditto	... III
71	Satish Chandra Deva	... Ditto	... III
76	Bunyad Ali	... M. A. -O. College, Aligarh	III
77	Raza Ullah	... Ditto	... III
79	Gulam Rasool	... Ditto	... III
83	Durga Prasad Pande	... Teacher	... III

## BACHELOR OF LAWS.

*In Order of Merit,*

## FIRST CLASS.

Roll No.	Order of merit.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.
185	1	Jotindra Mohan Chatterji, B.A.	Canning College, Lucknow.
15	2	Kharagjit Misra, M.A.	Agra College.

## SECOND CLASS.

12	1	Janki Prasad Chaturvedi, M.A.,	Agra College.
20	2	Panna Lal	... Ditto.
13	3	Jwala Prasad	... Ditto.
95	4	Vikramajit Singh	... M. C. College, Allahabad.
22	5	Pt. Ram Narain Hakchar	... Agra College.
43	6	Ram Charan, B.A.	... St. John's College, Agra.
102	7	Har Prasad	... M. A. -O. College, Aligarh.
101	8	Durlabh Sahai	... Ditto.
94	9	Syed Mustafa, B.A.	... M. C. College, Allahabad.

Roll No.	Order of merit.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.
38	10	Bansi Dhar Sharma	... St. John's College, Agra.
202	11	Sarat Chandra Sinha	... Canning College, Lucknow.
129	12	Harish Chandra Chatterji	... Queen's College, Benares.
84	13	Rajeshwar Prasad, B.A.	... M. C. College, Allahabad.
3	14	Bankay Behari Lal, B.A.	... Agra College.
17	15	Lakshmi Narain Mathur, B.A.	... Ditto.
169	15	Bhagwati Dayal, B.A.	... Canning College, Lucknow.
159	17	Nalin Kumar Mukerji	... Govt. College, Jabalpur.
73	18	Muhammad Ali Ausat, B.A.	... M. C. College, Allahabad.
65	19	Kauleshwar Nath Roy, B.A.	... Ditto.
30	20	Sham Sarup Sarin	... Agra College.
21	21	Prag Narain, B.A.	... Ditto.
100	21	Devi Das, B.A.	... M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
161	23	Shiva Prasad	... Govt. College, Jabalpur.
170	24	Bhudar Chandra Ghose, B.A.	... Canning College, Lucknow.
59	25	Charu Chandra Biswas	... M. C. College, Allahabad.
42	26	Ishwar Das	... St. John's College, Agra.
86	27	Raghunath Prasad Gupta	... M. C. College, Allahabad.
98	28	Abdul Kadir, B.A.	... M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
208	29	Saikh Muhammad Ismail, B.A.	... Canning College, Lucknow.
67	30	Mahadeva Sinha, B.A.	... M. C. College, Allahabad.
55	31	Bijaya Kumar Datt	... Ditto.
54	32	Bhagwat Prasad, B.A.	... Ditto.
37	33	Umrao Singh	... Agra College.
118	34	Lalta Prasad Johari, B.A.	... Bareilly College.
46	35	Naram Vishnu Phadke	... St. John's College, Agra.
196	35	Pt. Gur Dayal Tewari, B.A.	... Canning College, Lucknow.
31		Shyam Sundar Verma, B.A.	... Agra College.
106		Nur Ahmad	... M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
119		Munna Lal	... Bareilly College.
152	37	Brajendra Nath Dey	... Govt. College, Jabalpur.
166		Babu Lal	... Canning College, Lucknow.
184		Jogesh Chandra Ghosh	... Ditto.

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1897.

## M. A. EXAMINATION.

*In Order of Merit.*

## ENGLISH LITERATURE.

## SECOND DIVISION.

4	1	Narsinha Prasad	... M. C. College, Allahabad.
16	2	Raymon, William B.	... St. John's College, Agra.
1	3	Agha Haidar	... M. C. College, Allahabad.
9	4	Budh Sam	... Agra College.

# LIST OF GRADUATES, 1897.

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## THIRD DIVISION.

Roll No.	Order of merit.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.
5	1	Prag Narain ...	... M. C. College, Allahabad.
10	2	Kannu Mal ...	... Agra College.
11	3	Pyare Lal Chaturvedi ...	... Ditto.
13	4	Banarsi Das Jaini ...	... Teacher.
3	5	Kailash Prasad Kitchloo ...	... M. C. College, Allahabad.
8	6	Ugrah Narain Roy ...	... Ditto.

## MATHEMATICS.

### SECOND DIVISION.

18	1	Raj Behari Lal ...	... St. John's College, Agra.
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## CHEMISTRY.

### THIRD DIVISION.

19	I	Lalit Mohan Banerji ...	... M. C. College, Allahabad.
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## PHYSICS.

### SECOND DIVISION.

23	1	Ram Prasad Balmakund Dube, M. C. College, Allahabad.
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### THIRD DIVISION.

21	1	Siva Vir Prasad ...	... Canning C., Lucknow.
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## HISTORY.

### THIRD DIVISION.

24	1	Saiyad Muhammad Ali Jafar, Agra College.
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## PERSIAN.

### THIRD DIVISION.

25	1	Raj Chand ...	... M. C. College, Allahabad.
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## SECOND D SC. EXAMINATION.

### THIRD DIVISION.

1	1	Ganesh Prasad ...	... M. C. College, Allahabad.
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## B.A. EXAMINATION.

## A. COURSE.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
1	Mohammad Usman	... Muir C. College, Allahabad	II
2	Sayyad Jalal-ud-din Haider	... Ditto	... II
3	Benooy Bhusan Dey	... Ditto	... III
4	Braj Narain Gurtu	... Ditto	... III
6	Iqbal Narain Gurtu	... Ditto	... II
7	Iswar Saran	... Ditto	... II
8	Maheshwar Prasada	... Ditto	... I
9	Sarut Chandra Bhattacharya	... Ditto	... I
10	Sat Kari Mittra	... Ditto	... III
11	Satya Prasonno Datta	... Ditto	... III
12	Surendra Nath Gangoli	... Ditto	... II
13	Bipin Behary Ghosal	... Ditto	... II
15	Gokurn Nath Tholal	... Ditto	... II
18	Jwala Prasad	... Ditto	... II
21	Muhammad Mahmud Ali Khan	... Ditto	... II
22	Muhammad Wali Jan	... Ditto	... II
26	Ram Prasad	... Ditto	... III
30	Shyama Prasada Verma	... Ditto	... II
31	Sayed Mohomed Raza Muswi	... Ditto	... II
34	Charu Chandra Chatterjee	... Ditto	... II
35	Damodar Das	... Ditto	... III
36	Gopi Nath Ojha	... Ditto	... II
37	Purna Chandra Chattopadhyaya	... Ditto	... III
41	Basu Deva Sahai Bhargava	... Agra College	... III
45	Chhel Behari Lal	... Ditto	... III
46	Chiranjy Lal Varma	... Ditto	... II
47	Devi Shankar Nagar	... Ditto	... II
49	Dwarka Prasad Pattaria	... Ditto	... II
52	Govind Prasad Kaushiki	... Ditto	... II
53	Gopi Nath Mathur	... Ditto	... III
56	Janki Prasad Hard	... Ditto	... II
60	Kirti Chand	... Ditto	... II
61	Madho Ram Dave	... Ditto	... III
64	Narotam Das Chaube	... Ditto	... III
66	Pyari Lal Agarwal	... Ditto	... III
68	Saroop Nath Kunzru	... Ditto	... III
69	Sheo Baksh Sharma	... Ditto	... II
70	Sayed Jafar Husaine	... Ditto	... II
72	Bhawani Sahai Mathur	... St. John's College, Agra	... II
74	Nathanael J. Bose	... Ditto	... II
75	Chhotalal Karunashanker	... Ditto	... III
76	Chhay	... Ditto	... III
76	Gurwar Singh	... Ditto	... II
77	Gopi Lal Mathur	... Ditto	... II
78	Hafiz Abdul Majid Khan	... Ditto	... II
83	Pramatha Nath Bandyopadhyaya	... Ditto	... III



## LIST OF GRADUATES, 1897.

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Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
88	Vahidyar Khan ...	... St. John's College, Agra...	II
91	Ali Hasan Khan ...	... M. A.-O. College, Aligarh,	III
97	Chaudhri Gholam Nabi	... Ditto	... III
98	Ghulam Nabi Jullundri	... Ditto	... III
101	Ishwar Sahai Mathur	... Ditto	... II
102	Mohammad Amin Fakih	... Ditto	... II
103	Mahmud Hasan T.	... Ditto	... II
107	Mohammad Said ...	... Ditto	... II
109	Mohammad Husain	... Ditto	... II
114	Sohan Lal	... Ditto	... II
117	Shuja-ud-din Khan...	... Ditto	... III
121	Kanuga Chhagan Lal	... Govt College, Ajmer	.. II
124	Bal Kishen Das ...	... Bareilly College	.. III
125	Bhugwan Das ...	... Ditto	.. III
126	Braham Narayan ...	... Ditto	.. III
128	Gobind Sarup ...	... Ditto	.. III
130	Jai Narain ...	... Ditto	.. III
133	Kulyan Rai ...	... Ditto	.. III
135	Maharaj Narayan ...	... Ditto	... II
137	Quazi Rashid Ahmad	... Ditto	... II
138	Raghnandan Prasad	... Ditto	... II
143	Tara Datt Gairola	... Ditto	.. II
144	Anandnath Rai ...	... Queen's College, Benares	III
145	Atul Behari Gupta	... Ditto	... III
146	Baladeva Das ...	... Ditto	... III
147	Bhagwan Das Gupta	... Ditto	... III
148	Bhawani Datta Joshi	... Ditto	... II
149	Khaja Gulam Mahmud	... Ditto	... II
150	Jnanendranath Chatterji	... Ditto	... II
152	Harnandan Joshi ...	... Ditto	... II
154	Kasirama ...	... Ditto	... II
156	Mahadeva Prasad ...	... Ditto	... III
159	Narotam Das ...	... Ditto	... III
160	Nikhilranjan Mukhopadhy	... Ditto	... II
161	Rama Prasad ...	... Ditto	... II
162	Ramesadatta Pande	... Ditto	... III
164	Sadhorama Dikshit	... Ditto	... II
165	Sirish Chandra Dey	... Ditto	... III
166	Syama Charan ...	... Ditto	... II
167	Syamsundar Das ...	... Ditto	... II
168	Tara Prasad ...	... Ditto	... III
170	Vitthal Das ...	... Ditto	... III
172	Abinash Chandra Mittra	... Canning College, Lucknow,	III
174	Ali Mullah ...	... Ditto	... III
175	Babu Ram ...	... Ditto	... II
177	Bankey Behari Lal	... Ditto	... II
178	Kunwar Behari Lal	... Ditto	... II
179	Bhawani Sahai	... Ditto	... III
180	Bindeshwari Prasad	... Ditto	... II
181	Pt. Brojendra Nath Sharga	... Ditto	... III

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
182	Dilsukh Roi Srivastava	... Canning College, Lucknow	III
183	Durga Charan Srivastava	... Ditto	... II
185	Ganga Charan Nigam	... Ditto	... III
186	Ghansyam Das Singha	... Ditto	... II
187	Gokaran Nath Ugra, Pt.	... Ditto	... III
190	Harbilas Bhargava	... Ditto	... II
191	Hira Lal Chatterji	... Ditto	... II
192	Janardan Prasad Tiwari	... Ditto	... II
195	Jay Gopal Ashthana	... Ditto	... II
197	Jugal Kishor	... Ditto	... III
198	Kalidhar Bajpai	... Ditto	... III
200	Keshri Narain Chand	... Ditto	... III
202	Krishna Prasad	... Ditto	... II
203	Lakshmi Narain Shukla	... Ditto	... II
206	Mahesh Prasad Srivastav	... Ditto	... II
207	Muhammad Maqbul Hussain	... Ditto	... III
208	Muhammad Ahad Ali	... Ditto	... III
211	Nanak Prasad Srivastav	... Ditto	... II
220	Shyam Sunder Sharma	... Ditto	... II
222	Sitla Sahai Srivastav	... Ditto	... II
223	Surjoo Parshad Bhatnagar	... Ditto	... II
224	Sayed Mufawaz Hosain	... Ditto	... II
225	Louie F. Old (Miss)	... Woman's College, Lucknow	II
229	Hari Krishna Telang	... Lashkar College, Gwalior...	II
230	Kunj Behari Lal	... Ditto	... III
231	Murhidhar Chaturvedi	... Ditto	... III
235	Hardhyan Singh	... Maharaja's College, Jeypur	II
236	Mohammad Farhat Khan	... Ditto	... II
237	Mohammad Zain-ul-Eba	... Ditto	... I
246	Sri Ram Dikshit	... Meerut Collere	... III
247	Balkrishna Awadhut Kher	... Madhava College, Ujjain...	II
248	Balvant Shrikrishna Phatak	... Ditto	... II
249	Ganesh Bhicaji Kelkar	... Ditto	... II
252	Shrikrishna Vithal Athalye	... Ditto	... II
254	Vishnu Laxman Deva	... Ditto	... III
257	Narayan Prasad Bhargav	... Teacher	... III

## B. COURSE.

261	Gur Prasad	... Muir C. College, Allahabad	III
264	Nogendra Nath Chatterjee	... Ditto	... III
265	Radha Charan	... Ditto	... II
266	Rup Narain	... Ditto	... I
268	Avadhibehari Lal	... Queen's College, Benares...	III
269	Digambar Biswas	... Ditto	... III
276	Prabhat Chandra Bose	... Govt. College, Jabalpur	... III
277	Rattan Singh Thakur	... Ditto	... II
278	S Wahi Mohammad	... Ditto	... II
281	Narain Laxman Ghanekar	... Lashkar College, Gwalior	... III

## B. SC. EXAMINATION.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
260	Fazal Ahmad	... Muir C. College, Allahabad,	II
261	Gur Prasad	... Ditto	... II
265	Radha Charan	... Ditto	... II
283	Kirpa Shankar Varma	... Agra College	... III
284	Pushkar Lal	... Ditto	... II
285	Kirpa Rama	... Canning College, Lucknow,	II
286	Rama Krishna Tandan	... Ditto	... II

## (SUPPLEMENTARY) B. A. EXAMINATION.

## B. COURSE.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
287	Ajodhya Prasad	... M. C. C., Allahabad	... III
289	Gauri Shankar Tewari	... Ditto	... III
290	Lal Behari Singh	... Ditto	... III
291	Nawal Kishore	... Ditto	... III
292	Pran Kristo Roy	... Ditto	... II
295	Sirish Chandra Chattopadhyaya	... Ditto	... III
297	Rampratap Agarwala	... Maharaja's College, Jeypur,	III
299	Ambika Prasad	... Govt. College, Jabalpur	... II
301	Bal Makund	... Bareilly College	... II

## HONOURS IN ENGLISH LITERATURE.

- 9 Sarut Chandra Bhattacharya, Muir Central College, Allahabad.

## HONOURS IN PERSIAN.

- 31 Sayyid Muhammad Raza  
Muswi ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.

## BACHELOR OF LAWS.

*In Order of Merit.*

## FIRST CLASS.

Order of merit.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.
71 1	Pyare Lal Chaturvedi, M.A.	Agra College.

## SECOND CLASS.

10 1	Bissesar Prasad	... M. C. College, Allahabad.
9 2	Bishambharnath Nigam, B.A.	... Ditto.

Roll No.	Order of merit.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.
38	3	Nibaran Chandra Gupta, ...	M. C. College, Allahabad.
31	4	Muhammad Zahoor ...	Ditto.
181	5	Bhagwandin Dube, B.A. ...	Meerut College.
182	6	Chanda Mal ...	Ditto.
73	7	Ram Sarupa, B.A. ...	Agra College.
205	8	Aghornath Mukerji, B.A. ...	Queen's College, Benares.
82	9	Kushal Pal Singh, M.A. ...	Agra College.
113	10	Muhammad Farzand Ali, B.A. ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
112	11	Mirza Muhammad Faseeh... ..	Ditto.
30	12	Mathura Datt Pande ...	M. C. College, Allahabad.
147	13	Oudh Behari Lal, B.A. ...	Bareilly College.
155	14	Bhagwan Das Sirvyā, B.A., ...	Agra College
196	15	Jagan Nath, M.A. ...	St. John's College, Agra.
99	16	Biswa Nath Sahai ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
14	17	Fateh Bahadur ...	M. C. College, Allahabad.
44	18	Radha Charan ...	Ditto.
223	19	Raghunath Prasad, B.A. ...	Queen's College, Benares.
83	20	Makhan Lal, B.A. ...	Agra College.
84	21	Maheswar Prasad, B.A. ...	Ditto
130	22	Rampat Ram, M.A. ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
119	23	Prabhat Chandra Gupta ...	Ditto.
20	24	Jag Rup Sahay ...	M. C. College, Allahabad.
167	25	Sheikh Bahadur Ali ...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
177	26	PrakashChandraGhosh, B.A.,	Govt. College, Jabalpur.
164	27	Syed Abdul Haq, B.A. ...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
207	28	Anand Kumar Choudhary, M.A. ...	Queen's College, Benares.
134	29	Shankar Dayal ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
135	30	Sheikh Md. Husein, B.A. ...	Ditto.
151	31	Abdullah ...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
6	32	Beni Madhav Ghosh ...	M. C. College, Allahabad.
96	33	Bisheshwar Dyal Srivastava, B.A. ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
32	34	Pt. Mohan Lal Nehru ...	M. C. College, Allahabad.
46	35	Ramgulare Lal Chaturvedi,	Ditto.
24	36	Kalka Prasad, B.A. ...	Ditto.
128	37	Ram Bakhsh Singh ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
144	38	Raj Kumar ...	Bareilly College.
166	39	Shahab ud-din ...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
13	40	Dwarka Nath ...	M. C. College, Allahabad.
172	41	Debendra Nath Banerji ...	Govt. College, Jabalpur.
185	42	Rajendra Nath Sen, M.A. ...	Meerut College.
165	43	Sheikh Ata Ullah, B.A. ...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
115	44	Md Nurul Hasan, B.A. ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
178	45	Ramchandra Rao Amara- dekar, B.A. ...	Govt. College, Jabalpur.

1898.

## M. A. EXAMINATION.

*In Order of Merit.*

## ENGLISH LITERATURE.

## SECOND DIVISION.

Roll No.	Order of merit.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College,
16	1	Richard Charles Busher	... Teacher.
34	2	Bhagwandin Dube	... M. C. College, Allahabad.

## THIRD DIVISION.

11	1	Nathaniel Jordan	... Canning College, Lucknow.
15	2	Pyare Lal Sharma	... Private candidate.
4	3	Shambhu Nath Dube	... Agra College
10	4	Chandra Maul Misra	... Canning College, Lucknow.
1	5	Basant Lal Bhargava	... Agra College.
8	6	Ram Narain	... M. C. College, Allahabad.
7	7	Nehal Chand	... Ditto.

## MATHEMATICS.

## SECOND DIVISION.

21	1	Zia-ud-din Ahmad	... M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
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## THIRD DIVISION.

19	1	Gyan Das	... St. John's College, Agra.
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## PHYSICS.

## SECOND DIVISION.

23	1	Binoy Kumar Mukerjee	... M. C. College, Allahabad.
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## THIRD DIVISION.

24	1	Apralash Chandra Bose	... Canning College, Lucknow.
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## HISTORY.

## THIRD DIVISION.

25	1	Faramurz Rustamjee	... Agra College.
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## PERSIAN.

## SECOND DIVISION.

Roll No.	Order of merit.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.
28	1	Mohamad Arabi ...	M.A.-O. College, Aligarh.
29	2	Syed Muhammad Raza Musvi ...	M. C. College, Allahabad.
26	3	Chel Behari Lal Mathur ...	Teacher.

## SANSKRIT.

## SECOND DIVISION.

32	1	Krishna Lal Misra ...	Agra College.
31	2	Rashik Lal Bhattacharya...	Queen's College, Benares.
30	3	Indra Narain Sinha ...	Ditto.

## PHILOSOPHY.

## THIRD DIVISION.

33	1	Balram Das ...	Queen's College, Benares.
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## THIRD D. SC. EXAMINATION.

## THIRD DIVISION.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.
1	Ganesh Prasad ...	M. C. College, Allahabad.

## B. A. EXAMINATION.

## A. COURSE.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
1	Amba Ram Nathuram Raval,	Agra College	... II
4	Barcy Lal Srivastav ...	Ditto	... III
5	Beni Prasada Misra ...	Ditto	... II
6	Benoy Vehari Mukhopa- dhyaya ...	Ditto	... II
9	Bishambhar Nath (Chube)...	Ditto	... II
11	Kowashaw Dorabji Lohar ...	Ditto	... III

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
12	Dhanraj Singh Chaudhry ...	Agra College	... II
14	Gauri Shankar Tiwari ...	Ditto	... II
15	Hanuman Prasada Varma ...	Ditto	... III
18	Herbert M. C. Harris ...	Ditto	... II
19	Hazari Lal Srivastava ...	Ditto	... III
22	Kalka Prasada ...	Ditto	... III
24	Kaus Rustomji ...	Ditto	... III
29	Muhammad Salih (Syed) ...	Ditto	... III
30	Nawal Kishore ...	Ditto	... II
32	Raj Bahadur Bhargava ...	Ditto	... II
33	Raj Kumar ...	Ditto	... III
34	Ramagyan Sinha ...	Ditto	... III
35	Ram Narain Tirvedi ...	Ditto	... I
36	Salig Ram Pathak (Chaube),	Ditto	... II
37	Saran Shankar ...	Ditto	... III
38	Shankar Bhagwant Dighe,	Ditto	... III
40	Shiv Dutt Bhargav ...	Ditto	... II
43	Shrinivas Rao Nayudu (C),	Ditto	... III
44	Vaishampayen V a s u d e o		
	Moreswar ...	Ditto	... II
45	Brij Mohan Chandola ...	M. C. College, Allahabad...	III
46	Chandra Datt Pande ...	Ditto	... II
47	Emmanuel Caleb ...	Ditto	... II
48	Khettia Chandra Banerji ...	Ditto	... II
50	Bhal Chandra Chintaman		
	Patwardhan ...	Ditto	... II
51	Bheem Narsinha Rana Baha-		
	dur ...	Ditto	... III
52	Braj Nath Vyasa ...	Ditto	... III
53	Ganpat Lakshman Subhedar	Ditto	... III
54	Jotindra Nath Chaudhry	Ditto	... II
60	Jagan Nath Prasad ...	Ditto	... III
65	Ramji Das ...	Ditto	... III
66	Ram Sarup Johari ...	Ditto	... III
67	Raza Ali Khan... ..	Ditto	... III
68	Sheikh Muhammad Ishaq ...	Ditto	... III
72	Sayed Asghar Hasan ...	Ditto	... II
73	Sayed Razi-ud-din ...	Ditto	... II
74	Abdullah ...	M.A.-O. College, Aligarh...	II
75	Abdul Ali ...	Ditto	... III
78	Ahmad Bakhsh... ..	Ditto	... II
79	Ali Akbar Khan ...	Ditto	... II
80	Ali Muhammad Khan ...	Ditto	... II
81	Amir-ud-din Ahmad ...	Ditto	... II
82	Anand Behari Lal Mathur ...	Ditto	... II
84	Bankey Behari ...	Ditto	... II
85	Fida Ali Khan ...	Ditto	... II
88	Hyder Ali Gulam Husain ...	Ditto	... III
89	Lakshmi Narain ...	Ditto	... II
91	Mahmood Shah Khan ...	Ditto	... II

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
93	Misbahul Othman	M.A.-O. College, Aligarh...	III
94	Mohammad Abbas	Ditto	II
95	Mohammad Ali	Ditto	I
96	Mohammad Abdus Salam	Ditto	II
99	Mohammad Biqir	Ditto	III
101	Ram Prasad Varma	Ditto	III
108	Sultan Mahmood Khan	Ditto	II
109	Zia Ullah Khan	Ditto	II
110	Abdul Wahid Khan	Canning College, Lucknow	II
111	Abhay Charan Mukerji	Ditto	I
115	Balmakund Srivastava	Ditto	III
118	Ganput Sihar	Ditto	II
119	Girjadat Bajpai	Ditto	II
122	Jitendra Nath Roy	Ditto	III
123	Jung Bahadur	Ditto	II
124	Kazim Husain	Ditto	II
127	Mahabir Sinha	Ditto	III
132	Nand Kishore	Ditto	II
133	Nawab Ali	Ditto	II
136	Pt. Prem Kishen Taimni	Ditto	II
139	Raj Bir Prasad	Ditto	II
141	Raj Narain Srivastav	Ditto	II
143	Sadiq Ali Khan	Ditto	III
144	Saroda Pado Mukerji	Ditto	III
146	Shivanath Mubai	Ditto	III
150	Basant Kumar Chatterji	Queen's College, Benares...	III
153	Huhalal Banerji	Ditto	I
156	Kaminikumar Bhattacharya,	Ditto	III
157	Krishna Shankar Tiwari	Ditto	III
159	Mohammad Ashraf-ul-lah	Ditto	II
160	Nagendranath Chattopadhyaya	Ditto	III
161	Narendranath Rai	Ditto	II
166	David, Charles (E)	St. John's College, Agra	II
167	Ganesh Lal Mathur	Ditto	II
174	Suresh Chandra Roy	Ditto	II
176	Thomas, Robert W.	Ditto	II
180	Gobind Sahai Varma	Bareilly College	III
186	Sepahi Lal	Ditto	II
185	Syed Ali Hamid	Ditto	III
189	Brijendra Swarup	C.C. College, Cawnpore	III
190	Brij Narain Saxena	Ditto	II
191	Debi Prasad Shukla	Ditto	II
192	Girdhar Das Bhargava	Ditto	II
194	Nunhe Mal	Ditto	III
196	Prasunno Kumar Sircar	Ditto	III
197	Syed Fazlur Rahman	Ditto	II
199	Bisheshar Nath Kak	Mcerut College	II
201	Govind Prāsada	Ditto	III
203	Indu Anushan Bose	Ditto	I



## LIST OF GRADUATES, 1898.

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Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
204	Jhuman Lal	.. Meerut College	... II
207	Badri Nath Mathur	.. Govt College, Ajmere	... II
208	Kothari Bhai Lal Vandra- vandas	.. Ditto	... III
210	Gauri Shanker Ganeshi Lal Varma	.. Ditto	... II
211	Harak Chand Dhariwal	.. Ditto	... II
212	Harakha Lal K a r u n a Shanker Chhaya	.. Ditto	... III
215	Prabhas Chandra Banerji	.. Ditto	... II
216	Raj Narain	.. Ditto	... II
224	Satis Chandra Ghosh	.. (Reid) Ch. College, Lucknow,	... III
225	Ajodhya Prasad	.. Maharaja's College, Jeypur...	... II
226	Bholanath	.. Ditto	... II
227	Lakshminarayan	.. Ditto	... II
229	Rup Narain Mathur	.. Ditto	... II
230	Balkrishna R a m c h a n d r a Bokil	.. Lashkar College, Gwalior	... III
231	Durga Sahai	.. Ditto	... III
232	Radhika Prasad Varma	.. Ditto	... II
233	Raghunath Das	.. Ditto	... III
237	Hari Chintamani Joga	.. Madhava College, Ujjain	... III
238	Janardan Narain Limaye	.. Ditto	... III
243	Jagmohan Lal	.. Teacher	... III
247	Hazari Lal	.. Ditto	... III

## B. COURSE.

243	Champa Ram Misra	.. Agra College	... II
251	Pramatha Nath Chakravarti,	.. Ditto	... III
254	Raj Narain Varma	.. Ditto	... II
258	Bhakt Narain	.. M C. College, Allahabad	... II
259	Brij Lal	.. Ditto	... I
263	Surendra Krishna Bosu	.. Ditto	... II
265	Atul Chandra Chatterji	.. Ditto	... II
266	Durga Prasad	.. Ditto	... II
268	Jagdish Prasad Chaturvedi	.. Ditto	... I
271	Nadirshah H o r m a z s h a w Gandhi	.. Ditto	... I
272	Raj Narain Brahmwar	.. Ditto	... II
279	Sd. Mohammad B a q a r Husain	.. Queen's College, Benares	... II
287	Mathura Prasad Srivastava	.. Canning College, Lucknow...	... III
289	Rama Bhariosay Lal Agni- hotri	.. Ditto	... III
291	Trijugi Narayan	.. Ditto	... II
297	Mang Lal Dosi	.. Govt. College, Ajmere	... II
301	Har Prasad Bhargava	.. Govt. College, Jabalpur	... II
302	Tuloki Nath Gour	.. Ditto	... II

## B. SC. EXAMINATION.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
1	Manik Chand Rae	... Canning College, Lucknow	II
3	Rudra Narain Srivastava	... Ditto	II
4	Ram Prasad Dube	... M. C. College, Allahabad	I

## B. A. EXAMINATION.

## HONOURS IN CHEMISTRY.

271	Nadirshaw Gandhi	Hormazshaw ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
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## B. SC. EXAMINATION.

## HONOURS IN CHEMISTRY.

4	Ram Prasad Dube	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
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## BACHELOR OF LAWS.

*In Order of Merit.*

## FIRST CLASS.

Roll No.	Order of merit.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.
42	1	Noratan Mal	... M. C. College, Allahabad.
95	2	Janki Prasad Hard, B. A.	Agra College.
17	3	Gopi Nath Ojha	... M. C. College, Allahabad.
253	4	Jogesh Chandra Chatterji,	Queen's College, Benares.
47	5	Prag Narain	... M. C. College, Allahabad.
11	6	Dholakia Kantilal Banwantra,	Ditto.

## SECOND CLASS.

21	1	Jwala Prasad	... M. C. College, Allahabad.
76	2	Ghasi Ram, M. A.	... Agra College.
89	3	Dhanpat Rai	... Ditto.
80	4	Madan Mohan	... Ditto.
1	5	Abdul Halim	... M. C. College, Allahabad.
130	6	Daya Shankar	... Canning College, Lucknow.
41	7	Nitya Nand Pande	... M. C. College, Allahabad.
159	8	Pt. Ram Adhin Agnihotri,	Canning College, Lucknow.
147	9	Krishna Prasad, B. A.	... Ditto.
14	10	Ghoda Jivan Lal Ravishankar	M. C. College, Allahabad.
242	11	Rajbihari Lal, M. A.	... St. John's College, Agra.

Roll No.	Order of merit.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.
175	12	Syam Sundar, B. A. ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
83	13	Ram Kishen Lakhman Shri- khandy ...	Agra College.
122	14	Bipin Chandra Chattopadhyay,	Canning College Lucknow.
15	{	Girwar Dhar ...	M. C. College, Allahabad.
103	15	Shambu Nath Dube, M. A. ...	Agra College.
62	17	Surendra Nath Chatterjee ...	M. C. College, Allahabad.
16	{	Gopal Das Sharma ...	Ditto.
217	18	Sada Shiva Madhawa Parande,	Govt College, Jabalpur.
93	20	Gopi Nath, B. A. ...	Agra College.
138	22	Haideva Prasad Srivastav ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
163	22	Raghubar Dayal Shukla, B.A.	Ditto.
154	23	Mangal Prasad ...	Ditto.
224	24	Piary Lal ...	Meerut College.
26	{	Lalit Mohan Banerji, M.A. ...	M. C. College, Allahabad.
66	25	Ugra Narain Rai ...	Ditto
203	{	S. Abu Talib ...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
68	28	Surendra Nath Gangoli ...	M. C. College, Allahabad.
208	{	Bhagat Lakshmi Shankar ...	Govt. College, Jabalpur.
107	30	Sorabjee Dadabhoy Contrac- tor, B. A. ...	Agra College.
119	{	Bansi Dhar, B. A. ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
204	31	Syed Abdul Basit, B. A. ...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
248	{	Chitragupta Prasad ...	Queen's College, Benares.
221	34	Jwala Prasad ...	Meerut College.
43	35	Nripendra Nath Datt. ...	M. C. College, Allahabad.
73	{	Bishan Lal, B. A. ...	Agra College.
132	36	Gadadhar Prasad Tripathi, B. A. ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
246	{	Bahadur Lal, B. A. ...	Queen's College, Benares.
110	39	Cona Shrinivas Rao Nayudu...	Agra College.
25	{	Lal Behari Singh, B. A. ...	M. C. College, Allahabad.
180	40	Mukh Ram ...	Bareilly College.
200	{	Qamar Ali ...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
216	{	Waman Ganesh Ganpulay, B.A. ...	Govt. College, Jabalpur.
194	44	Muhammad Ali ...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
164	45	Raj Kumar ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
35	{	Mukand Lal, M. A. ...	M. C. College, Allahabad.
79	46	Kirti Chand, B. A. ...	Agra College.
172	48	Shiva Shankar Nigam ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
166	49	Sarju Prasad Bhatnagar, B.A.	Ditto.
22	50	Kampta Prasad Sinha ...	M. C. College, Allahabad.
190	{	Agha Haidar ...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
259	51	Muhammad Wasi ...	Queen's College, Benares.
87	{	Pt Brij Mohan Nath Zutshi, B. A. ...	Agra College.
157	53	Narayan Lal ...	Canning College, Lucknow.

Roll No.	Order of merit.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.
181	55	Nisar Ali, B.A. ...	... Bareilly College.
54	56	Sajjad Husain ...	... M. C. College, Allahabad
3		Ardeshir A. Dadabhoy	... Ditto.
105	57	{ Shankar Lal ...	... Agra College.

## 1899.

## M.A. EXAMINATION.

*In Order of Merit.*

## ENGLISH LITERATURE.

## FIRST DIVISION.

14	1	Hira Lal Chatterji	... Canning College, Lucknow.
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## SECOND DIVISION.

6	1	Gangadhar Narayan Shastree,	M. C. College, Allahabad.
11	2	Tara Datt Gairola	... Ditto.
9	3	Iqbal Narayan Gurtu	... Ditto.
8	4	Gopi Nath Ojha...	... Ditto.
17	5	Har Prasad	... Agra College.

## THIRD DIVISION.

3	1	Braj Narayan Gurtu	... M. C. College, Allahabad.
5	2	Damodar Das Agarwal	... Ditto.
13	3	Birjendra Nath Sharga	... Canning College, Lucknow.
18	4	Sheo Bakhsh Sharma	... Agra College.
15	5	Sisira Kumar Mittra	... Canning College, Lucknow.
10	6	Raghunandan Prasad	... M. C. College, Allahabad.

## CHEMISTRY.

## SECOND DIVISION.

21	1	Nadirshaw Hormazshaw	... M. C. College, Allahabad.
		Gandhi	... Ditto.
19	2	Fazl Ahmad	... Ditto.
22	3	Rup Narain	... Ditto.

## ARABIC.

## FIRST DIVISION.

27	1	Muhammad Usman	... M. C. College, Allahabad.
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## THIRD DIVISION.

28	1	Sayad Jalal-ud-din Haidar	... M. C. College, Allahabad.
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## B. A. EXAMINATION.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
2	Ajudhia Prasada Phatakwal	... Agra College	... II
4	Azceez Hassan	... Ditto	... II
5	Badri Prasada Sharma	... Ditto	... III
6	Banke Lal Saksena	... Ditto	... III
8	Bhagwat Saran	... Ditto	... II
9	Bhola Nath Dube	... Ditto	... II
12	Devi Prasada Varma *	... Ditto	... II
13	Dhian Pal Singh	... Ditto	... III
15	Girdhari Lal	... Ditto	... II
16	Gulab Singh	... Ditto	... III
18	Ishwar Dayal	... Ditto	... II
19	Jwala Prasad	... Ditto	... II
20	Kulwant Rai	... Ditto	... III
21	Laksmi Narayan Shandileya	... Ditto	... II
22	Mahmud-ul Hasan Jafri (Agha Sayed)	... Ditto	... II
23	Muhammad Ahmad	... Ditto	... II
29	Ram Nath	... Ditto	... III
30	Sarabhai Maganbhai Modi	... Ditto	... II
31	Shankar Lal Bhargava	... Ditto	... II
32	Shimbhu Dayal	... Ditto	... II
33	Siva Prasada	... Ditto	... III
35	Surendra Prasad Sanyal	... Ditto	... II
36	Avadh Behari Lal	... St. John's College, Agra,	III
39	Damodar Das Gupta	... Ditto	... III
41	Dina Nath Rendar	... Ditto	... III
44	Jawahri Lal	... Ditto	... III
45	Kunwar Bihari Lal	... Ditto	... II
49	Mukerji, Kumud Nath †	... Ditto	... II
53	Parbhu Das	... Ditto	... II
56	Ram Prasad Mann	... Ditto	... III
57	Ram Sarup Srivastava	... Ditto	... III
58	Sia Ram	... Ditto	... III
61	Lakshmi Narayan Prohit	... Maharaja's C., Jeypur,	III
62	Manharram Hariharram Mehta	... Ditto	... II
64	Rajendra Nath	... Ditto	... II
65	Shamsunder Lal	... Ditto	... II
67	Henrietta Wise	... Woman's C., Lucknow,	II
69	Kashinath Mukund Pusalkar	... Lashkar College, Gwalior,	II
70	Lakshman Das Bhandary	... Ditto	... II
71	Mahimna Narayan Rai	... Ditto	... II
74	Dattatray Keshava Natu	... Madhava C., Ujjain	... III
79	Krishna Rao Mahadeo Oka	... Ditto	... II
81	Abrar Husain	... Canning C., Lucknow,	III
82	Amir Ahmad Alevi (Mohd.)	... Ditto	... III
83	Azhar Ali Alavi (Mohd.)	... Ditto	... II

\* Holds in Philosophy.

† Honours in Chemistry.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
86	Banwari Lal ...	... Canning College, Lucknow,	III
88	Bisheshwar Dayal ...	Ditto	... III
89	Bisheshwar Nath Srivastava ...	Ditto	... II
90	Brikhabha Dhuj Sinha ...	Ditto	... II
91	Pt. Brij Narain Tankhah ...	Ditto	... II
92	Chandra Shekhar Misra ...	Ditto	... II
94	Gokul Prasad Pathak ...	Ditto	... III
98	Krishna Chandra Agarwal ...	Ditto	... II
99	Mahesh Prasad Srivastav ...	Ditto	... II
100	Muhammad Ahmad ...	Ditto	... III
101	Muhammad Yusuf Usmani ...	Ditto	... II
102	Nizam-ud-din Khan ...	Ditto	... III
103	Nurul Aziz (Mohd.) ...	Ditto	... II
104	Parbhu Dayal ...	Ditto	... III
106	Raghunandan Prasad Varma ...	Ditto	... III
108	Ram Lal ...	Ditto	... III
109	Ram Yad Srivastav ...	Ditto	... II
111	Rudra Datt Singh ...	Ditto	... II
112	Rudra Narain Srivastav ...	Ditto	... II
115	Shiam Manohar Nath Sharga (Pt.) ...	Ditto	... II
118	Tara Shankar ...	Ditto	... II
121	Zamir-ud-din, Sayed ...	Ditto	... II
129	Anandi Prasad Varma ...	Meerut College	... II
130	Atma Ram ...	Ditto	... II
131	Baij Nath ...	Ditto	... III
132	Basant Roy ...	Ditto	... II
134	Bishamber Sahai Jaini ...	Ditto	... III
136	Dwarka Singh Gupta ...	Ditto	... III
138	Kabul Singh ...	Ditto	... III
145	Paras Das Jaini... ...	Ditto	... III
152	Abdul Kadir Khan ...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh	... III
154	Abdul Rahman of Lahore ...	Ditto	... III
155	Abdul Rahman, Raipuri ...	Ditto	... III
156	Abdul Sattar ...	Ditto	... III
160	Ashraf Ali ...	Ditto	... II
161	Fakhar-ud-din Ahmad Khan Lodi ...	Ditto	... II
162	Ghulam Sabir ...	Ditto	... II
164	Krishna Gopal Verma ...	Ditto	... II
165	Laiq Ahmad ...	Ditto	... II
167	Maqsud Ali Khan ...	Ditto	... I
168	Mirza Wazir Husain ...	Ditto	... II
169	Muhammad Abdus Salam ...	Ditto	... II
170	Muhammad Akbar Khan ...	Ditto	... II
172	Muhammad Ashraf Khan, Popalzai ...	Ditto	... III
173	Muhammad Ikram-ul-lah ...	Ditto	... III
176	Niamat-ul-lah ...	Ditto	... II
177	Raghab Dial ...	Ditto	... II

## LIST OF GRADUATES, 1899.

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Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
178	Safdar Ali	... M. A.-O. College, Aligarh...	II
179	Sami-ul-lah Faruqi	... Ditto	... II
181	Shabbir Uszaman	... Ditto	... III
182	Sheikh Muhammad Hamid...	... Ditto	... III
183	Sher Muhammad Khan	... Ditto	... III
184	Siddique Ahmad Khan	... Ditto	... II
185	Siddh Gopal	... Ditto	... II
186	Zaman Mehdi Khan	... Ditto	... I
188	Kishen Lal	... Jaswant College, Jodhpur	... II
189	Pandit Gobind N a r a i n Sharma	... Ditto	... II
191	Sada Nand Sharma	... Ditto	... III
197	Kashi Nath	... Bareilly College	... II
198	Krishen Chandra	... Ditto	... III
199	Liakat Ali	... Ditto	... II
200	Madan Mohan, Vaish	... Ditto	... II
202	Netra Ballabh Tewari	... Ditto	... II
203	Poshaki Lal Varma	... Ditto	... II
204	Probbat Chandra Mukerji	... Ditto	... II
205	R a g h o n a n d a n Prasad Sharma	... Ditto	... III
209	Sunder Sahai Varma	... Ditto	... II
210	Sayed Nasir-ud-din Ahmad,	... Ditto	... III
212	Gopal Bal Krishna Karve	... Govt. College, Ajmere	... II
213	Hari Ram Tandan	... Ditto	... II
215	Mathoo Lal	... Ditto	... II
216	Monmotho Nath Mukerji	... Ditto	... II
217	Narain Dass Banerji	... Ditto	... III
218	Pyara Lal Bhargava	... Ditto	... III
220	Achyuta Prasad Dvivedi	... Queen's College, Benares...	III
221	Bechan Lal	... Ditto	... II
224	Bishwanath Das	... Ditto	... II
226	Brijbehari Lal	... Ditto	... III
231	Harishchandra Sen	... Ditto	... II
235	Lakshmi Das	... Ditto	... III
237	Lakshmi Shankar	... Ditto	... III
239	Nilkamal Bhattacharya	... Ditto	... II
241	Saratchandra Rai	... Ditto	... II
243	Trilokinath	... Ditto	... II
244	Umanath Mukerji	... Ditto	... II
245	Vishnu Sahai	... Ditto	... II
247	Govind Prasad Varma	... Christ C. College, Cawnpore...	II
249	Jeremiah Dina Nath Dass	... Ditto	... III
251	Manindra Nath Chaudhri	... Ditto	... III
252	Nikunja Behary Banerji	... Ditto	... II
254	Deo Shankar Dube	... Govt. College, Jabalpur	... II
255	Kunji Lal sharma	... Ditto	... II
256	Phadali Lal Senar	... Ditto	... II
257	Ramchandra Narayan ShROUTI	... Ditto	... III

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
258	Amir Bahadur Singh	... M. C. College, Allahabad.	II
259	Ananda Behari Lal	... Ditto	... III
261	Chheda Lal	... Ditto	... II
263	Humphrey Emmanuel Eusebius	... Ditto	... III
265	Kunar Bahadur	... Ditto	... III
266	Mahabir Prasad Agarwala	... Ditto	... III
269	Raj Gopal	... Ditto	... II
272	Ram Partab Sahi	... Ditto	... II
275	Sayed Razi-ud-din Haidar	... Ditto	... II
277	Madhu Mangal Misra	... Ditto	... III
279	Saradindu Narain Ray	... Ditto	... I
281	Balaram Chandra Mookerji,	... Ditto	... II
282	Chanta Haran Bancerji	... Ditto	... II
283	Ganpaty Waman Oke	... Ditto	... II
285	Madhav Rao Vinayak Kibe	... Ditto	... II
286	Revati Nandan	... Ditto	... II
288	Amar Nath Sanyal	... Ditto	... II
289	Bishambhar Nath Misra	... Ditto	... II
290	Jamna Shankar Jha	... Ditto	... II
292	Ali Mehdi	... Ditto	... II
294	Chandra Datt Pande	... Ditto	... II
295	John Robert Dukoff Gordon,	... Ditto	... II
297	Ladli Prasad Singh Varma	... Ditto	... II
300	Framathanath Ghosh	... Ditto	... II
303	Ronald Dukoff Gordon	... Ditto	... II
304	Bhoora Lal Hiran	... Ditto	... II
306	Rang Bahadur Varma,	... Ditto	... II
308	Shiva Das Mukerji	... Ditto	... III
313	Chaitan Das	... Teacher	... II
314	Behari Das	... Ditto	... II
319	Ram Chandra Balwant Bopardiker	... Ditto	... III
320	Abul Khair Abdur Razzak	... Ditto	... II
322	Shivagobind Singh Varma	... Ditto	... III
323	Mohammad Maula Bakhsh	... Ditto	... II

## BACHELOR OF LAWS.

*In Order of Merit.*

## FIRST CLASS.

*Nil.*

## SECOND CLASS.

Roll No.	Order of merit.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.
35	1	Brij Narain Saxena B.A.	... Christ Ch Coll, Cawnpore.
12	2	Huihar Charan, B.A.	... Muir C. College, Allahabad.
25		Ram Prasad Dube, M.A., B.Sc.	Ditto.



## LIST OF GRADUATES, 1900.

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Roll No.	Order of merit.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.
41	4	Ghanshyam Das Singh, B.A.,	Canning College, Lucknow.
61	5	Mahmood Hasan, B.A. ...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
8	6	Binoy Koomar Mukerji, M.A.,	Muir C. College, Allahabad.
54	7	Gurbaksh Singh, B.A. ...	Meerut College.
59	8	Ghulam Mohi-ud-din Khan,	
		B. A. ...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
4	9	Raghubar Dayal Mathur ...	Agra College.
42	10	Girja Saran Lal, B. A. ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
21	11	Nawal Kishor, B. A. ...	Muir C. College, Allahabad.
55	12	Jiwan Lal, B.A. ...	Meerut College.
10	13	Charu Chandra Das, B.A. ...	Muir C. College, Allahabad.
7	14	{ Benoy Bushan Dey, B.A....	Ditto.
24		{ Ram Narayan, M.A. ...	Ditto.
16	16	Krishna Chandra Banerji,	
		B. A. ...	Ditto.

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 1900.
 

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## M.A. EXAMINATION.

*In Order of Merit.*

## ENGLISH LITERATURE.

## FIRST DIVISION.

6	1	Abhay Charan Mukerji ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
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## SECOND DIVISION.

7	1	Girja Datt Bajpai ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
8	2	Indu Bhushan Bose ...	Ditto.
9	3	Raj Bir Pershada ...	Ditto.
15	4	Item Chandra Sirkar ...	St. John's College, Agra.
16	5	Suresh Chandra Roy ...	Ditto.
12	6	Bem Prasad Misra ...	Agra College.

## THIRD DIVISION.

17	1	Bisheshur Nath Kak ...	Meerut College.
14	2	Kaus Rustomji ...	Agra College.
10	3	Shiva Nath Mubai ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
3	4	Durga Prasad ...	Muir C. College, Allahabad.
1	5	Braj Nath Vyasa ...	Ditto

## CHEMISTRY.

## FIRST DIVISION

20	1	Jul Chandra Chatterji ...	Muir C. College, Allahabad.
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## SECOND DIVISION.

Roll No	Order of merit.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.
19	1	Hari Sheoram Munje	... Muir C. College, Allahabad.

## THIRD DIVISION.

18	1	Satish Chandra Deva	... Muir C. College, Allahabad.
22	2	Muhammad Baqar Husain...	Queen's College, Benares.
21	3	Kumudnath Mukerji	... Ditto.

## PHYSICS.

## THIRD DIVISION.

23	1	Triloki Nath Gour	... Muir C. College, Allahabad.
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## PHILOSOPHY.

## SECOND DIVISION.

24	1	Ram Narayan Trivedi	... Agra College.
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## HISTORY.

## SECOND DIVISION.

26	1	Chandra Datt Pande	... Muir C. College, Allahabad.
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## THIRD DIVISION.

27	1	Bishwambhar Nath	... Agra College.
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## PERSIAN.

## SECOND DIVISION.

28	1	Muhammad Nur-ul-Aziz	... Teacher.
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## THIRD DIVISION.

29	1	Sayid Nawab Ali	... Canning College, Lucknow.
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## FIRST D. SC. EXAMINATION.

## PHYSICS.

## FIRST DIVISION.

3	1	Bhoora Lal Hiran	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
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## CHEMISTRY.

## THIRD DIVISION.

4	1	Bhagwati Charan Dube	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
5	2	Surendra Prasad Sanyal	... Ditto.

## SECOND D. SC. EXAMINATION.

## MATHEMATICS.

## SECOND DIVISION.

1 1 Chaube Salig Ram Pathak, M. C. College, Allahabad.

## B. A. EXAMINATION.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
3	Benarsi Das	... Agra College ...	... II
4	Beni Krishna Varma	... Ditto ...	... II
5	Beni Madhav Saksena	... Ditto ...	... III
6	Chand Mill	... Ditto ...	... II
7	Churanji Lal Jami	... Ditto ...	... III
8	Dhuma Narayan	... Ditto ...	... II
11	Gobind Sahai Sharma	... Ditto ...	... II
12	Har Gobind Bajel	... Ditto ...	... II
13	Har Nath Choube	... Ditto ...	... II
14	Jag Mohan Narain Mushran	... Ditto ...	... II
16	Jot Surup Mathur	... Ditto ...	... II
17	Krishna Jus Roy	... Ditto ...	... II
18	Lakhan Singh Kunwar	... Ditto ...	... II
19	Layak Sinha Kunwar	... Ditto ...	... II
22	Pauna Lal*	... Ditto ...	... I
23	Prem Nuan	... Ditto ...	... II
25	Radha Krishna Chaudh	... Ditto ...	... II
28	Yamun Kanta Dhai	... Ditto ...	... II
31	John Sharat Chander Banerji	St. John's College, Agra	... II
35	Preo Nath Ghose	... Ditto ...	... II
41	Lal Krishna	... Ditto ...	... II
48	Pherozshah S. Cambata	... Ditto ...	... II
50	Ram Chandra	... Ditto ...	... III
51	Raghu Nath Sahai	... Ditto ...	... II
57	Kanaiya Lal Varma	... Govt. College, Ajmere	... II
58	Laxman Chintaman Gole	... Ditto ...	... II
59	Madan Singh Knibya	... Ditto ...	... III
63	Vinayak Govind Bapat	... Ditto ...	... III
65	Abdul Majid Gujrat	... M.A.-O. College, Aligarh	... III
69	Ali Muhammad Khan	... Ditto ...	... III
70	Gauri Shanker Asthana	... Ditto ...	... III
71	Hyder Hassan	... Ditto ...	... II
72	Ibrahim Hosain	... Ditto ...	... III
73	Jawala Prasad Mathur	... Ditto ...	... II
74	Mahmud Hasan	... Ditto ...	... II
75	Makbul Ahmad Sabzvari	... Ditto ...	... III
76	Muhammac' Abdul Hamid Khan	... Ditto ...	... II

\* Honours in Mathematics.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
77	Muhammad Asghar ...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh ...	III
78	Muhammad Huzur-ul-Hasnain ...	Ditto	III
79	Muhammad Rafique ...	Ditto	III
81	Shah Munir Alam ...	Ditto	II
82	Shams-ul-Hasan ...	Ditto	III
83	Siraj-ud-din ...	Ditto	II
84	Saiyid Hamid Husain ...	Ditto	II
85	Saiyid Muhammad Athar Bukhari ...	Ditto	II
86	Saiyid Muhammad Iltija Husain Abidi ...	Ditto	II
87	Saiyid Janab Ahmad ...	Ditto	II
88	Saiyid Muhammad Shabi-ul-Hasan ...	Ditto	III
89	Saiyid Nazir Husain Musawi ...	Ditto	II
90	Saiyid Nur-ul-lah ...	Ditto	II
92	Saiyid Wisal Muhammad ...	Ditto	III
94	Bhagwant Prasad Srivastava, M.C. College, Allahabad ...	M.C. College, Allahabad	II
95	Pijai Bahadur, S. R. ...	Ditto	III
97	Rama Prasad Ray ...	Ditto	II
100	Jagat Prasada* ...	Ditto	I
103	Chakra Dhar Juyal ...	Ditto	II
105	Nanda Lal Sinha ...	Ditto	II
107	Purnendu Kumar Majumdar ...	Ditto	II
108	Rajiva Nayan Sahay ...	Ditto	II
109	Hari Das Ghosh ...	Ditto	II
110	Mahadeva Sinha ...	Ditto	II
115	Hari Mangal Misra ...	Ditto	II
120	Sant Prasad Mathur ...	Ditto	II
121	Sumer Chand ...	Ditto	III
122	Saiyid Muhammad Kazim ...	Ditto	II
124	Atul Chandra Mukerjee ...	Bareilly College	III
125	Battoo Lal ...	Ditto	II
126	Benod Behari ...	Ditto	III
127	Bhugwan Das ...	Ditto	II
128	Brij Mohan Lal ...	Ditto	II
131	Ganga Dhar Gopal Telong ...	Ditto	II
133	Hari Ram ...	Ditto	II
135	Mohani Mohan Lal ...	Ditto	II
136	Muhammad Ismail-ur-Raza Abuzar ...	Ditto	III
137	Mohan Lal ...	Ditto	III
138	Narottam Das ...	Ditto	III
139	Radhe Krishna Lal ...	Ditto	III
140	Ram Swarup Sharma ...	Ditto	III
143	Rajoney Mohan Mukerjee	Ditto	II

## LIST OF GRADUATES, 1900.

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Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
144	Satis Chandra Bandopadhyaya	Bareilly College	... II
147	Ambica Prasad Varma	Queen's College, Benares	... II
150	Bhum Chandra Chaturji	Ditto	... II
153	Edward Jonathan	Ditto	... III
154	Gaurisankar Prasad	Ditto	... II
155	Gursewak Sinha	Ditto	... II
157	Kamalakar Dube	Ditto	... II
158	Khitimohan Sen Gupta	Ditto	... II
159	Lakshmikant Panre	Ditto	... II
161	Muhammad Idris Ansari	Ditto	... III
163	Ram Narain	Ditto	... II
164	Satisa Chandra Dey	Ditto	... II
165	Surendra Nath Banarji	Ditto	... II
169	Dattatraya Bhicajee Ranadye	Christ Ch. Coll., Cawnpore	... II
170	Gayanendro Mohan Ghose	Ditto	... III
173	Mata Prasad Saxena	Ditto	... II
174	Muhammad Abdul Haq	Ditto	... II
175	Narayan Balwant Munshi	Ditto	... II
177	Sarju Narain Tiwari	Ditto	... II
179	Shankar Appajee Gavane	Ditto	... III
182	Narayan Daji Tapaswi	Lashkar College, Gwalior	... III
186	Syed Hakim Ahmad	Ditto	... II
187	Vaman Ramkrishna Situl	Ditto	... III
191	Parmanand Victor Misra	Govt. College, Jabalpur	... II
197	Suraj Narain Mathur	Maharaja's College, Jeypur	... II
198	Tajmohammad Khan	Ditto	... II
199	Abu Abdulla Mohd. Zakauilla Khan	Canning College, Lucknow	... II
201	Dijay Bahadur Srivastav	Ditto	... II
205	Gokul Prasad Varma	Ditto	... II
207	Hari Kishen Dhaon	Ditto	... II
209	Kailas Chandra Misra	Ditto	... II
211	Kali Shankar	Ditto	... III
212	Kunwar Raghunath Prasad	Ditto	... II
214	Nolini Mohan Rai	Ditto	... III
219	Rajendra Chandra Das	Ditto	... III
220	Ram Prasad Saksena	Ditto	... III
223	Shukdeo Behari Misra	Ditto	... II
224	Shyam Narayan	Ditto	... II
225	Syed Ikbal Bahadur	Ditto	... II
226	Tilak Dhari Singh	Ditto	... II
230	Maheswari Prasad	(Reid) C. College, Lucknow	... II
231	Mahes Chandra Ghosh	Ditto	... II
232	Jessie McKeddie	Woman's College, Lucknow	... I
234	Abid Ali	Meerut College	... II
235	Brij Bhusan Lal	Ditto	... II
236	Braj Nath	Ditto	... III
242	Mewa Ram	Ditto	... III
243	Nand Ram	Ditto	... III

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
250	E. Sherman Oakley*	... Teacher ...	... I
255	Ramakrishna Datta Upadhyaya	Ditto	... II
257	Radha Krishna	... Ditto	... II
259	Zalim Singh Kothari	... Ditto	... II

## B.Sc. EXAMINATION.

2	Panna Lal	... Agra College	... I
3	Bhagwant Prasad Srivastava,	M.C. College, Allahabad	... II
5	Jagat Prasad	... Ditto	... I
6	Bhim Chandra Chaturji	... Queen's College, Benares	... III
7	Raja Ram	... Ditto	... II
8	Nitya Ranjan Roy	... Govt. College, Jabalpur	... II

## BACHELOR OF LAWS.

## FIRST CLASS.

Nil.

## SECOND CLASS.

Roll No.	Order of merit.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.
44	1	Har Prasad, Bhargava, B.A....	Govt. College, Jabalpur.
7	2	Giris Chandra Chaudhuri, B.A.	St. John's College, Agra.
28	3	Raghbir Prasad Khare, B.A....	Muir C. College, Allahabad.
29	4	Raj Bahadur Varma, M.A. ...	Ditto.
2	5	Basant Lal Bhargava, M.A. ...	Agra College.
30	6	Sarat Chandra Chaudhuri,	M. C. College, Allahabad.
32		B.A. ...	
25		Syad Ashfur Hasan, B.A. ...	
25	8	Jnanendra Nath Chatterji, B.A.	Ditto.

## HONOURS IN LAW EXAMINATION.

1. Satis Chandra Banerji.

\* Honours in English and in Philosophy.

## 1901.

## M. A. EXAMINATION.

*In Order of Merit.*

## ENGLISH LITERATURE.

## FIRST DIVISION.

Roll No.	Order of merit.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.
25	1	E. Sherman Oakley ...	Teacher (Almora).
17	2	Pt. Shyam Munohar Nath Sharga ...	Canning College, Lucknow.

## SECOND DIVISION.

13	1	Saradindu Narain Roy,	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
10	2	Kashu Nath ...	Ditto.

## THIRD DIVISION.

11	1	Liakat Ali ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
7	2	Amir Bahadur Singh ...	Ditto
20	3	Rudra Dutta Singh ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
23	4	Nisar Ali ...	Private Candidate, Allahabad.
18	5	Piobhat Chandra Mukerji ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
19	6	Rang Bahadur Varma ...	Ditto
6	7	Abdul Kadir Khan ...	M. A. -O. College, Aligarh.
8	8	Brj Mohan Chandola, ..	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
9	9	Jhuma Lal ...	Ditto
12	10	Ram Sarup Johari ...	Ditto
4	11	Kulwant Ray ...	Agra College.
3	12	Ishwar Dayal ...	Ditto
2	13	Azceez Husain ...	Ditto

## HISTORY.

## THIRD DIVISION.

26	1	Madhavarao Vinayak Kibe ...	Private Candidate (Indore).
27	2	Thakur Ram Singh ...	Ditto (Sehore).

## LIST OF GRADUATES, 1901.

## PERSIAN.

## THIRD DIVISION.

Roll No.	Order of Merit.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.
28	1	Qazi Syed Nasir-ud-din Ahmad	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.

## SANSKRIT.

## THIRD DIVISION.

30	1	Nil Kamal Bhattacharya	Teacher (Benares).
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## FIRST D.S.C. EXAMINATION.

*In Order of Merit.*

## MATHEMATICS.

## FIRST DIVISION.

4	1	Lakshmi Narayana	.. M. A. -O. College, Aligarh.
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## SECOND DIVISION.

3	1	Sia Ram	... St John's College, Agra.
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## THIRD DIVISION.

2	1	Dina Nath Rendar	... St John's College, Agra.
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## CHEMISTRY.

## SECOND DIVISION.

1	1	Panna Lal	... Agra College.
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## PHYSICS.

## FIRST DIVISION.

6	1	Jagat Prasada	... Muir Central College, Allahabad
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## THIRD DIVISION.

5	1	Bhagwant Prasad Srivastava	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
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## SECOND D.Sc. EXAMINATION.

*In Order of Merit.*

## PHYSICS.

## FIRST DIVISION.

Roll No.	Order of merit.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.
1	1	Bhoora Lal Hiran	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.

## SECOND DIVISION.

2	1	Jagat Prasada	... Muir Central College, Allahabad
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## THIRD D.Sc. EXAMINATION.

## MATHEMATICS.

## FIRST DIVISION.

1	1	Zia-ud-din Ahmad	... Professor.
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## B.A. EXAMINATION.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
5	Chuttan Lal Chopra	... Agra College	... II
6	Chuttan Lal Varma	... Ditto	... II
7	Fairon, Joseph Ashleigh St. John	... Ditto	... I
8	Ganga Nath	... Ditto	... III
9	Ghansham Das	... Ditto	... III
10	Indu Lal Bhattacharya	... Ditto	... I
11	Joti Prasad	... Agra College	... II
12	Jugraj Singh	... Ditto	... II
13	Kanhaya Lal Sharma	... Ditto	... II
14	Kedar Nath	... Ditto	... III
18	Rajendra Narayan Verma	... Ditto	... II
19	Ram Dayal Dube	... Ditto	... II
21	Sarup Narayan	... Ditto	... I
23	Shiva Narayan Trivedi *	... Ditto	... I
28	Bansi Lal Mathur	... Agra, St John's College	... III
30	Edwin, Samuel Johnson	... Ditto	... II
31	Gopi Nath Gupta	... Ditto	... II
32	Gouri Prasada Varma	... Ditto	... II

\* Honours in Philosophy.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
34	Jamuna Prasad	... Agra, St. John's College	II
35	Lakshmi Narayan Tandan	... Ditto	... II
36	Lakshman Rao Dube	... Ditto	... II
40	Mulain Singh Chauhan	... Ditto	... II
41	Moin-ud-din Ahmad	... Ditto	... II
42	Ram Narayan Bhatnagar	... Ditto	... II
43	Ram Saran	... Ditto	... II
45	Thomas, George Wilson	... Ditto	... II
46	Tobit, Christopher	... Ditto	... II
47	Trivenni Sahai	... Ditto	... II
48	Ada D'Cruz (Miss)	... Ajmer, Govt. College	... II
50	Dattatraya Vinayek Pandit	... Ditto	... II
53	Roop Singh B. Verma	... Ditto	... III
56	Aijaz Ali	... Aligarh, M.A.-O. College	II
57	Abdul Ghaffar Khan	... Ditto	... II
58	Ali Hasan (of Deva)	... Ditto	... II
59	Ahmad Aslraf	... Ditto	... II
60	Aziz Ahmad Khan Bangash	... Ditto	... II
63	Ghulam-us-Sibtain	... Ditto	... II
64	Haji Muhammad Aijaz Ali	... Ditto	... III
65	Imam-ud-din	... Ditto	... II
66	Muhammad Masha Allah	... Ditto	... II
67	Muhammad Mashuq Husain Khan	... Ditto	... II
69	Muhammad Abdul Latif	... Ditto	... II
70	Muhammad Abdul Rahim	... Ditto	... II
71	Muhammad Mohsin Siddiqi	... Ditto	... II
72	Muhammad Hayat	... Ditto	... II
73	Muhammad Ibrahim Khan	... Ditto	... II
74	Muhammad Faiq	... Ditto	... II
75	Muhammad Ikram Alam J.	... Ditto	... II
77	Muhammad Ajmal-ud-din Siddiqi	... Ditto	... II
80	Riaz-ud-din Ahmad	... Ditto	... III
81	Ranjha Khan	... Ditto	... II
84	Sajjad Hyder	... Ditto	... II
89	Abdul Hai	... Allahabad, M. C. College	II
90	Ali Muhammad	... Ditto	... II
92	Anoda Prasad Sircar	... Ditto	... II
93	Bairnath Sahai	... Ditto	... II
94	Bala Datta Joshi	... Ditto	... III
95	Barot Nathubhai Shankarbhai	... Ditto	... III
98	Braj Lal Nehru	... Ditto	... III
100	Chandra Kishore Srivastava	... Ditto	... III
102	Daya Narain Bajpai	... Ditto	... III
103	Gaya Datta Tripathi	... Ditto	... II
104	Gaya Prasad	... Ditto	... II
105	Ghana Nand Joshi	... Ditto	... II
106	Jagannath Misra	... Ditto	... II
107	Jagdish Sahay Vatal	... Ditto	... III

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
108	Jagmandar Lal Jaini	... Allahabad, M. C. College.	II
109	Jai Mangal Prasad	... Ditto	... II
110	Jai Murat Singh	... Ditto	... II
111	Jamna Datt Joshi	... Ditto	... II
112	Janki Prasad	... Ditto	... II
113	John Moultrie David	... Ditto	... II
116	Kanhaiya Lal Nigam *	... Ditto	... II
118	Keshari Prasad Sinha	... Ditto	... III
119	Krishna Chandra Joshi	... Ditto	... III
120	Lakshmi Datt Pande	... Ditto	... II
121	Madho Prasad Nagar	... Ditto	... III
122	Mahendra Prasad	... Ditto	... II
126	Pandit Chand Narain Harkauli†	... Ditto	... III
128	Prem Lal Sah ...	... Ditto	... II
130	Radha Mohan Mahrotra	... Ditto	... II
132	Raghunath Prasad	... Ditto	... III
133	Raj Kishor Lal Srivastava	... Ditto	... II
134	Rama Bali Rai	... Ditto	... II
135	Ram Swarupa ...	... Ditto	... II
138	Satish Chandra Ghosh	... Ditto	... II
139	Satyavrata Bhattacharya	... Ditto	... II
141	Shankar Sinha ...	... Ditto	... II
142	Shiva Baksh Singh	... Ditto	... II
143	Shiva Narain Lal ...	... Ditto	... III
145	Suraj Mani Pande	... Ditto	... II
146	Surendra Nath Bose	... Ditto	... II
147	Surya Bali Roy ...	... Ditto	... II
151	Syed Tajammul Husain	... Ditto	... III
154	Vinayak Krishna Mulye	... Ditto	... III
155	Abdul Khabir ...	... Bareilly College	... II
156	Azmat Husain ...	... Ditto	... II
157	Banke Behari Lal ...	... Ditto	... II
159	Chandi Prasad Gupta	... Ditto	... II
160	Chandra Ballabh Joshi	... Ditto	... III
161	Chuttan Lal Kapoor	... Ditto	... III
162	Hari Ram Dhasmana	... Ditto	... II
163	Jwala Prasad	... Ditto	... III
164	Madho Prasad Seth	... Ditto	... II
166	Raja Ram	... Ditto	... II
167	Raj Behari Lal Mathur	... Ditto	... II
168	Shaukat Ali Khan	... Ditto	... II
174	Balabhada Das	... Benares, Queen's College.	II
175	Bhairo Lal	... Ditto	... II
177	Bilashikumar Mukerji	... Ditto	... II
178	Binodbehari Sen Roy*	... Ditto	... II
180	Brajnath Sen	... Ditto	... III
182	Damodar Datta Tripathi	... Ditto	... III
183	Ghansiam Das	... Ditto	... III

\* Honours in Physics,

† Honours in Chemistry,

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Pas- ed in Division.
184	Ghulam Mazhar ...	Benares, Queen's College ...	II
185	Indira Prasad ...	Ditto ...	II
186	Jai Krishna Prasad ...	Ditto ...	III
188	Kaliprasanna Chakravarti ...	Ditto ...	II
190	Krishna Ram ...	Ditto ...	II
192	Manmathnath Sanyal ...	Ditto ...	II
193	Muhammad Asghar Husain, ...	Ditto ...	II
195	Nohnikant Makerji ...	Ditto ...	II
196	Ram Naresh Lal ...	Ditto ...	III
199	Triveni Sahai ...	Ditto ...	II
200	Bankim Chandra Feb ...	Cawnpore, C. C. College ...	II
201	Basanta Kumar Bose ...	Ditto ...	II
202	Bibhuda Prasad Bagchi ...	Ditto ...	II
204	Harihar Prasad ...	Ditto ...	II
205	Joseph Bunyan Frank ...	Ditto ...	II
208	Mooney Chatterji ...	Ditto ...	II
210	Satis Chandra Banerji ...	Ditto ...	III
212	Radha Ravan Bhargava ...	Ditto ...	II
213	Ram Chandra Gangadhar Natu ...	Ditto ...	III
214	Ganpat Rao Kashinath Pendharker ...	Lashkar, Victoria College ...	II
218	Laxman Bhaskar Mulay* ...	Ditto ...	I
219	Ram Krishna Keshava Sarvatay ...	Ditto ...	II
220	Ramcharan Sinha ...	Ditto ...	II
225	Trilokinath Singh ...	Ditto ...	II
234	Ramlal Baronia ...	Jabalpur, Govt. College ...	II
235	Ram Prasad Awasthi ...	Ditto ...	II
236	Bisvesvarnath Taukhwah ...	Jaipur, Maharaja's College ...	II
237	Ganeshnarayan Somani ...	Ditto ...	II
238	Mitthulal Khanna ...	Ditto ...	III
246	Mul Narain Srivastava ...	Lucknow, Canning College ...	II
248	Pandit Kunwar Kishen ...	Ditto ...	III
249	Pearay Lal Bhargava ...	Ditto ...	III
251	Syed Zia-ul-Hasan, Abu Mohammad ...	Ditto ...	I
253	Gokul Chand Rai ...	Ditto ...	II
258	Puran Chandra Mittra' ...	Ditto ...	II
259	Purna Chandra Vidyant ...	Ditto ...	III
260	Raj Narain ...	Ditto ...	II
261	Shiva Charan Varma ...	Ditto ...	II
263	Sripat Ram Srivastava ...	Ditto ...	III
264	Surendra Nath Roy ...	Ditto ...	II
265	Saradindu Bhattacharya ...	Ditto ...	II
266	Sita Ram ...	Ditto ...	II
267	Uma Shankar ...	Ditto ...	II
274	Satish Chandra Ghose ...	Ditto ...	II
277	Triloki Nath Sahai ...	Ditto ...	II

\* Honours in Philosophy. | † Honours in Philosophy and Persian.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
280	Everett Shipley	... Lucknow, Reid College	Christian III
281	Gyan Prakash Peters	... Ditto	... II
282	Janki Prasad	... Ditto	... II
283	Jaswant Rao Chitambar	... Ditto	... II
285	Nanku Pershad	... Ditto	... II
287	Shamshair Jang Bahadur	... Ditto	... II
288	Bhupal Singh	... Meerut College	... II
289	Damodar Das	... Ditto	... II
290	Dina Nath	... Ditto	... II
291	Jagan Nath Prasada	... Ditto	... II
297	Ramji Das	... Ditto	... III
304	Slivaram Narayan Bapat,	Ujjain, Madhava College	... II
305	Shridhar Mahadco Pendase,	Ditto	... II
306	Sarah Dass	... Lucknow, Woman's College	... II
311	Theodore G. R. Choube	... Teacher, Muttra	... II
314	Durga Datta	... Do. Jaunpur	... II
316	Sita Ram	... Do. Bareilly	... II

## B. SC. EXAMINATION.

2	Joti Prasad	... Agra College	... III
3	Annoda Prasad Sircar	... Allahabad, Muir Central College	II
5	Vishnu Dapuji Dhamapuri kar	... Jubbulpore, Government College	I

## HONOURS IN LAW EXAMINATION.

- I Tej Bahadur Sapru.

## DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LAWS.

- 1 Satish Chandra Banerji, M.A., LL.B., and Fellow of the University of Allahabad.

## BACHELOR OF LAWS.

Roll No.	Order of merit.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.
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## FIRST CLASS.

*Nil.*

## SECOND CLASS.

*In Order of Merit.*

67	1	Girdhar Lal	... Meerut College.	
21	2	Biswanath Das	... Allahabad, Muir Central College	Central

69	3	Kishan Dayal ...	Meerut College.
20	4	Balram Chandra Mukerji ...	Allahabad, Muir Central College.
1	5	Abdul Salam, Muhammad ...	Agra College.
53	6	Raj Bhadur Bhargava ...	Jabalpur, Government College.
4	7	{ Durga Sahai ...	Agra College.
17		{ Latif Ahmad ...	Aligarh, M.A.-O. College.
68	9	Jwala Sahai ...	Meerut College.
36	10	Brahma Narayan Karpur ...	Bareilly College.
51		{ Debicharan Banerji ...	Jabalpur, Government College.
52	11	{ Prabhat Chandra Bose ...	Ditto.

## 1902.

### M.A. EXAMINATION.

*In Order of Merit.*

#### ENGLISH LITERATURE.

##### FIRST DIVISION.

Order Roll No.	of	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.
23	1	Manohar Lal Zutshi	... Teacher.

##### SECOND DIVISION.

17	1	Mohini Mohan Lal	... Lucknow, Canning College.
13	2	Dattatraya Bhikaji Ranade	... Cawnpore, Christ Ch. College.
8	3	Chinta Haran Banerji	... Allahabad, Muir C. College.

##### THIRD DIVISION.

5	1	Jwala Prasad Mathur	... Aligarh, M.A.-O. College.
15	2	Gopal Lal	... Lucknow, Canning College.
10	3	Kanayya Lal Verma	... Allahabad, Muir C. College.
31	4	Bhagwant Prasad Srivastava,	Ditto.
6	5	Abu Abdullah, Muhammad Zakaullah Khan	... Ditto.
4	6	Yamini Kanta Dhar	... Agra College.
14	7	Saiju Narain Tiwari	... Cawnpore, Christ Ch. College.
24	8	Radhe Ram Lal	... Teacher.

## SANSKRIT.

Roll No.	Order of merit.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.
28	1	Kali Shankar	... Lucknow, Canning College.
27	2	Khitimohan Sen Gupta	... Benares, Queen's College.

## PERSIAN.

## THIRD DIVISION.

30	1	Abid Ali	... Allahabad, Muir C. College.
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## FIRST D.Sc. EXAMINATION.

## PHYSICS.

## FIRST DIVISION.

3	1	Kanhaiya Lal Nigam	Allahabad, Muir Central College.
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## CHEMISTRY.

## SECOND DIVISION.

1	1	Annoda Prasad Sircar	Allahabad, Muir Central College.
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## MATHEMATICS.

## FIRST DIVISION.

2	1	Kamalakar Dubey	... Allahabad, Muir Central College.
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## SECOND D.Sc. EXAMINATION.

## CHEMISTRY

## THIRD DIVISION.

3	1	Surendra Prasad Sanyal	... Allahabad, Muir C. College.
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## B.A. EXAMINATION.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
2	Banarsi Prasad Misra	... Agra College	... II
3	Charu Deb Banerji	... Ditto	... III
5	Kena Ram Mukerji	... Ditto	... II

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of School.	Passed in Division.
7	Madho Prasad Tavakuli	... Agra College	... II
10	Nathan Singh	... Ditto	... II
11	Partap Singh	... Ditto	... II
13	Saran Behari Lal Mathur	... Ditto	... III
15	Sheo Prasad, S. R.	... Ditto	... II
16	Shiam Lal Bhatia	... Ditto	... III
17	Subodh Chandra Kar	... Ditto	... II
20	Saiyid Muhammad Ashraf	... Ditto	... II
24	James Devadasan	... St. John's College, Agra	... II
25	Jugal Kishore Pachouri	... Ditto	... III
26	Kherati Lal	... Ditto	... II
28	Lila Dhar Chowbey	... Ditto	... II
31	Mazhar-ul Hasan	... Ditto	... III
32	Nand Lal	... Ditto	... II
34	Ramchandra Govind Sane	... Ditto	... II
35	Ram Sanehi Lal Kakkar	... Ditto	... III
37	Sham Sundar	... Ditto	... III
38	Saiyid Sibt-i-Muhammad Jafri	... Ditto	... III
39	Vishnu Dayal	... Ditto	... III
40	Allahnur Khan	... Government College, Ajmer,	II
42	Gawachuran Singh	... Ditto	... III
43	Issac Tarachand	... Ditto	... II
46	Altaf Husain	... M.A.-O. College, Aligarh	... II
47	Altaf Husain (B)	... Ditto	... II
48	Abdul Wahab	... Ditto	... II
50	Abdul Hamid Hasan	... Ditto	... II
51	Ali Hasan	... Ditto	... II
52	Amir Husain	... Ditto	... II
53	Barkat Ali	... Ditto	... II
54	Ilahi Bakhsh Khan	... Ditto	... II
55	Kunj Behari	... Ditto	... III
56	Khawaja Munawwar Hassan,	... Ditto	... II
57	Muhammad Shaukat Ali	...	...
58	Muhammad Rahim Bakhsh (of Sialkote)	... Ditto	... III
59	Muhammad Intizar Ali Abbasi	... Ditto	... III
60	Muhammad Junaid	... Ditto	... III
61	Muhammad Wajid Husain Alavi	... Ditto	... II
62	Muhammad Hashim	... Ditto	... II
63	Muhammad Akbar Khan	... Ditto	... III
64	Muhammad Inamul Haq	... Ditto	... III
65	Mirza Mahmud Beg	... Ditto	... II
66	M. Iazaz Alam J.	... Ditto	... II
67	Mustaq Ahmad	... Ditto	... II
68	Mahmud Hasan Khan	... Ditto	... II
69	Nasir-ud-din Hyder	... Ditto	... II



Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
70	Pherozshah Cursetjee Birdi, M. A.-O. College, Aligarh	...	II
71	Rahim Bakhsh	... Ditto	... III
72	Riza Ali Rizvi	... Ditto	... II
73	Saiyid Muhammad Sibtain...	... Ditto	... II
74	Saiyid Masud Husain	... Ditto	... II
76	Saiyid Abdul Kadir	... Ditto	... II
77	Saiyid Muhammad Idris	... Ditto	... II
79	Zafar Omar	... Ditto	... II
80	Anadi Nath Mitra	... Muir C. College, Allahabad...	II
81	Aulad Husain	... Ditto	... II
82	Badir-ud-din Ahmad	... Ditto	... II
83	Baij Nath Misra	... Ditto	... II
84	Bajranji Lal	... Ditto	... II
85	Balu Ram D. Rathee	... Ditto	... II
87	Bhairu Prasad Srivastava	... Ditto	... II
90	Brij Bahadur Lal Varma	... Ditto	... II
91	Charu Chandra Bose	... Ditto	... II
92	Chandra Bali Roy	... Ditto	... II
93	Chandra Chur Pande	... Ditto	... II
94	Durga Prasad	... Ditto	... II
96	Gangadhar Keshava Pen- dharkar	... Ditto	... II
97	Gopalrao Govind Reshim- vale	... Ditto	... II
98	Gopal Sahai Bhargava	... Ditto	... II
100	Hardeo Prasad	... Ditto	... II
101	Harihar Prasad	... Ditto	... II
102	Jagdish Saran	... Ditto	... II
104	Joseph J. Simeon	... Ditto	... III
105	Joseph Newman Mukund Naiyayik	... Ditto	... II
106	Keshava Balwant Bidwai*	... Ditto	... I
108	Kumar Karan Singh	... Ditto	... II
109	Lakshmi Datt Joshi	... Ditto	... III
110	Manindra Sinha	... Ditto	... II
111	Muhammad Inayat-ullah	... Ditto	... III
112	Moti Lal Roy	... Ditto	... III
115	Nanik Ram Gupta	... Ditto	... III
116	Naunehal Singh Mathur	... Ditto	... II
118	P. Jwala Sahai Gurtu	... Ditto	... II
119	Pearey Lal Banerji	... Ditto	... I
120	Purshotum Das	... Ditto	... II
125	Seray Mal Bapna	... Ditto	... II
127	Shibendro Nath Banerji	... Ditto	... III
128	Saiyid Abdul Hamid	... Ditto	... II
130	Tej Shankar Kochak	... Ditto	... II
131	Tribeni Prasad	... Ditto	... II
134	Beni Madho	... Bareilly College	... III

\* Honours in Sanskrit.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
135	Lakshmi Narain...	... Bareilly College	... II
136	Mukatbehari Lal	... Ditto	... II
137	Nolini Kanto Mukerji	... Ditto	... II
138	Ram Lal	... Ditto	... III
141	Sham Nath Mushran	... Ditto	... II
142	Shiva Shankar	... Ditto	... II
143	Abdul Hamid	... Queen's College, Benares	... II
144	Ambikanandan Sinha	... Ditto	... II
145	Anand Shankar Tiwari	... Ditto	... II
146	Atulkrishna Bose	... Ditto	... II
147	Brajbehari Das	... Ditto	... II
149	Krishna Das	... Ditto	... II
150	Kumuda Prasada	... Ditto	... II
151	Lakshmi Chand	... Ditto	... I
153	Manik Chand	... Ditto	... III
156	Rajendra Narayan Moitra	... Ditto	... II
157	Ravinandan Prasad	... Ditto	... III
158	Saratkumar Chaudhari	... Ditto	... II
159	Satyanarayan Lal	... Ditto	... III
160	Sideswar Moitra	... Ditto	... II
161	Binode Behari Mukerji	... Christ Church College, Cawnpore	... II
163	Bishwa Nath Pandit Tholal...	... Ditto	... II
165	Lakshman Balwant Tarlekar	... Ditto	... II
169	Nanda Lal Basu	... Ditto	... III
170	Onkar Prasad Misra	... Ditto	... II
171	Prasanna Kumar Sircar	... Ditto	... II
172	Raghnundan Lal Dar	... Ditto	... II
174	Bakhta Bahadur	... Government College, Jabalpur	... II
175	Baldeo Prasad	... Ditto	... II
176	Dhanapati Gangopadhyay	... Ditto	... III
178	Khande Rao Krishnaji Kamalakar	... Ditto	... III
179	Laxminarayan Dubey	... Ditto	... II
180	Narayan Bhaskar Khare	... Ditto	... II
183	Saiyid Riyazul Hasnain	... Ditto	... II
184	Arjun Lal Sethi	... Maharaja's College, Jaipur	... II
185	Chand Narayan Mathur	... Ditto	... II
187	Ajudhiya Prasad Bhargava	... Jaswant College, Jodhpur	... II
188	Madan Lal Razdan	... Ditto	... II
190	Jwala Prasad Chaturvedi	... Victoria College, Lashkar	... II
192	Krishna Narain Laghate	... Ditto	... III
193	Mahasukh Mansukh Lal Shah	... Ditto	... II
196	Vizayek Krishnaji Sapre	... Ditto	... II
198	Yashawant Laxman Gunye	... Ditto	... II
199	Ahmad Ali	... Canning College, Lucknow	... II
200	Anupam Chandra Ghose	... Ditto	... II
201	Bashir Ahmad	... Ditto	... II

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
203	Farid-ud-din Ahmad	... Canning College, Lucknow...	II
204	Har Narain Batham	... Ditto	... III
209	Kanhiya Lal Sukul	... Ditto	... II
210	Lalji Sahai Varma	... Ditto	... III
211	Madho Prasad Srivastav	... Ditto	... II
212	Mahabir Prasad Srivastav	... Ditto	... III
213	Mahesh Bal Dikshit*	... Ditto	... I
214	Mahesh Prasad Tiwari	... Ditto	... III
216	Pandit Iqbal Narain Gohar	... Ditto	... II
218	Rameshwari Prasad	... Ditto	... II
219	Ram Kishore Sukul	... Ditto	... II
223	Saiyed Shaukat Husain	... Ditto	... II
224	Uma Shankar Bajpai	... Ditto	... II
225	Manmohini Chatterji	... Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow.	II
226	Ashutosh Chaudhri	... Reid Christian College, Lucknow.	II
227	Balbhadra Prasad Shukla	... Ditto	... II
228	Mahesh Charan Sinha	... Ditto	... III
230	Saiyid Iftikhar Husain	... Ditto	... III
232	Kanti Prasada	... Meerut College	... III
233	Khushdill Prasad	... Ditto	... III
234	Kirti Prasad Jaini	... Ditto	... II
235	Ram Rai	... Ditto	... II
237	Keshav Sitaram Dani	... Madhava College, Ujjain	... III
239	Martand Waman Nerikar	... Ditto	... III
242	Madan Mohan	... Teacher	... III
243	Parmeshwar Dayal	... Ditto	... III
244	Tarak Nath Sanyal	... Ditto	... II
245	Narayan Das	... Ditto	... II
247	Lal Man Gupta	... Ditto	... III
251	Charles Alfred Dobson*	... Ditto	... I
255	Ramjiwan Lal Bhargava	... Ditto	... II

## B. Sc. EXAMINATION.

3	Chandra Bali Roy	... Allahabad, Muir Central College.	II
4	Jitendranath Mukerji	... Ditto	... II
6	Seray Mal Bapna †	... Ditto	... I
7	Govind Sadashiva Apte †	... Teacher	... II

## DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LAWS.

1. Tej Bahadur Sapru, M.A. LL.B.

\* Honours in English.

† Honours in Chemistry.

## BACHELOR OF LAWS.

*In Order of Merit.*

Roll No.	Order of merit.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.
FIRST CLASS.			
48	1	Jitendra Nath Roy	... Canning College, Lucknow
39	2	Keshava Balkrishna Palsole,	Govt. College, Jabalpur.
37	3	Syed Fazlur Rahman	... Christ Ch. College, Cawnpore.

## SECOND CLASS.

44	4	Ganga Charan Nigam	... Canning College, Lucknow
35	5	Triloki Nath	... Bareilly College.
18	6	Hari Sheoram Munje	... Muir C. College, Allahabad.
31	7	Triloki Nath Gour	... Ditto.
24	8	O. M. Chienc	... Ditto.
20	9	Jhuman Lal	... Ditto.
43	10	Bisheshwar Nath Srivastava	Canning College, Lucknow.
53	11	Shyama Charan	... Meerut College.
47	12	Hanuman Prasad Varma	... Muir C. College, Allahabad.
10	13	Mukund Madho Golwalkar,	Govt. College, Jabalpur.
30	14	Syed Muhammad Kazim	... Muir C. College, Allahabad.
3	15	Hari Nath Pande (Chatur- vedi)	... Agra College.
7	16	Yamini Kant Dhar	... Ditto.
34	17	Saradapado Mukerji	... Bareilly College.
47	18	Har Bilas Bhargava	... Canning College, Lucknow.
1	19	Barey Lal Srivastava	... Agra College
32	20	Maharaj Narain Chaudhri...	Bareilly College.

## 1903.

## MASTER OF ARTS.

*In Order of Merit.*

## ENGLISH LITERATURE.

## FIRST DIVISION.

22	1	Jagminder Lal Jaini	... Allahabad, Muir C. College.
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## SECOND DIVISION.

2	1	Farnon, Joseph Ashleigh St. John	... Agra College.
32	2	Nogendra Chandra Mukho- padhyaya	... Teacher.
7	3	George Wilson Thomas	... Agra, St. John's College.

## THIRD DIVISION.

Roll No.	Order of merit.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.
27	1	Suraj Mani Pande	... Allahabad, Muir C. College.
15	2	Surendra Nath Roy	... Lucknow, Canning College.
18	3	Christopher Tobit	... Allahabad, Muir C. College.
9	4	Govind Prasad Varma	... Teacher.
13	5	Satis Chandra Ghosh	... Lucknow, Canning College.
33	6	Paras Das Jaini	... Teacher.
1	7	Jagmohan Narain Mushran,	Agra College.

## PHILOSOPHY.

## THIRD DIVISION.

37	1	Binodbehari Sen Roy	... Benares, Queen's College.
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## FIRST D. SC. EXAMINATION.

## MATHEMATICS.

## SECOND DIVISION.

5	1	Peary Lal Banerji	... Allahabad, Muir C. College.
2	2	Abdul Aziz	... Aligarh, M. A.-O. College.

## PHYSICS.

## FIRST DIVISION.

6	1	Seray Mal Bapna	... Muir C. College, Allahabad.
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## CHEMISTRY.

## THIRD DIVISION.

8	1	Lakshmi Narayan Dube	... Muir C. College, Allahabad.
7	2	Har Narayan Batham	... Ditto,

## SECOND D-Sc. EXAMINATION.

## MATHEMATICS.

## SECOND DIVISION.

3	1	Kamlakara Dube	... Muir C. College, Allahabad.
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## PHYSICS.

## FIRST DIVISION.

4	1	Kanhaiya Lal Nigam	... Muir C. College, Allahabad.
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## CHEMISTRY.

## FIRST DIVISION.

5	1	Annoda Prasad Sircar	... Muir C. College, Allahabad.
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## BACHELOR OF ARTS.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
4	Chandi Prasad Singh	... Canning College, Lucknow	... III
5	Chand Narayan Bahadur	... Ditto	... II
6	Chandra Mohan Sharga	... Ditto	... II
7	Ganga Shankar	... Ditto	... III
8	Hari Das Ghosh	... Ditto	... II
10	Jagdamba Saran	... Ditto	... III
12	Jang Bahadur Srivastava	... Ditto	... III
13	Jwala Prasad Srivastava	... Ditto	... III
15	Muhammad Siraj-ul Haque,	... Ditto	... II
18	Pandit Madho Prasad	... Ditto	... III
22	Rudra Prasad Trivedi	... Ditto	... III
23	Salig Ram Sinha	... Ditto	... III
25	Surju Prasad Srivastav	... Ditto	... III
26	Shaikh Mahmud Hasan	... Ditto	... III
27	Shiva Karan Nath Misra	... Ditto	... III
28	Shiva Narain Tandan	... Ditto	... III
29	Tapeshwari Prasad Asthana,	... Ditto	... II
30	Harnandan Prasad	... R. C. College, Lucknow	... III
31	Kali Prakash Srivastava	... Ditto	... III
32	Mahbub-ul-Kahman	... Ditto	... III
33	Muhammad Ata Ullah Khan	... Ditto	... II
34	Narayan Das Saksena, C.G.B.	... Ditto	... III
35	Swami Dayal Srivastava	... Ditto	... III
36	Walter Sinclair Day	... Ditto	... III
37	Banner, Stella (Miss)	... Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow.	... II
38	Ghosh, Lilabotie (Miss)	... Ditto	... III
39	Moore, Elisabeth (Miss)	... Ditto	... II
40	Banwari Lal	... Bareilly College	... II
41	Birj Behari Lal	... Ditto	... III
44	Ganga Prasada Varma	... Ditto	... II
45	Kashi Natha	... Ditto	... III
46	Kunwar Sadho Singh	... Ditto	... III
47	Ram Saran Dass	... Ditto	... III
50	Sri Krishen Kumar	... Ditto	... III
51	Visvesvara Natha	... Ditto	... II
53	Ali Jan Rizvi Syed	... Agra College	... III
54	Binode Behari Lal Mathur...	... Ditto	... III
55	Debi Prasad Chaturvedi	... Ditto	... III
58	Farid-ud-din Ahmed Khan...	... Ditto	... III
61	Gopi Lal Srivastava	... Ditto	... III
62	Jado Ray Agarwal	... Ditto	... III
63	Jagadish Sahai Mathur	... Ditto	... III
64	Jai Singh Ray	... Ditto	... III
65	Jugdeesh Prasada Sharma	... Ditto	... III
66	Maharaj Singh	... Ditto	... III
68	Manohar Lal Bhargava	... Ditto	... III
69	Raghubar Dayal	... Ditto	... III

## LIST OF GRADUATES, 1903.

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Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
70	Raj Bahadur Mathur	... Agra College	... III
72	Sheo Baran Singh (Kunwar)	Ditto	... III
73	Shyam Krishna Dar	... Ditto	... II
75	Sri Ram	... Ditto	... III
76	Surendra Nath Chakravarti,	Ditto	... III
77	Thamman Singh	... Ditto	... III
78	O'Reilly, Alice (Miss)	... Ditto	... III
79	Athawale, Shantwan N.	... St. John's College, Agra	... III
81	Hira Lal Sood	... Ditto	... III
82	Madan Gopal Bhatia	... Ditto	... III
83	Pyare Lal	... Ditto	... III
84	Ramchandra Mehra	... Ditto	... II
85	Russell, Philo	... Ditto	... III
86	Shib Charan Das	... Ditto	... III
88	Sirdar Singh	... Ditto	... III
89	Amrit Rai	... Muir C. College, Allahabad	... III
91	Batuk Krishna Banerji	... Ditto	... III
92	Dhirendra Nath Ghose	... Ditto	... III
93	Ekbāl-ud-din	... Ditto	... II
94	Girijakishora	... Ditto	... III
95	Govindrao A t m a R a m- Dhavale	... Ditto	... II
97	Hari Gopal Narain Roy	... Ditto	... II
99	Jagjivan Nath Tukroo	... Ditto	... III
100	Kalidas Banerji	... Ditto	... III
101	Kaloo Ram Gangrade	... Ditto	... II
102	Kanchhedi Lal Singai	... Ditto	... III
103	Keshavarao Govind Reshim- wale	... Ditto	... II
104	Kulvanta Prasada Srivastava	... Ditto	... III.
109	Nagendra Nath Bose	... Ditto	... II
110	Nand Lal Mathur	... Ditto	... III
114	Parmeshwar Dayal	... Ditto	... III
118	Ram Prasad Srivastava	... Ditto	... I I
119	Ram Shankar Bajpei	... Ditto	... III
120	Ram Ugrah Lal Shrivas- tava	... Ditto	... II
122	Satis Chandra Chattopadhyay	... Ditto	... III
123	Satya Bhushan Bose	... Ditto	... III
124	Shah Rashid Ullah	... Ditto	... III
125	Shakumbari Das	... Ditto	... III
126	Shri Narain Tiwari	... Ditto	... III
128	Sukumar Chandra	... Ditto	... II
129	Suryanarain Sinha	... Ditto	... III
130	Syed Mohammad Mustafa	... Ditto	... III
132	Ambika Prashad Mehra	... Govt. College, Ajmer	... III
133	Bishambar Dayal Bharagava	... Ditto	... II
134	Brij Chand Sharma	... Ditto	... III
136	Ganga Ram Agarwal	... Ditto	... III
138	Prabodh Chandra Sen	... Ditto	... III

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
140	Trivedi Trimbaklal Natvarlal	Govt. College, Ajmer	... III
141	Lakhia Sakarlal Uderidh	... Ditto	... III
142	Sri Lal Agarwal	... Ditto	... III
144	Bijaybahadur Sinha	... Queen's College, Benares	... III
145	Devi Prasad	... Ditto	... III
146	Durga Prasad	... Ditto	... III
147	Janhavi Prasad Sinha	... Ditto	... III
148	Jnanindrakrishna Biswas	... Ditto	... III
149	Lal Bihari	... Ditto	... III
150	Mohammad Abdulghafur	... Ditto	... III
151	Mohammad Yaqub	... Ditto	... III
152	Nrisinha Ranjan Mukerji	... Ditto	... III
153	Sivanayak Sinha	... Ditto	... II
154	Umasankar Dube	... Ditto	... III
155	Vishnu Narayan Sabhahit	... Ditto	... II
156	Daya Narayan Nigam	... C.C. College, Cawnpore	... III
160	Lakshman Sita Ram Kher	... Ditto	... III
161	Mangli Prasad	... Ditto	... III
162	Muhammad Sadiq	... Ditto	... III
163	Nank Prasad	... Ditto	... III
165	Chandradhar Sarma	... Maharaja's College, Jaipur.	I
166	Gopinath Aggarwal	... Ditto	... III
167	Rasik Vihari	... Ditto	... III
169	Shivanarayan Saksena	... Ditto	... III
171	Hari Shankar Dadaji Kowley	Govt. College, Jabalpur	... III
172	Jal Dhanjibhoy Kapadia	... Ditto	... III
173	Manik Lal Kocher	... Ditto	... III
174	Pattabhiram Bal k r i s h n a Telong	... Ditto	... III
177	Vishwanath Lakshman Khare	... Ditto	... III
178	Wasudeo Govind Mandpe	... Ditto	... III
179	B. Jey Narayan	... Jaswant College, Jodhpur...	III
180	Amrit Vishwa Nath Tatke	... Victoria College, Lashkar...	III
181	Chaube Benarsi Das	... Ditto	... III
182	Damodar Moreshwar Kelker	... Ditto	... III
183	Gangadhar Ramchandra Kher	... Ditto	... III
184	Jagan Nath Prasad Srivastav	... Ditto	... II
188	Pandit Sambhu Dayal Dwive,	... Ditto	... III
189	Shri Lal Saksena	... Ditto	... III
190	Vinayak Bhasker Patwar- dhan	... Ditto	... III
192	Abu Muhammad*	... M.A.-O. College, Aligarh	... II
193	Alay Hasan	... Ditto	... III
194	Fazal Husain	... Ditto	... III
195	Ghulam Ali Shah Jilani	... Ditto	... III
196	Ghulam Nabi	... Ditto	... III
197	Haji Muhammad Khan	... Ditto	... II
198	Muhammad Abdul Aziz	... Ditto	... III

\* Honours in Persian.



## LIST OF GRADUATES, 1903.

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Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
200	Muhammad Akram Khan ...	M.A.-O. College, Aligarh ...	III
201	Navab Ali ...	Ditto	III
204	Profulla Chandra Chakravarti ...	Ditto	II
206	Syed Muhammad Bazi ...	Ditto	III
208	Syed Fazlul Hasan Hasrat ...	Ditto	II
209	Tufail Ahmad ...	Ditto	III
210	Tahzib Hasnain ...	Ditto	II
211	Zarif Muhammad ...	Ditto	II
240	Syed Ahmad Hosain ...	Ditto	III
241	Syed Zulfikar Husain ...	Ditto	III
215	Shiva Shankera ...	Meerut College,	II
218	Girdhar Sakharam Dikshit,	Madhava College, Ujjain	III
223	Raghunath Ramchandra Dongray ...	Ditto	II
224	Ruth Howe, (Miss) ...	Girls' High School, Allahabad	III
228	Shiva Dularey Bajpai ...	Teacher, Lucknow	III

## B. SC. EXAMINATION.

2	Sitla Sahai Saksena ...	Canning College, Lucknow	II
3	Sivanayak Sinha ...	Queen's College, Benares	III
4	Ali Jan Rizvi (Syed) ...	Agra College	III
6	Pulin Vehari Datta ...	Government College, Jabalpur	III
7	Hari Gopal Narain Roy ...	Muir Central College, Alld.	II
9	Ram Ugrah Lal Shrivastavya,	Ditto	III
11	Shri Narayan Tiwari ...	Ditto	III
12	Sukumar Chandra ...	Ditto	II

## BACHELOR OF LAWS.

*In Order of Merit.*

## FIRST CLASS.

Order of Merit.	Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.
1	15	Panna Lal ...	Agra College.
2	7	Ganga Nath ...	Ditto.
3	66	Jay Gopal Asthana ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
4	37	Iqbal Narayan Gurtu,	Muir C. College, Allahabad.
5	5	Chaube Kadha Krishna,	Agra College.
6	63	Benarsi Das ...	Victoria College, Gwalior.

## SECOND CLASS.

Order of merit.	Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.
1	42	Preo Nath Ghose ...	Muir C. College, Allahabad.
2	79	Tara Shankar Sharma	Canning College, Lucknow.
3	10	Har Govind Bajel ...	Agra College.
4	31	Amir Bahadur Singh...	Muir C. College, Allahabad.
5	53	Sunder Sahai Verma...	Bareilly College.
6	23	Jwala Prasad Mathur	M.A.-O College, Aligarh.
7	48	Shah Munir Alam ...	Muir C. College, Allahabad.
8	45	Ram Swarupa ...	Ditto.
9	22	Anand Behari Lal ...	M.A.-O. College, Aligarh.
10	2	Ayodhya Prasad ...	Agra College.
11	1	Agha S. Mahmud-ul Hasan Jafri ...	Ditto.
12	82	Indu Bhushan Bose ...	Meerut College.
13	{ 12	Jawahn Lal ...	Agra College.
	{ 85	Kunwar Behari Lal ...	Meerut College.
15	44	Ram Prasad Avasthi ...	Muir C. College, Allahabad.
16	14	Lakshmi Narayan Tondon ...	Agra College.
17	68	Kesri Narain Chand ..	Canning College, Lucknow.

## 1904.

## MASTER OF ARTS.

*In Order of Merit.*

## ENGLISH LITERATURE.

## SECOND DIVISION.

1	13	Uma Shanker Bajpai	... Muir C. College, Allahabad.
2	8	Peary Lal Banerji	... Ditto.
3	15	Lakshmi Chand	... Queen's College, Benares.

## THIRD DIVISION.

1	10	Shamrath Mushran	... Muir C College, Allahabad.
2	26	Henrietta Wise (Miss)	... Private candidate.
3	20	Damodar Prasad Saksena ..	Maharaja's College, Jaipur.
4	30	Bepin Behari Ghosal	... Teacher.
5	31	Sitla Sahay Srivastava	... Private candidate.
6	11	Shiva Shanker	... Muir C. College, Allahabad.
7	17	Mooney Chatterji	... Christ C. College, Cawnpore.
8	9	Rama Bah Roy	... Muir C. College, Allahabad.
9	25	Shiva Prasad Royzada	... Canning College, Lucknow.

## ARABIC.

## THIRD DIVISION.

Order of merit.	Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.
1	32	Syed Abdul Hamid	... Muir C. College, Allahabad.

## PERSIAN.

## THIRD DIVISION.

1	33	Abu Muhammad	... M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
2	34	Farid-ud-din Ahmad	... Canning College, Lucknow.

## SANSKRIT.

## THIRD DIVISION.

1	36	Kashi Rama	... Muir C. College, Allahabad.
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## HISTORY.

## THIRD DIVISION.

1	38	Bankey Behary Lal Agar- wala	... Teacher.
2	39	Satyavrata Bhattacharya	... Private candidate.

## FIRST D.Sc. EXAMINATION.

*In Order of Merit.*

## MATHEMATICS.

## THIRD DIVISION.

1	5	Chandra Bali Roy	... Muir C. College, Allahabad.
2	8	Sitla Sahai Saksena	... Canning College, Lucknow

## PHYSICS.

## SECOND DIVISION.

1	7	Sukumar Chandra	... Muir C. College, Allahabad.
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## CHEMISTRY.

## SECOND DIVISION.

1	3	Shri Narayan Tewari	... Muir C. College, Allahabad.
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## THIRD DIVISION.

1	2	Satish Chandra Chatto- padhyaya	... Muir C. College, Allahabad.
2	9	Govind Sadashiva Apte	... Teacher.

## SECOND D.Sc. EXAMINATION.

*In Order of Merit.*

## CHEMISTRY.

## SECOND DIVISION.

Order of merit.	Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.
1	2	Har Narayan Batham ...	Muir C. College, Allahabad.
2	3	Lakshmi Narayan Dube ...	Ditto.

## THIRD D.Sc. EXAMINATION.

## CHEMISTRY.

## FIRST DIVISION.

1	1	Annoda Prasad Sircar ...	Muir C. College, Allahabad.
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## B.A. EXAMINATION.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
1	Ajodhia Pershad Srivastav	Agra College	... III
2	Ambay Parshad	... Ditto	... III
4	Babu Prasad	... Ditto	... III
5	Bachchan Lal Dube	... Ditto	... II
6	Chatura Datt Jotirbida Sharma	... Ditto	... III
7	Devi Dial Tavakli	... Ditto	... III
8	Durga Pershad	... Ditto	... II
10	Girdhar Dyal Varma	... Ditto	... III
11	Gopal Manohar Sandal	... Ditto	... III
12	Gouri Shankar Tandan	... Ditto	... III
13	Hari Das Bose	... Ditto	... III
15	Jyotish Swarupa Varma	... Ditto	... III
16	Kanhaya Lal ...	... Ditto	... III
17	Lakhpat Rai Agrabans	... Ditto	... III
18	Mangal Sain Jaini	... Ditto	... III
19	Nand Kishore Jaini	... Ditto	... III
21	Parmeshwari Sahai	... Ditto	... III
22	Rajendra Nath Chakravarti	... Ditto	... III
24	Ram Chandra Misra	... Ditto	... III
28	Shib Narain (Primus)	... Ditto	... III
31	Triloki Nath Bhargava	... Ditto	... III
35	Shankar Dayal Raizada	... Ditto	... III
36	Muhammad Abdus Salam Khan.	St. John's College, Agra	... II
37	Bobb, Sandford Wilson	... Ditto	... II
41	Nitkishore Mehira	... Ditto	... III
42	Promode Nath Roy	... Ditto	... III
43	Ram Narain Singh	... Ditto	... III

## LIST OF GRADUATES, 1904.

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Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
44	Ranjit Singh ...	St. John's College, Agra ...	II
45	Tika Ram Misra ...	Ditto ...	II
46	Sre Kishen Mehra ...	Ditto ...	III
48	Ajmeri Prasad Saksena ...	Ajmer Government College	II
49	Banwari Lal ...	Ditto ...	II
50	Bibhuti Bhushan Mukerji ...	Ditto ...	III
51	Chhitarml Agarwala ...	Ditto ...	III
55	Govind Pandurang Deodher,	Ditto ...	III
57	Jiwan Das ...	Ditto ...	III
58	Kamta Prasada ...	Ditto ...	II
59	Madan Gopal ...	Ditto ...	II
60	Majmudar Chiman Rai Dolat Rai ...	Ditto ...	III
64	Pushker Narain Mehra ...	Ditto ...	III
66	Muhammad Abbas Khan ...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh ...	II
69	Abdul Rahim Khan ...	Ditto ...	III
70	Abdul Hamid Khan ...	Ditto ...	III
72	Ahmad Jamil ...	Ditto ...	III
73	Abdul Karim ...	Ditto ...	II
74	Ashfaq Husain ...	Ditto ...	III
75	Baikunth Chandra Misra ...	Ditto ...	III
76	Ch. Nadir Khan ...	Ditto ...	III
77	Khawja Latif Ahmed ...	Ditto ...	II
80	Moazzam Ali Beg Meerza ...	Ditto ...	III
81	Muhammad Shamsuz Zoha	Ditto ...	II
83	Muhammad Munir-ud-din Ahmed.	Ditto ...	II
84	Muhammad Mosanna ...	Ditto ...	III
85	Muhammad Amin Ullah Khan	Ditto ...	III
87	Muhammad Zain-ul Abdin	Ditto ...	III
89	Muhammad Said ...	Ditto ...	III
91	M. Sarfraz Khan ...	Ditto ...	III
92	Narendra Nath Banerji ...	Ditto ...	III
93	Nazir-ud-din Hasan ...	Ditto ...	III
94	Niaz Ahmad ...	Ditto ...	III
95	Pitamber Prasad Mathur ...	Ditto ...	II
96	Rifat Ali Khan ...	Ditto ...	III
98	Sardar Khan ...	Ditto ...	III
99	Shaikh Imtiaz Ali Othmani	Ditto ...	III
100	Shaikh Abdul Ghani ...	Ditto ...	II
102	Saiyid Muhammad Ashique	Ditto ...	II
103	Sri Narain Mathur ...	Ditto ...	III
104	Saiyid Husain Naqavi ...	Ditto ...	III
107	Talamuz Husain ...	Ditto ...	III
108	Tarafdar Husain ...	Ditto ...	II
109	Tasadduk Ahmed ...	Ditto ...	II
111	Zia Uddin Ahmad ...	Ditto ...	II
112	Abdul Rauf ...	Muir C. College, Allahabad...	III
114	Badri Nath Varma ...	Ditto ...	III
116	Brijish Bhadur Varma ...	Ditto ...	II
117	Dineshwar Prasad ...	Ditto ...	III
118	Damodar Prasad Waringan, Pandit.	Ditto ...	III

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
119	Gorak Prasad ...	Muir C. College, Allahabad...	II
120	Govind Chintaman Tambe...	Ditto	... II
124	Jiva Nand Pande ...	Ditto	... III
125	Jotindra Nath Mukerji ...	Ditto	... III
126	Kali Charan Chatterji ...	Ditto	... II
128	Kumar Kirtyanad Sinha ...	Ditto	... III
130	Lakshmi Narayan ...	Ditto	... III
131	Lakshmi Narayan Tewari ...	Ditto	... III
133	Man Singh ...	Ditto	... III
134	Mukhtar Ahmad Qidwai ...	Ditto	... III
136	Navab Bahadar...	Ditto	... II
137	Nilambar Pant ...	Ditto	... III
138	Phoebe Agnes D'Abreu (Miss).	Ditto	... II
139	Prakash Chandra Banerjee	Ditto	... II
140	Purnanand Pande ...	Ditto	... II
141	Purushottam Das Tandon ...	Ditto	... II
142	Radha Mohan ...	Ditto	... III
143	Ramdas Gour ...	Ditto	... II
145	Ram Narayan Bhatia ...	Ditto	... III
147	Sahdeva Singh Kakan ...	Ditto	... III
148	Said Uddin Ahmad ...	Ditto	... III
152	Shrirang Moreshwar Sane ...	Ditto	... II
153	Sriish Kumar Banerji ...	Ditto	... II
154	Sudarshan Acharya ...	Ditto	... II
158	Sayid Mohamed Taqi ...	Ditto	... III
159	Thakur Shiva Shankar Singh Raghobansy.	Ditto	... III
160	Krishnanand Nath Khare ...	Ditto	... II
161	Alakh Behari Arora ...	Bareilly College	... II
162	Ashraf Lal ...	Ditto	... II
163	Chaturbehari Lal ...	Ditto	... III
164	Harish Chandra Mathur ...	Ditto	... II
165	Kalka Prasad ...	Ditto	... III
170	Ram Swarup Sharma ...	Ditto	... III
171	Shadi Lal ...	Ditto	... III
172	Abdur Razak ...	Queen's College, Benares	... III
173	Akhilnath Sanyal ...	Ditto	... II
174	Banke Lal Mehrotra ...	Ditto	... III
175	Bansidhar ...	Ditto	... III
176	Bhagwan Prasada ...	Ditto	... III
177	Bhavesa Chandra Rai ...	Ditto	... II
178	Bhrigudayal Sinha ...	Ditto	... III
179	Chandi Prasad ...	Ditto	... III
180	Chandrika Prasad Varma ...	Ditto	... III
181	Daniel D.C. Das. ...	Ditto	... II
182	Gopal Narayan ...	Ditto	... II
183	Gyan Chandra Mukerji ...	Ditto	... III
185	Jagadisa Chandra Mittra ...	Ditto	... III
190	Saryad Mahmud-ul Haqqi.	Ditto	... II
191	Siva Narayan Sinha ...	Ditto	... III
192	Sobha Ram ...	Ditto	... III

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
194	Bishambhar Nath Bajpai ...	Christ Church C., Cawnpore	III
195	Dinkar Sitaram Kher ...	Ditto	III
196	Hari Das Chatterji ...	Ditto	III
199	Kinhaiya Lal Varma ...	Ditto	II
200	Panna Lal Mukerjee ...	Ditto	III
201	Ping Narayan ...	Ditto	III
202	Praphulla Chandra Ghosh ...	Ditto	II
203	Shyam Sundar Lal ...	Ditto	III
204	Jang Bahadur Suksaina ...	Ditto	II
207	B. Ganga Narain Avasthi ...	Govt. College, Jabalpur	III
210	Govind Narayan Hardikar...	Ditto	III
212	Krishna Prasad Varma ...	Ditto	III
213	Manohar Krishna Golwalkar	Ditto	II
215	Moolchand Sukla ...	Ditto	II
218	Sailendra Coomar Palit ...	Ditto	III
219	Bhaskar Vishnu Phadake ...	Maharaja's College, Jaipur...	II
220	Harinarayan Maheswari ...	Ditto	III
221	Krishna Chandra Sharma ...	Ditto	III
222	Mudho Prasad Bnargav ...	Ditto	II
224	Mangalchand Mehta ...	Ditto	I & II
226	Sashibhusan Lal ...	Ditto	III
227	Jasvantray Hathi ...	Jaswant College, Jodhpur...	II
228	Mukat Behari Lal Bhargava	Ditto	III
230	Bulkrishna Vinkatesh Thane- dar.	Victoria College, Lashkar ...	III
231	Ganesh Mahadeo Sohoni ...	Ditto	III
232	Gopal Sadasheo Sapre ...	Ditto	II
236	Keshava Mahadeo Bedekar	Ditto	II
238	Mahadeo Gopal Sathe ...	Ditto	II
239	Mahipati Madhav Dharma...	Ditto	III
241	Vaman Krishna Kunte ...	Ditto	III
242	A.F. Badshah Husain ...	Canning College, Lucknow...	III
243	Baldeo Prasad ...	Ditto	III
244	Birendro Kumar Bose ...	Ditto	III
245	Bishen Narain ...	Ditto	III
246	Debendro Nath Mukerji ...	Ditto	III
247	Ganpat Sahai Varma ...	Ditto	II
249	Har Dayal Varma ...	Ditto	II
251	Jwala Prasad Varma ...	Ditto	III
252	Kripa Shankar Nigum ...	Ditto	III
253	Lakshmi Narain Sivastava	Ditto	III
254	Man Mohan Nath Raina ...	Ditto	III
258	Muhammad Sajid Husain Moinuddin.	Ditto	III
259	Muhammad Yamin Usmani	Ditto	II
262	Pandit Biraj Narain Chak- bast.	Ditto	II
263	Pandit Kishen Lal Kaul ...	Ditto	II
264	Pandit Kunwar Krishna ...	Ditto	III
265	Pandit Tirjugi Narain Tan- kha.	Ditto	III
266	Pandit Tirloki Narain Tan- kha.	Ditto	II
267	Rama Shankar Bajpai ...	Ditto	III

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
268	Ram Sarup ...	Canning College, Lucknow..	II
269	Risalat Ali Khan ...	Ditto	... III
270	Sukhdeo Prasad ...	Ditto	... III
271	Sukhdeo Prasad Srivastava	Ditto	... III
276	Tej Narain Mulla ...	Ditto	... II
279	Anakul Chandra Dutt ...	Reid Christian College, Lucknow.	III
280	Biswa Nath Sinha ...	Ditto	... II
281	Charles Thomas ...	Ditto	... III
283	Sris Chandra Bhattacharji	Ditto	... III
284	Theodora Mary Richtsteig (Miss).	Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow.	II
285	Andrews, Charles Bertram Ross.	Meerut College	... II
286	Banarsi Das Gupta ...	Ditto	... III
289	Hari Bhushan Mukerjee ...	Ditto	... III
291	Rathu Lal ...	Ditto	... II
292	Sita Ram* ...	Ditto	... I
293	Umrao Singh Jaini ...	Ditto	... III
295	Govind Balvant Kudekar ...	Madhava College, Ujjain	... III
296	Hariram Trivikram Athalye	Ditto	... II
297	Kapshikar Raghunath Gundo	Ditto	... III
298	Krishnaji Balvant Dongrey	Ditto	... II
299	P. Ishwar Lal ...	Ditto	... II
300	Rahalkar Narhar Rao Shankar Rao.	Ditto	... II
303	Vinayak Kesheo Natu ...	Ditto	... II
304	Gertrude Agnes Stevens (Miss)	Girls' High School, Alld...	III
308	Ram Saran Sinha ...	Teacher, Agra ...	... III
311	Prabh Dyal Rampal ...	Do. Moradabad	... III
312	Ram Sarup Vaish ...	Do. Saharanpur	... III
314	Shankar Lal Mehra ...	Do. Almora	... III
315	Ghisoo Lal ...	Do. Ajmer	... II
316	Narotum Dutta ...	Do. Jodhpur	... III
317	Mewa Ram ...	Do. Kotah	... II
318	Rameshwar Dass Gargava	Do. Harda	... III

## B. SC. EXAMINATION.

1	Abdul Rauf ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad	III
2	Allah Bakhsh ...	Ditto	... III
3	Badri Nath Verma ...	Ditto	... III
4	Jotindra Nath Mukerji ...	Ditto	... III
6	Purnanand Pande ...	Ditto	... II
8	Ram Narain Bhatia ...	Ditto	... II
9	Said-ud-din Ahmad ...	Ditto	... III
10	Shrirang Moreswar Sane	Ditto	... II
11	Shrish Kumar Banerji ...	Ditto	... III
12	Akhilnath Sanyal ...	Queen's College, Benares	... II
13	Chandi Prasad ...	Ditto	... II
15	Jagadisa Chandra Mittra	Ditto	... III
16	Vaman Krishna Kunte ...	Victoria College, Lashkar	... III
18	Lakshmi Narayan Dube...	Muir Central College, Allahabad	II



# LIST OF GRADUATES, 1904.

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## BACHELOR OF LAWS.

*In Order of Merit.*

### FIRST CLASS.

Order of merit.	Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.
1	103	Seray Mal Bapna	... Muir C. College, Allahabad.
2	70	Syed Wisal Muhammad	... M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
3	22	Raji Ram	... Bareilly College.
4	71	Abdul Hamid	... Muir C. College, Allahabad.
3	69	Syed Muhammad Sibtain	... M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
6	106	Syed Ali Hamid	... Muir C. College, Allahabad.
	108	Syed Iftikhar Husain	... Ditto do.
8	110	Triveni Sahai Saksena	... Ditto do.
9	41	Muhammad Ahad Ali	... Canning College, Lucknow.

### SECOND CLASS.

1	26	Nikunja Behary Banerji	... Christ C. College, Cawnpore.
2	109	Syed Jafar	... Muir C. College, Allahabad.
	111	Pheroze Shah Sorabji Cambata	... Agra College.
4	85	Durga Parshad	... Muir C. College, Allahabad.
5	32	Bashir Ahmad	... Canning College, Lucknow.
6	75	Bajrangi Lal	... Muir C. College, Allahabad.
7	50	Shyam Narayan	... Canning College, Lucknow.
8	35	Gokul Chand Rai	... Ditto
9	25	Manindra Nath Chowdhurie	... Christ Church C., Cawnpore.
	64	Mohamad Naimat-ullah	... M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
11	96	Mohammad Junaid	... Muir C. College, Allahabad.
12	80	Bhoora Lal Hiran	... Ditto
13	38	Jagraj Singh	... Canning College, Lucknow.
14	17	Shambhu Dyal	... Agra College.
15	27	Dattatraya Vinayat Pandit	... Govt. College, Jabalpur.
16	49	Satish Chandra Ghosh	... Canning College, Lucknow.
17	28	Jamuna Shanker Jha	... Govt. College, Jabalpur.
	53	Brijbehari Lal Srivastava	... Queen's College, Benares.
	16	Sarup Narain	... Agra College.
19	26	Muhammad Abdul Haq	... Christ C. College, Cawnpore.
	2	Benode Behari	... Agra College.
21	40	Lakshmi Narain Shukla	... Canning College, Lucknow.
	37	Hari Kishen Dhaon	... Ditto
23	95	Lakshmi Shanker	... Muir C. College, Allahabad.
	48	Rudra Datta Sinha	... Canning College, Lucknow.
25	92	Kunwar Karan Singh	... Muir C. College, Allahabad.
	93	Lakshman Rao Dube	... Ditto
27	98	Prandhone Banerji	... Ditto
29	45	Pt. Shyam Manohar Nath	... Canning College, Lucknow.
		Sharga.	...
30	86	Harihar Prasad Srivastava	... Muir C. College, Allahabad.
31	105	Sirish Chandra Chatterji	... Ditto
32	11	Madho Prasad Nagar	... Agra College.
33	57	Basant Rai	... Meerut College.
	9	Joti Sarup Mathur	... Agra College.
34	55	Narendra Nath Rai	... Queen's College, Benares.
	60	Bankey Behari	... M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
37	63	Muhammad Faiq	... Ditto

# XIV.

## LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

### INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1904.

#### FIRST DIVISION.

#### *In Order of Merit.*

No. in order of merit.	Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.
1	99	Satish Chandra Dass ...	St John's College, Agra.
2	301	Shah Mohammad Sulai- man.	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
3	121	Madhava Sadashiva Bhagwat.	Victoria College, Lashkar, Gwalior.
4	656	Lucy Agnes Botton (Miss)	Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow.
5	628	Satyendra Nath Ray ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
6	43	Pyare Lal Gupta ...	Agra College.
7	{ 385	Pashupati Prasad ...	Bareilly College.
	{ 587	Devendra Nath Chatterji,	Canning College, Lucknow.
9	140	Chandra Kishore Mihira,	Government College, Ajmere.
10	{ 114	Hari Ramchandra Divekar,	Victoria College, Lashkar, Gwalior.
	{ 570	Atindra Nath Banerji ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
12	{ 353	Hari Rama Joshi ...	Ramsay College, Almora.
	{ 406	Gokul Das ...	Queen's College, Benares.
14	103	Sri Krishna Chandra ...	St. John's College, Agra.
15	79	Ekanath Banerji ...	Ditto.
16	{ 300	Satyendra Nath Bose ...	Muir Central College, Agra.
	{ 660	Jessie Hunter (Miss) ...	Woodstock, Mussoorie.
18	163	Kishen Mannu Mishra ...	Madhava College, Ujjain.

### INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1904.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
1	Ananta Lal Ghose	... Agra College	... II
2	Atma Prasad Cairai	... Ditto	... III
3	Babu Ram Saksena	... Ditto	... II

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
4	Benarsi Das Chaturvedi	Agra College	... III
6	Bihari Lal	Ditto	... III
7	Bishamber Nath	Ditto	... III
9	Kunwar Brijmohan Sinha	Ditto	... III
10	Kunwar Brijraj Singh	Ditto	... III
12	Dwarka Nath Bhargava	Ditto	... III
17	Hardayal Sinha	Ditto	... III
18	Janki Prasad	Ditto	... III
23	Muhammad Kalim-ul-lah	Ditto	... III
24	Kali Pratap Dube	Ditto	... II
25	Kanhaya Lal Gulabray	Ditto	... III
27	Lalta Prasad	Ditto	... III
28	Lokman Das Pachauri	Ditto	... III
29	Chaturvedi Madan Mohan Pandey.	Ditto	... II
30	Mangal Sen	Ditto	... III
31	Shukla Muthura Prasad	Ditto	... III
34	Murari Lal Gupta	Ditto	... II
36	Nand Lal Gupta	Ditto	... III
37	Narendra Nath Vatal	Ditto	... III
39	Onkar Prasad Bhargava	Ditto	... II
41	Purna Chandra Kasliwal	Ditto	... II
42	Pyare Lal Chaturvedi	Ditto	... III
43	Pyare Lal Gupta	Ditto	... I
46	Ram Dial Chaturvedi	Ditto	... II
48	Ram Rajpal Singh	Ditto	... III
49	Reoti Prasad	Ditto	... II
50	Rup Kishore Kakkar	Ditto	... III
51	Sheo Raj Behari Lal Mathur,	Ditto	... III
53	Shyam Sunder Lal	Ditto	... III
55	Shiva Shankar Lal	Ditto	... III
56	Sindhu Lal Bhattacharya	Ditto	... II
57	Shridhar Prasad	Ditto	... III
58	Shri Narayan Pandey	Ditto	... II
60	Mirza Tajamul Husain	Ditto	... III
62	Vishnu Narain Bhargava	Ditto	... III
64	Atma Ram	Agra St. John's College	... II
66	Abhay Charan Sanyal	Ditto	... II
67	Ayodhia Prasada Shouri	Ditto	... III
69	Bhup Sinha	Ditto	... II
70	Bidhu Bhushan Shome	Ditto	... II
71	Bhagwant Kishore Bajel	Ditto	... III
74	Babu Lal	Ditto	... III
76	Durga Prasad	Ditto	... II
77	Dhirendro Kumar Bose	Ditto	... III
79	Ekanath Banerji	Ditto	... I
80	Ganga Prasad Bhargava	Ditto	... III
81	Harnarain Varma	Ditto	... III
83	Hem Chandra Chakravarti	Ditto	... III
86	Krishna Deva Sharma	Ditto	... II

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
89	Man Muli Brahmwar ...	Agra St. John's College	... II
92	Narain Das Banerji ...	Ditto	... III
93	Pal, Theophilus Prionath ...	Ditto	... II
94	Panna Lal Gupta ...	Ditto	... III
97	Ram Charan Misra ...	Ditto	... III
98	Rama Dayal Misra ...	Ditto	... III
99	Satish Chandra Dass ...	Ditto	... I
100	Singh, Ernest Christopher ...	Ditto	... II
101	Shambhu Narayan Srivastava ...	Ditto	... II
103	Sri Krishna Chandra ...	Ditto	... I
105	Vyas Sinha Tomar ...	Ditto	... III
106	Zorawar Singh Seth ...	Ditto	... II
107	Bhagwan Din Sharma ...	Lashkar Victoria College	... III
108	Beni Prasad ...	Ditto	... II
110	Chhote Lal Sandal ...	Ditto	... II
111	Govind Ram Vijai Shanker Tiwari.	Ditto	... II
113	Ganesh Raghunath Rao Kekre.	Ditto	... II
114	Hari Ramchandra Diveker...	Ditto	... I
115	Krishnaji Ganesh Patanker,	Ditto	... II
116	Kali Charan Kanhya Lal Tiwari.	Ditto	... II
117	Lalta Peushad Sacsena ...	Ditto	... III
121	Madhava Sadashiva Bhagwat ...	Ditto	... I
126	Ram Narain Jaubhari ...	Ditto	... III
127	Shripad Narayan Mengde ...	Ditto	... III
129	Sheo Prasad Gargava ...	Ditto	... II
130	Shyam Lal Mehta ...	Ditto	... III
132	Syed Alay Ali Naqavi ...	Ditto	... II
133	Shyam Lal Roray ...	Ditto	... III
135	Vinayak Krishna Kerbailker,	Ditto	... II
137	Babu Lal Mathur ...	Ajmer Government College...	... III
138	Bishan Das ...	Ditto	... II
139	P. Brij Nandan Lal Hukku,	Ditto	... III
140	Chandra Kishor Mihira ...	Ditto	... I
141	Ganesh Gobind Pandit ...	Ditto	... II
142	Manohar Datta ...	Ditto	... II
143	Mool Chand ...	Ditto	... III
144	Mul Chand Dube ...	Ditto	... II
145	Panna Lal ...	Ditto	... III
147	Prabhakar Banke Behari Tiwari.	Ditto	... III
148	Raghunath Dass ...	Ditto	... II
151	Shiv Dayal Gupta ...	Ditto	... II
152	Solomon David ...	Ditto	... III
153	Tulsi Dass Roy ...	Ditto	... III
154	Vishnu Gungadhar Gharpure ...	Ditto	... III
155	Ganesh Choche ...	Jaswant College	... III
157	Hathi Chhagan Lal ...	Ditto	... II

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
158	Jhosi Gopinath Sharma ...	Jaswant College	... III
159	Dravid Vishvonath Harihar,	Ujjain Madhava College	... II
160	Gopal Balvant Atre ...	Ditto	... II
162	Honap Govind Rangnath ...	Ditto	... I
163	Kishen Mannu Mishra ...	Ditto	... III
167	Uddhao Trivikram Athalye,	Ditto	... II
168	Wasudeo Ram Chandra Puranik.	...	...
170	Abdul Ghani Usmani ...	Aligarh M. A.-O. College	... III
175	Abdul Ahad ...	Ditto	... III
176	Ahmed Khan ...	Ditto	... II
177	Ahmed Husain ...	Ditto	... II
178	Abul Wafa Mohamed Aziz Ullah.	Ditto	... III
180	Abdul Qayyum Khan ...	Ditto	... II
183	Debi Singh Bhargava ...	Ditto	... III
184	Durga Prasada Mathur ...	Ditto	... II
186	Ehsan Ghani ...	Ditto	... III
189	Kanhaiya Lal Nager ...	Ditto	... II
190	Mohamed Jafar Husain ...	Ditto	... III
191	Mohamed Ismail Khan ...	Ditto	... II
192	Mohamed Abdul Rashid ...	Ditto	... II
193	Mohamed Ikram ...	Ditto	... III
194	Mohamed Masud Ali ...	Ditto	... II
196	Mahmood Ahmad Warisee ...	Ditto	... II
199	Mohamed Azhar Hasan Wari- see.	Ditto	... III
200	Mohamed Abdul Qaium ...	Ditto	... III
201	Mohamed Abul Ala ...	Ditto	... III
202	Mohamed Yakub ...	Ditto	... III
203	Mohamed Abdur Rahman (of Bijnore).	Ditto	... III
205	Mohamed Abbas ...	Ditto	... III
206	Mohamed Ashfaq (of Gorakh- pur.	Ditto	... II
207	Mohamed Qasim ...	Ditto	... II
209	Md. Badrul Hasan Nomani	Ditto	... III
211	Mohamed Islam ...	Ditto	... III
212	Md. Sami Ulla Khan ...	Ditto	... III
213	Mohamed Jamil-ud-din ...	Ditto	... III
214	Mahomed Ibrahim ...	Ditto	... II
215	Mohammad Waseem ...	Ditto	... III
216	Moti Lal ...	Ditto	... III
217	Mirza Abid Husain ...	Ditto	... II
221	Mozaffar Imam Md. Waheed	Ditto	... II
223	Muzaffar Mohamed Khan ...	Ditto	... II
224	Niaz Muhammad ...	Ditto	... II
226	Raghubir Dayal ...	Ditto	... III
227	Rajindra Kumar Bhattacharji	Ditto	... III
228	Syed Aynuddin ...	Ditto	...

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
229	Syed Lutf Husain	... Aligarh M.-O. College	... III
230	Siraj-ud-din	... Ditto	... II
231	Syed Wahid-ud-din Hyder	... Ditto	... III
232	Shaikh Abdul Rahman	... Ditto	... III
233	Sh. Wilayat Ally Qidwai	... Ditto	... II
235	Shaikh Mohamed Ahmed	... Ditto	... III
239	Shiva Chandra Misra	... Ditto	... II
240	Syed Ashfaq Husain	... Ditto	... III
241	Said-ud-din Khan	... Ditto	... II
243	Saiyid Muhammad Naim	... Ditto	... II
244	Syed Muhammad Mustahsin	... Ditto	... II
245	Syed Wahid-ul Hasan Abedi	... Ditto	... III
246	Sh. Zikrur Rahman	... Ditto	... III
247	Syed Riza Hyder Rizvi	... Ditto	... II
248	Siraj-ud-din Ahmad	... Ditto	... II
250	Syed Ghulam Husain Rizvi	... Ditto	... III
251	Sadiq Raza	... Ditto	... III
253	Syed Sajjad Husain	... Ditto	... III
256	Sohan Lal Mathur	... Ditto	... III
258	Tufail Ahmad	... Ditto	... III
259	Wajid Ali	... Ditto	... II
261	Zafar Hasan	... Ditto	... II
262	Zia-ul Islam Siddiqi	... Ditto	... III
263	Amjad Ali	... Allahabad M. C. College	... III
264	Anath Nath Sarkar	... Ditto	... III
265	Atal Behari Chatterji	... Ditto	... III
266	Beni Bahadur	... Ditto	... II
267	Chaubey Ram Chandra	... Ditto	... III
268	Damri Ojha	... Ditto	... III
269	Durga Datta Joshi	... Ditto	... II
270	Gcuri Pershad	... Ditto	... III
271	Guru Prashad Mehra	... Ditto	... III
273	Hari Krishana Agarwala	... Ditto	... II
274	Hukam Singh	... Ditto	... III
276	Khrode Chandra Dutt	... Ditto	... III
277	Kripamaya Basu	... Ditto	... II
279	Krishna Rao Chandorekar	... Ditto	... III
280	Kunj Bihari Lal Agnihotri	... Ditto	... II
281	Lakshmi Narayan Nagor	... Ditto	... II
284	Maresh Dutt Shukla	... Ditto	... III
285	Manzar Ali Sokhta	... Ditto	... II
288	Najm-ud-din Ahmad Jafari Zainabi.	... Ditto	... II
289	Narayan Das Agarwala	... Ditto	... III
290	Nihal Singh	... Ditto	... II
291	Nitya Nand Joshi	... Ditto	... III
292	Norman Gordon	... Ditto	... II
293	Piush Jung Bahadur Rana	... Ditto	... III
295	Raghu Nath Prasada Varma	... Ditto	... III
296	Said Uddin	... Ditto	... II

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
297	Sayed Hidayat Husain Razvi	Allahabad, M. C. College	... III
299	Satya Nand Joshi	... Ditto	... III
300	Satyendra Nath Bose	... Ditto	... I
301	Shah Muhammad Sulaiman,	... Ditto	... I
302	Shambhu Nath Kacker	... Ditto	... III
304	Sirish Chandra Banerji	... Ditto	... III
305	Syid Muhammed	... Ditto	... III
307	Wakil Ahmad	... Ditto	... III
308	Beni Prasad Gupta	... Allahabad, Christian College...	... III
309	Rhagwan Prasada	... Ditto	... II
310	Ghose, Charu Chandra	... Ditto	... III
311	Mallik, Ramesh Chandra	... Ditto	... III
312	Mitra, Jogendro Nath	... Ditto	... II
314	Narmadeshwar Prasad Upadhyaya.	... Ditto	... III
315	Nott, John Stanley	... Ditto	... III
316	Roy, P. Rontjen	... Ditto	... III
318	Unsaary, H.A.	... Ditto	... III
322	Bal Krishna	... Allahabad, Kayastha Pathshala	... III
324	Beni Prasad	... Ditto	... III
329	Dargahi Lal Verma	... Ditto	... III
330	Gorakh Nath Verma	... Ditto	... III
331	Jai Jai Lal Verma	... Ditto	... III
332	Jagat Narayan	... Ditto	... III
333	Janki Prasada	... Ditto	... II
334	Kamla Pat Pratab	... Ditto	... III
335	Karaly Charan Banerji	... Ditto	... III
340	Mathura Prasad	... Ditto	... III
344	Ram Bahadur Sinha	... Ditto	... III
345	Ram Saran Lal	... Ditto	... III
349	Surendra Nath Sinha	... Ditto	... III
352	Chinta Mani Pant	... Almora, Ramsay College	... III
353	Hari Rama Joshi	... Ditto	... I
354	Lakshmi Datt Joshi	... Ditto	... II
355	Shree Krishna Jeotirvid	... Ditto	... II
358	Beni Prasad Bhtnagar	... Bareilly College	... III
359	Birj Ballab	... Ditto	... II
360	Birj Kishore	... Ditto	... II
362	Brahma Saran	... Ditto	... II
363	Paulat Ram Ashthama	... Ditto	... II
364	Md. Fazlur Rashid Khan	... Ditto	... III
365	Hirdai Narain	... Ditto	... III
366	Jugal Kishore Seth	... Ditto	... III
367	Kanhya Lal	... Ditto	... III
369	Krishen Narain	... Ditto	... II
370	Luchman Prasad	... Ditto	... III
371	Lakshmi Shunker Misra	... Ditto	... III
376	Mathura Datta Joshi	... Ditto	... III
377	Misri Lal	... Ditto	... II
378	Mahomed Yasin	... Ditto	... II

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
381	Mahomed Shafqut Husain ... Qureshee.	Bareilly College	... III
382	Mukat Prasad ...	Ditto	... III
383	Murli Dhar ...	Ditto	... III
384	Nand Nandan Sahai ...	Ditto	... II
385	Pashupati Prasad ...	Ditto	... I
386	Raghunandan Prasad Dang- wal.	Ditto	... III
389	Ramji Dass ...	Ditto	... III
390	Rama Charan ...	Ditto	... III
391	Shiva Prasad Verma ...	Ditto	... III
397	Triveni Prasad Mathur ...	Ditto	... II
399	Uma Charan ...	Ditto	... II
402	Batuk Sinha ...	Benares, Queen's College	... III
403	Bhagwan Sahai Srivastava...	Ditto	... III
405	Digvijay Sinha ...	Ditto	... III
406	Gokul Das ...	Ditto	... I
407	Govind Prasad ...	Ditto	... III
409	Hardarshan Sinha ...	Ditto	... IV
410	Harnath Sahai Sinha ...	Ditto	... II
411	Hira Lal Bose ...	Ditto	... III
412	Jotindranath Roy ...	Ditto	... III
413	Juthan Sinha ...	Ditto	... III
415	Lakshmi Narayan Umar ...	Ditto	... III
418	Pandeshwar Nath ...	Ditto	... III
419	Pramoda Charan Mittra ...	Ditto	... III
421	Bajmohan Prasad ...	Ditto	... II
422	Rama Chandra Pathak ...	Ditto	... III
424	Satis Chandra Banerji ...	Ditto	... III
425	Suraj Prasad ...	Ditto	... III
427	Thakur Prasad ...	Ditto	... III
428	Tirathrajmani Tripathi ...	Ditto	... II
429	Trilokinath ...	Ditto	... II
432	Anadi Nath Mukerji ...	Benares, C. Hindu College	... II
433	Anurup Chandra Mukerji ...	Ditto	... III
436	Bollapragada Sanyas Raj ...	Ditto	... III
437	Bal Krishna Thatte ...	Ditto	... II
438	Charu Chandra Lahiri ...	Ditto	... III
440	Chhanu Lal II ...	Ditto	... II
441	Durga Prasad ...	Ditto	... II
442	Ganesh Prasad ...	Ditto	... III
443	Ganpat Ray Saksena ...	Ditto	... II
444	Ganpat Rao ...	Ditto	... III
448	Jogendra Nath Banerji ...	Ditto	... III
449	Kanhaya Lal ...	Ditto	... III
452	Khettra Nath Singha ...	Ditto	... III
453	Kr. Roopkaran Mehta ...	Ditto	... III
456	Murildhar Misra ...	Ditto	... III
458	Nares Chandra Dey ...	Ditto	... III
459	Nripal Chandra Gupta ...	Ditto	... II



# INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

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Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
460	Nritya Gopal Moitra	Benares, C. Hindu College	III
461	Rajani Kant Dutta	Ditto	III
462	Revati Charan Banerji	Ditto	III
464	Sitangshu Bhushan Mittra	Ditto	III
466	Shiva Prasad Varma	Ditto	II
467	Shivaram Sharma	Ditto	III
468	Sitala Prasad	Ditto	III
471	Tarak Nath Das	Ditto	II
472	Tukaram Krishna Laddu	Ditto	II
473	Uma Kant Pandey	Ditto	II
474	Upendra Nath Ganguli	Ditto	II
475	Upendra Nath Mukerji	Ditto	III
476	Vadakkancheri Sundra Aiyar	Ditto	II
	Venkatkrishna Aiyar.		
477	Muhammad Ali Athar Usmani	Gorakhpur, St. Andrew's C.	II
480	Binayak Prasad	Ditto	III
481	Brijnandan Prasad Varma	Ditto	III
485	Krishnadeva Narain Varma	Ditto	III
487	Ramcharan Chakarvarty	Ditto	III
489	Udit Narain Sinha	Ditto	III
491	Ayodhya Prasad Srivastava	Cawnpore, Christ C. College,	III
492	Bhagwati Prasad	Ditto	II
497	Hemanta Kumar Chatterjee	Ditto	II
499	Jeewan Nath Dar	Ditto	II
500	Jyotis Chandra Banerji	Ditto	III
502	Man Mohun Nath Chak	Ditto	III
504	Mina Mal	Ditto	II
505	Muhammad Jafar	Ditto	III
506	Nand Kishore Tandan	Ditto	II
507	Narain Pershad Arora	Ditto	III
508	Narain Pershad Nigam	Ditto	III
511	Sidh Gopal Srivastava	Ditto	III
512	Sitla Sahai	Ditto	III
513	Tribhowan Nath Raina	Ditto	III
515	Bakhshi Brindaban Prasad	Jubbulpore, Govt. College	II
517	Beni Madho Avasthi	Ditto	III
519	Bhupendra Nath Chandra	Ditto	II
520	Daya Shankar Jha	Ditto	II
521	Durga Shankar Mehta	Ditto	II
522	Ghansham Singh Gupta	Ditto	II
523	Gopal Rao Deo	Ditto	II
524	Gopal Sakharan Kher	Ditto	II
525	Gopal Vaman Oke	Ditto	III
526	Govind Ram Diwan	Ditto	III
527	Gowri Shankar Dube	Ditto	III
528	Gulab Rai Baronia	Ditto	III
531	Jugal Kishore Dikshit	Ditto	II
532	Karuna Shanker Dube	Ditto	III
534	Moolchand Bajpai	Ditto	III

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division
535	Nand Lal	... Jubbulpore, Govt. College	... III
536	Narmada Prasad Kayasth	... Ditto	... II
537	Parash Ram Tiwari	... Ditto	... II
538	Prem Shankar Dube	... Ditto	... III
539	Pyaray Lal	... Ditto	... II
541	Ram Das Naik	... Ditto	... II
542	Ram Narayan Kayasth	... Ditto	... II
543	Saligram Dwivedi	... Ditto	... II
545	Sheoraj Singh Tbakur	... Ditto	... III
547	Syed Wakil Ahmad Razwi	... Ditto	... II
548	Amba Prasad Mathur	... Jaipur, Maharaja's College	... II
549	Badri Nath Sastri	... Ditto	... II
550	Bhaskar Kaishnath Ghari	... Ditto	... II
551	Bithal Saran Sakseua	... Ditto	... II
552	Chain Singh Varma	... Ditto	... II
553	Dave Himat Lat Raghuram	... Ditto	... III
554	Jai Prakash	... Ditto	... II
555	Khem Chand Singhi	... Ditto	... II
557	Kunwar Jogendro Pal Singh,	... Ditto	... III
558	Mathura Lal Agarwal	... Ditto	... II
559	Milap Chand Kothari	... Ditto	... II
560	Moti Lal Ram Prasad Bijavargi.	... Ditto	... III
561	Pramatha Nath Sen	... Ditto	... III
562	Ram Chandra Anant Kshirsagar.	... Ditto	... II
563	Ram Das Gupta	... Ditto	... II
566	Suraj Baksh Saksena	... Ditto	... III
568	Ahmad Hasan	... Lucknow, Canning College	... III
569	Ali Sajjad Husain	... Ditto	... III
570	Atindra Nath Banerji	... Ditto	... I
571	Bal Krishna Saraswat	... Ditto	... III
573	Basant Lal Jain	... Ditto	... III
575	Bhuban Chandra Pant	... Ditto	... II
476	Bhagwat Prasad Srivastava,	... Ditto	... II
577	Birj Narain Tandon	... Ditto	... III
578	Bishambhar Nath Srivastava,	... Ditto	... III
581	Braj Kishor Bhatnagar	... Ditto	... III
585	Debi Prasad Srivastava	... Ditto	... II
587	Devendra Nath Chatterji	... Ditto	... II
590	Ganesh Prasad Srivastava	... Ditto	... II
591	Ganga Dayal Lal Shrivastava	... Ditto	... II
592	Gobind Sarup Mathur	... Ditto	... III
595	Hakim Ahmad Alavi	... Ditto	... III
597	Hari Har Nath Tuckroo	... Ditto	... III
599	Hari Shankar Saksena	... Ditto	... II
600	Har Prasad Tiwari	... Ditto	... III
601	Jafar Ali Khan	... Ditto	... II
602	Jagpal Singh	... Ditto	... III
603	Jhaman Lal Jain	... Ditto	... III

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
604	Kali Prosonno Rai	Lucknow, Canning College...	II
605	Kamlapat Ram	Ditto	III
606	Kanhaya Lal Srivastava	Ditto	III
608	K. P. Ray	Ditto	III
609	Krishna Kumar Bhargava	Ditto	III
610	Lakshmi Narain Varma	Ditto	II
613	Mahindra Deva Varma	Ditto	III
614	Mata Badal Singh	Ditto	II
615	Muhammad Abdul Majid	Ditto	III
618	Muhammad Naim	Ditto	III
619	Muhammad Usman Khan	Ditto	III
623	Ram Swarup Agarwal	Ditto	III
624	Romesh Chandra Dey	Ditto	III
628	Satyendra Nath Ray	Ditto	I
629	Savitri Sahai Sukul	Ditto	III
633	Suresh Chandra Mukerji	Ditto	III
634	Syed Bashir-ul Hasan Naqvi.	Ditto	III
636	Syed Taqi Alawi	Ditto	III
637	Tej Bahadur Sinha	Ditto	III
638	Tulsi Mohan Chatterji	Ditto	III
639	Tulsipat Ram	Ditto	II
640	Uma Shankar Srivastava	Ditto	III
644	Bhagwati Pershad	Lucknow, Reid C. College	III
646	Harendra Nath Bose	Ditto	III
648	Ishwar Datta	Ditto	III
650	Lal Sinha Varma	Ditto	III
652	Muhammad Jawad Husain	Ditto	III
653	Muhammad Wasi-ul Hasan Alavi.	Ditto	III
655	Raghubar Dayal	Ditto	III
656	Lucy Agnes Bolton (Miss)	Lucknow, Isabella T. C.	I
657	Ruby Grace Coen (do.)	Ditto	II
658	Gladys Martha Monks (do.)	Ditto	II
659	Nirmolini Bose (do.)	Ditto	III
660	Jessie Hunter (do.)	Mussoorie, Woodstock College	I
662	Murphy, Stanley	Naini Tal, St. J. College	III
663	Watling, Albert Edward	Ditto	II
664	Abdul Khaliq	Meerut College	III
666	Ajodhia Prasad	Ditto	III
668	Chamunda Prasada	Ditto	II
669	Debi Chand	Ditto	II
670	Dharam Das Jain	Ditto	III
671	Ganga Ram	Ditto	III
672	Hari Har Nath Hukku	Ditto	III
673	Ishwar Dass	Ditto	III
674	Jai Bhagwan Sharma	Ditto	III
675	Kailash Chandra	Ditto	II
676	Kishen Lal Kela	Ditto	III
677	Mahavira Sinha	Ditto	III
678	Mohammad Jafar	Ditto	II

754 LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1904.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
679	Parmatma Prasad	... Meerut College	... II
682	Ratan Lai Patrey	... Ditto	... III
683	Rameshwar Dayal Sharma.	Ditto	... II
685	Lyon, Cecil Phayre	... Mussoorie, Philander S. I.	... II
686	Murphy, Franklyn Bourne,	Ditto	... II
687	Williams, Cecil Walter	... Ditto	... III
688	Gladys Elizabeth Littlewood (Miss).	Mussoorie, Caineville School,	II
689	Milared McReddie (Miss)	... Naini Tal, Wellesley College,	II
690	Clara Allen Magill (do.)	... Ditto	... III
691	Lilian Muriel Warry (Miss)	Private candidate, Lucknow	II
694	Keshava Deva Nirmal	... Teacher, Farrukhabad	... III
699	Muhammad Majid-ud-din	... Teacher, Allahabad	... III
703	Vindeshwari Prasad Sinha,	Teacher, Bikanir (Raj)	... III
707	Bindraban Prasad Kayestha	Teacher, Nagode (C. I.)	... III

## SCHOOL FINAL EXAMINATION, 1904.

## FIRST DIVISION.

*In Order of Merit.*

No. in order Roll of No. merit.	Name of Candidate.	Name of School.
1 82	Minhaj-ud-din ...	M. A.-O. Collegiate School, Aligarh.
2 79	Tota Ram ...	District High School, Aligarh.
3 210	Badri Prasad Verma ...	Central Hindu Collegiate School, Benares.
4 165	Raghunandan Prasad Verma ...	Government High School, Bareilly.
5 367	Suraj Din Bajpayi ...	District School, Rae Bareilly.
6 116	Bhagwat Prasad ...	Kayasth Pathshala, Allahabad.
7 300	Saraswati Prasad ...	Jubilee High School, Gorakhpur.
8 99	Ansuya Prasad Ghildyal ...	Ramsay Collegiate School, Almora.
9 294	Bikrama Prasad ...	Jubilee High School, Gorakhpur.
10 381	Fakir Chand ...	Collegiate School, Meerut.
11 {	27 Permehri Das Bejal ...	Victoria High School, Agra.
	69 Jagat Narain Mital ...	District High School, Aligarh.
	108 Bidhu Bhusan Chatterji ...	District School, Allahabad.
14 152	Harchandi Lal ...	Government High School, Bareilly
15 54	Dhirendra Nath Banerji ...	Government College, Ajmer.
16 228	Banarsi Das ...	L. M. High School, Benares.
17 345	Suraj Narayan ...	Jubilee High School, Lucknow.
18 181	Seth Mal ...	District School, Muzaffarnagar.
19 212	Brij Lal Prasad ...	Central Hindu Collegiate School, Benares.
20 413	Rikhe Ram ...	Government High School, Raipur.
21 197	Lakshman Das ...	Collegiate School, Benares.
22 {	70 Kunwar Bahadur Mathur ...	District High School, Aligarh.
	397 Nihal Singh ...	C. M. High School, Meerut.
24 {	190 Harnandan Prasada ...	Collegiate School, Benares.
	341 Murli Manohar ...	Jubilee High School, Lucknow.
26 289	Edwy Felix Singh ...	St. Andrew's College, Gorakhpur.
27 167	Rajindra Chandra Roy ...	Government High School, Bareilly.
28 56	Narendra Nath Chakra- varti ...	Government College, Ajmer.
29 {	371 Lalji ...	District School, Sitapur.
	392 Ajudhia Prasada ...	C. M. High School, Meerut.
	351 Victor Valentine Phillips ...	Christian College, Lucknow.
32 {	48 Gopal Hari Kunte ...	Victoria Collegiate School, Gwa- lior.
	143 Sukhnandan ...	L. M. High School, Mirzapur.
34 160	Lakshmi Narayan Shargha ...	Government High School, Bareilly

# 756 LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1904.

No in order of merit.	Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of School.
	67	Bateh Singh ...	District High School, Aligarh.
35	281	Naresh Singh Chandra- banshi ...	District School, Fyzabad.
	298	Nawal Kishore Chand ...	Jubilee High School, Gorakhpur.
38	177	Phul Sinha ...	District High School, Moradabad.
	196	Kavindra Narayan Sinha	Collegiate School, Benares
40	83	Mahboob Ali Khan ...	M.A.-O. Collegiate School, Aligarh.
	275	Amar Nath ...	District School, Fyzabad.
42	169	Shiam Behari Lal	Government High School, Bareilly.
43	337	Bindashuri Prasad	Jubilee High School, Lucknow.
44	141	Kedar Nath ...	L. M. High School, Mirzapur.
	297	Jagatamba Prasad	Jubilee High School, Gorakhpur.
46	153	Harihar Nath Hakku ...	Government High School, Bareilly.
47	59	Ram Gopal Agarwala ...	Government College, Ajmer
	350	Samuel F Spencer	Christian College, Lucknow.
49	66	Dhani Ram	District High School, Aligarh.
	60	Santa Chandra Dass	Government College, Ajmer.
50	93	Ulfat Rai Jaini	Government High School, Saharanpur.
	229	David K B Das	L. M. High School, Benares.
	44	Shauqi Lal	District School, Muttia
53	193	Jugul Kishore	Collegiate School, Benares.
	276	Asa Ram ...	District School, Fyzabad.
56	235	Narayan Das	District School, Jaunpur.
	130	Sankatha Prasad	Kayasth Pathshala, Allahabad.
57	380	Dakshina Ranjan Bhat- tacharya	Collegiate School, Meerut.
59	362	Anandi Sahai	District School, Rae Bareli.

## SCHOOL FINAL EXAMINATION, 1904.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age. Y. M.	Caste.	Name of School.	Passed in Division.
1	Beni Prasad Rawat,	18-0	Brahman	Agra Collegiate School.	II
2	Bhagwati Prasad	16-0	Bhargava	Ditto	II
3	Durga Dayala	17-0	Kayasth	Ditto	II
4	Dwarka Nath Bhargava.	16-0	Bhargava	Ditto	II
5	Jaggan Nath Prasad,	20-6	Khatti	Ditto	II
6	Jai Narain Mathur	17-3	Kayasth	Ditto	II
7	Jiwan Lal Nigam	20-5	Ditto	Ditto	II
8	Jugal Behari Lal Mathur.	16-0	Ditto	Ditto	II
9	Kanhiya Lal	16-0	Vaish	Ditto	II
10	Mukta Prasad	17-0	Chobey	Ditto	II

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age. Y. M.	Caste.	Name of School.	Passed in Division.
11	Pyate Lal Vaish	... 18-0	Vaish	... Agra Collegiate Sch.	II
14	Dwarka Prasad	... 16-0	Khatttri	... Agra St. John's Collegiate School	II
16	Gokul Chand Baghela	17-0	Thakur	... Ditto	II
21	Nur Ilahi	... 16-0	Muhammadan	... Ditto	III
27	Permeshri Das Bejal,	16-0	Khatttri	... Agra Victoria High School.	I
28	Permeshwar Nath	16-0	Brahman	... Ditto	II
	Rama.				
30	Triloki Nath	... 16-2	Bhargava	... Ditto	II
31	Badri Narayan Bhat-nagar.	21-6	Kayasth	... Etawah District School.	II
32	Behari Lal Bhattia,	17-7	Kshatriya	... Ditto	II
33	Gopi Nath Misra	... 19-7	Brahman	... Ditto	II
34	Krishna Lal Agarwal	20-5	Agarwala	... Ditto	II
35	Lakshman Prasad Joshi.	19-0	Brahman	... Ditto	II
36	Narayan Lal	... 16-7	Ditto	... Ditto	III
37	Shimbhu Nath Pandey.	18-6	Ditto	... Ditto	II
38	Shiva Narayan	... 17-9	Vaish	... Ditto	III
39	Badri Prasad	... 17-6	Ditto	... Muttra District School.	II
42	Mukund Lal Tewari,	22-6	Brahman	... Ditto	II
43	Panna Lal	.. 16-6	Jain	... Ditto	II
44	Shauqi Lal	... 18-9	Ditto	... Ditto	I
45	Balkrishna Lalhapati Vajpeyee.	17-0	Brahman	... Victoria Collegiate School.	II
46	Brij Das Lal	.. 19-0	Khatttri	... Ditto	III
47	Ganga Shanker Tewari.	17-0	Brahman	... Ditto	II
48	Gopal Hari Kunte	. 16 0	Ditto	... Ditto	I
50	Kanhaya Lal Bhargava.	17-0	Bhargava	... Ditto	III
51	Muhammad Afzal-ud-din.	21-6	Muhammadan	... Ditto	II
52	Omrao Behari Mathur.	16-0	Kayasth	... Ditto	II
54	Dhirendra Nath Banerji.	16-8	Brahman	... Ajmer Government College.	I
55	Shaikh M. Yusuf	... 16-3	Muhammadan	... Ditto	II
56	Narendra Nath Chakravarti	17-8	Brahman	... Ditto	I
58	Permeshwar Saran Bhargava.	17 8	Bhargava	... Ditto	II
59	Ram Gopal Agarwal,	19-0	Agarwala	... Ditto	I
60	Santa Chandra Dass,	16-0	Vaish	... Ditto	I

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Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age. Y.M.	Caste.	Name of School.	Passed in Division.
61	Badri Pershad Airun,	18-0	Vaish	... Nasirabad Cantonment High School.	II
65	Daya Shekhar Vidyarthi.	18-4	Ditto	... Aligarh District High School.	II
66	Dhanu Ram	... 19-11	Ditto	... Ditto	... I
67	Fateh Singh	... 18-0	Jat	... Ditto	... I
68	Gopi Nath Sabai	... 18-1	Kayasth	... Ditto	... II
69	Jagat Naram Mital,	16-5	Vaish	... Ditto	... I
70	Kunwar Bahadur Mathur.	17-0	Kayasth	... Ditto	... I
71	Misri Lal	... 19-11	Goldsmith	... Ditto	... II
72	Mukandbihari Lal Mathur.	19-0	Kayasth	... Ditto	... II
73	Mohan Lal Aran	... 18-4	Vaish	... Ditto	... II
74	Raghubir Singh	... 16-4	Jaini	... Ditto	... II
75	Sardar Bihari Lal	... 16-8	Kayasth	... Ditto	... II
76	Shri Narayan Dubey	19-2	Brahman	... Ditto	... II
77	Shankar Lal	... 16-4	Jaini	... Ditto	... III
79	Tota Ram	... 17-6	Vaish	... Ditto	... I
80	Tara Pershad	... 16-8	Kayasth	... Ditto	... II
82	Minhaj-ud-din	... 16-2	Muhammadan	Aligarh M. A.-O. Collegiate School.	I
83	Mahboob Ali Khan...	18-1	Ditto	... Ditto	... I
85	Mir Iqbal Ali Khan,	17-0	Ditto	... Ditto	... II
86	Mohi-ud-din Meerza,	19-0	Ditto	... Ditto	... II
90	Zahir-ul-Hasan Rizvi	19-0	Ditto	... Ditto	... III
91	Deva Prashad Vaish,	18-7	Vaish	... Saharanpur Government High School.	III
92	Mithan Lal Jain	... 17-9	Jain	... Ditto	... III
93	Ulfat Bai Jaini	... 19-6	Ditto	... Ditto	... I
94	Amba Datt Joshi	... 17-7	Brahman	... Almora District School.	II
95	Hari Krishna Misra,	18-5	Ditto	... Ditto	... II
99	Ansuya Prasad Ghildyal.	16-1	Ditto	... Almora Ramsay Collegiate School.	I
103	Ratan Sinha Rawat,	20-0	Kshatriya	... Ditto	... II
104	Reba Dhar Tiwari	... 22-2	Brahman	... Ditto	... II
107	Akhoy Kumar Lahiri	18-6	Ditto	... Allahabad District School.	II
108	Bidhu Bhusan Chat-terji.	17-5	Ditto	... Ditto	... I
109	Charu Chandra Chat-terji.	19-6	Ditto	... Ditto	... II
110	Janki Pershad	... 18-10	Kayasth	... Ditto	... II



## SCHOOL FINAL EXAMINATION.

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Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age. Y M.	Caste.	Name of School.	Passed in Division.
111	John Raphael Baptist Ventura.	20-6	Christian (N.)	Allahabad District School.	II
112	Madan Mohan Sukla,	16-2	Brahman ...	Ditto ...	II
114	Shambhu Nath ...	18-4	Kayesth ...	Allahabad Mission High School.	A. P. II
115	Beni Prashad ...	17-8	Ditto ...	Allahabad Kayastha Pathshala.	III
116	Bhagwat Prasad ...	18-4	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	I
118	Jagat Bahadur ...	17-0	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	II
119	Jagatdhatr Prasad...	16 2	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	II
121	Lakshmi Narain Sinha.	16-4	Kshatriya ...	Ditto ...	II
124	Radhey Krishna ...	19 2	Kayasth ...	Ditto ...	II
125	Raghu Nath Sahai ...	16-0	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	III
129	Ram Padarath ...	17-7	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	III
130	Sankatha Prasad ...	22-2	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	I
131	Satyendra Ghosh ...	16-6	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	II
134	Dina Nath Ojha ...	16-0	Brahman ...	Ghaziपुर Victoria School.	III
137	Sukhdeva Narayan...	16-0	Kayasth ...	Ditto ...	III
140	Bhagawati Prasad Kacker.	19-2	Khattari ...	Mirzapur L. M. High School.	III
141	Kedar Nath ...	16-0	Khandawal	Ditto ...	I
142	Narain Das ...	17-5	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	II
143	Sukh Nandan ...	18-9	Vaish ...	Ditto ...	I
144	Tribeni Narain Ghose	17-7	Kayasth ...	Ditto ...	II
145	Abdul Latif ...	21-2	Muhammadian	Bareilly Government High School.	II
147	Beni Madho ...	18-8	Kayasth ...	Ditto ...	II
150	Ganga Sahai ...	18-6	Vaish ...	Ditto ...	II
152	Harchandi Lal ...	16-11	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	I
153	Harihar Nath Hukku	18-4	Brahman ...	Ditto ...	I
155	Jugraj Behari Lal Mathur.	17-1	Kayasth ...	Ditto ...	II
156	Khcob Chand ...	20-4	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	II
157	Krishna Lal ...	17-9	Vaish ...	Ditto ...	II
158	Kirpa Shanker ...	21-2	Kayasth ...	Bareilly Government High School.	II
160	Lakshmi Narain Shargha.	18-8	Brahman ...	Ditto ...	I
163	Raghubir Prasad Varma.	17-7	Kayasth ...	Ditto ...	III
164	Ram Kumar Sarma...	17-9	Brahman ...	Ditto ...	II
165	Raghunandan Prasad Varma.	19-7	Kayasth ...	Ditto ...	I
167	Rajendra Chandra Roy	16-5	Brahman ...	Ditto ...	I

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	Name of School.	Passed in Division.
	Y.M.				
168	Shiva Charan Lal Varma.	17-10	Kayasth	Bareilly Govt. High School.	II
169	Shiam Behari Lal	18-0	Brahman	Ditto	I
170	Uma Pado Mukerji	17-3	Ditto	Ditto	II
171	Umrao Singh	20-0	Kshatriya	Ditto	II
173	Brahma Sahay	18-11	Vaish	Moradabad District High School.	II
175	Lalta Prasada	17-6	Kayasth	Ditto	II
176	Masud-ul Hasan Sad- digi.	18-6	Muhammadan	Ditto	II
177	Phul Sinha	19-5	Khatttri	Ditto	I
178	Rameshawar Nath Chaudhry.	17-6	Brahman	Ditto	II
180	Jyoti Prasada	16-8	Jain	Muzaffarnagar District High School.	II
181	Seth Mal	18-10	Vaish	Ditto	I
184	Bhagwati Dayal	16-7	Kayasth	Benares Collegiate School.	II
186	Girindra Moy Dutt	19-8	Ditto	Ditto	III
187	Gokul Dube	19-0	Brahman	Ditto	III
188	Hanuman Das	19-5	Agarwala	Ditto	II
190	Harnandan Prasada	15-10	Kayasth	Ditto	I
191	Jamna Das	17-6	Agarwala	Ditto	III
192	Jawahir Lal	17-2	Vaish	Ditto	II
193	Jugul Kishore	18-10	Khatttri	Ditto	I
195	Kaika Prasad	17-9	Kayasth	Ditto	III
196	Kavindrannarayan Sinha.	16-2	Brahman	Ditto	I
197	Lakshman Das	15-11	Agarwala	Ditto	I
198	Mata Prasad	21-1	Kayasth	Ditto	II
203	Vishnu Sarup	16-4	Ditto	Ditto	III
208	Aditya Narayan Dwivedi.	17-6	Brahman	Benares Central Hindu Collegiate School.	II
209	Akhoy Coomar Chat- terjee.	16-1	Ditto	Ditto	III
210	Badri Prasad Verma	16-6	Kayasth	Ditto	I
212	Brij Lal Prasad	19-8	Ditto	Ditto	I
213	Chunni Lal	15-10	Bania Gujrati	Ditto	II
215	Haribans Prasad Tiwar.	20-6	Brahman	Ditto	II
216	Jugul Kishore	16-2	Agarwala	Ditto	II
217	Jotindra Prasad Sanyal.	19-0	Brahman	Ditto	II
218	Madan Mohan Lal	17-1	Vaish	Ditto	II

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	Name of School.	Passed in Division.
		Y.M.			
220	Madhusudan Lal Mehrotra.	16-4	Khatttri ...	Benares Central Hindu Collegiate School.	II
221	Mahadeo Prasad	18-2	Brahmabhat	Ditto ...	II
225	Sita Ram Seth	17-1	Khatttri ...	Ditto ...	II
226	Uma Shankar	19-10	Kayasth ...	Ditto ...	III
227	Kshitish Chandra Mittra.	16-1	Ditto ...	Jai Narain's High School.	II
228	Banarsi Das	16-5	Ditto ...	Benares London Mission High School.	I
229	David K. B. Das	16-9	Christian (N.)	Ditto ...	I
232	Rajendernath Mitra	19-6	Kayasth ...	Ghazipur Mission High School.	III
235	Narayan Das	17-0	Khatttri ...	Jaunpur District School.	I
236	Ram Autar Lal	16-5	Kayasth ...	Ditto ...	III
241	Ram Dass	16-10	Goldsmith ...	Sutna Venkat High School.	III
244	Bal Makund	21-8	Vaish ...	Cawnpore District School.	II
245	Bhairon Singh	17-4	Kshatriya ...	Ditto ...	III
246	Bishwashwar Prasad	20-2	Khatttri ...	Ditto ...	II
248	Kashi Nath	18-3	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	III
250	Shiam Lal	21-10	Brahman ...	Ditto ...	III
251	Shiam Manohar	18-6	Vaish ...	Ditto ...	II
253	Har Narain Tewari	18-0	Brahman ...	Christ Church Collegiate School.	III
254	Sachindro Nath Ghosh	16-0	Kayasth ...	Ditto ...	III
256	Bhagawati Prasada	17-3	Ditto ...	Farrukhabad District School.	II
257	Har Narayana Verma	19-5	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	III
258	Surendra Nath Ray	18-2	Brahman ...	Ditto ...	II
261	Bhuban Mohan Mukerji.	18-2	Ditto ...	Jhansi MacDonnell High School.	II
264	Gaya Prasad Tiwari	19-5	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	III
265	Har Charan Das	16-6	Khatttri ...	Ditto ...	II
266	Hriday Nath Banerji	17-1	Brahman ...	Ditto ...	III
274	Sital Prasad Srivastava.	19-3	Kayasth ...	Ditto ...	III
275	Amar Nath	20-10	Khatttri ...	Fyzabad District School.	I
276	Asa Ram	19-9	Kayasth ...	Ditto ...	I
277	Kashi Prasad	19-2	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	II
279	Liakat Husain	20-5	Mulammadan	Ditto ...	II
281	Naresh Singh Chandra-banshi.	19-0	Kshatriya ...	Ditto ...	I

762 LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1904.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age. Y. M.	Caste.	Name of School.	Passed in Division.
282	Ram Ashre Pathak ...	22-5	Brahman ...	Fyzabad District School.	II
283	Ram Chandra Prasad	19-3	Kayasth ...	Ditto ...	II
284	Shyamji Krishna ...	19-3	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	II
285	Shiam Narain ...	19-5	Khatttri ...	Ditto ...	II
286	Uma Dutt Pandey ...	17-2	Brahman ...	Ditto ...	II
287	Chandi Prasad Varma	18-5	Kayasth ...	Gorakhpur S t . Andrew's Col-lege.	II
288	Chhotu Lal ...	16-3	Tamoli ...	Ditto ...	III
289	Edwy Felix Singh ...	17-5	Christian (N.),	Ditto ...	I
294	Bikrama Prasad ...	18-5	Brahman ...	Gorakhpur Jubilee High School	I
396	Jadunandan Prasad...	18-2	Kayasth ...	Ditto ...	II
297	Jagdamba Prasad ...	16-0	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	I
298	Nawal Kishore Chand	16-0	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	I
299	Ram Dhari Tewari ...	18-6	Brahman ...	Ditto ...	II
300	Saraswati Prasad ...	16-6	Kayasth ...	Ditto ...	I
302	Gaya Prasad ...	17-0	Kurmi ...	Hoshangabad Govern m e n t High School.	III
303	Jawala Prasad Verma	17-0	Kayasth ...	Ditto ...	III
304	Lachhman P r a s a d Verma.	19-0	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	III
305	Mani Ram Barkur ...	17-0	Kshatriya ...	Ditto ...	II
309	Sonia Ram Morey ...	17-0	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	III
313	Karan Singh ...	18-8	Ditto ...	Jabalpur Church Mission H i g h School.	III
314	L a x m i N a r a i n Naganich.	17-0	Brahman ...	Ditto ...	III
315	Mahabir Prasad Agni-hotri.	17-1	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	II
316	Mohammad Khan ...	17-8	Muhammadan	Ditto ...	II
317	Murli Manohar ...	18-8	Khatttri ..	Ditto ...	II
318	Narayan Gopal Kashiker.	17-4	Brahman ...	Ditto ...	II
319	Narayan P r a s h a d Agarwala.	18-5	Vaish ...	Ditto ...	II
320	Sheikh Ahmad ...	17-6	Muhammadan	Ditto ...	III
321	Sundar Lal Rechcharia	18-6	Brahman ...	Ditto ...	II
322	Ganpat Shanker Despande.	20-0	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	II
327	D w a r k a P r a s a d Verma.	16-9	Kayasth ...	Jabalpur Hit-carini S a b h a High School.	II
329	Ganpat Prasad Dube	17-5	Brahman ...	Ditto ...	II
330	Gaya Prasad Awasthi	18-0	Brahman ...	Ditto ...	II
331	Kanhaya Lal Tiwari	18-0	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	II

## SCHOOL FINAL EXAMINATION.

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Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	Name of School.	Passed in Division.
			Y.M		
332	Kundan Lal Verma	16-6	Kayasth	Jabalpur Hitcarini Sabha High School.	II
333	Murli Dhar Rai	20-6	Ditto	Ditto	II
337	Bindashuri Prasad	16-3	Ditto	Lucknow Jubilee High School.	I
341	Murli Manohar	16-6	Agarwala	Ditto	I
342	Oudh Behari Tewari	20-0	Brahman	Ditto	II
343	Raghunath Prasad	19-4	Kayasth	Ditto	II
344	Ram Kumar Sharma	16-11	Brahman	Ditto	II
345	Suraj Narayan	18-10	Kayasth	Ditto	I
348	Ram Lal	17-0	Ditto	Lucknow Church Mission High School.	II
349	Sucharu Chandra Dey	18-11	Ditto	Ditto	II
350	Samuel F. Spencer	18-0	Christian(N.)	Lucknow Christian Collegiate School.	I
351	Victor Valentine Phil- lips.	17-0	Ditto	Ditto	I
352	Wilfred Shiply	19-0	Ditto	Ditto	II
353	Avadh Kishore Srivastava.	17-2	Kayasth	Lucknow Queen's A.S. School.	II
355	Gaya Prasad Pande	17-2	Brahman	Ditto	II
356	Manindranath Roy	16-2	Vaidya	Ditto	III
360	Prokash Chandra Mukerjee.	16-3	Brahman	Ditto	II
361	Rup Ram	21-7	Ditto	Ditto	II
366	Anandi Sahai	22-11	Kayasth	Rae Bareilly District School.	I
364	Murli Dhar	18-9	Ditto	Ditto	II
366	Shiva Sugar Shukla	1-6	Brahman	Ditto	III
367	Suraj Din Bajpayi	16-4	Ditto	Ditto	I
369	Tara Singh	17-7	Khattri	Ditto	II
371	Lalji	16-5	Kayasth	Sitapur District School	II
373	Anant Behari Lal	18-0	Ditto	Meerut Collegiate School.	II
377	Brij Nandan Lal	18-2	Brahman	Ditto	II
378	Bulli Mal	18-6	Vaish	Ditto	II
380	Dakshina Ranjan Bhattacharya.	16-1	Brahman	Ditto	I
381	Fakir Chand	19-8	Ditto	Ditto	I
384	Kashi Nath	18-6	Ditto	Ditto	III
388	Saudagar Mall	16-11	Kayasth	Ditto	II
389	Shiam Sundar Lal	18-1	Vaish	Ditto	II
390	Sita Ram	19-3	Bania	Ditto	II
391	Sumer Chandra Jaini	16-2	Jaini	Ditto	III

764 LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1904.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	Name of School.	Passed in Division.
		Y.M.			
392	Ajodhia Prasada	... 17-3	Vaish	... Meerut Mission School.	Chur c h I
393	Alfred Charles	Ri- 21-8	Christian (N.)	Ditto	... III
	chard.				
394	Kamta Pershad	... 18-4	Vaish	... Ditto	... III
396	Mitra Sain	... 20-8	Jain	... Ditto	... II
397	Nihal Singh	... 16-3	Vaish	... Ditto	... I
399	Sita Ram	... 17-4	Brahman	... Ditto	... II
400	B. Tej Nath	... 21-1	Kayasth	... Raipur Government School.	Govern- 111 ment High
401	Baikunth Dass	... 17-0	Vairagi	... Ditto	... III
404	Debi Prasad	... 18-4	Kayasth	... Ditto	... II
407	Krishna Gopal Pinglay	17-10	Brahman	... Ditto	... II
410	Nakul Prasad	... 18-2	Kurmi	... Ditto	... III
412	Rameshwar Dayal	... 18-7	Kayasth	... Ditto	... II
413	Rikhi Ram	... 18-2	Teli	... Ditto	... I
415	Sadasheo Ramkrisna	16-6	Brahman	... Ditto	... II
	Sende.				
416	Sheikh Ismail	... 18-3	Muhammadan	... Ditto	... III
420	Kashi Ram	... 18-0	Goldsmith	... Saugor School.	H i g h II
421	Kshamadher Prasad	... 16-7	Brahman	... Ditto	... III
422	Nilamber Chintaman Joshi.	16-7	Ditto	... Ditto	... II
425	Ramanand	... 16-7	Kayasth	... Ditto	... II
427	Sadasheo Narhar Man- kay.	18-4	Brahman	... Ditto	... II

## ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1904.

## FIRST DIVISION.

*In Order of Merit.*

No. in order of merit.	Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of Institution.
1	1075	Angelina Rose LeMaitre	Lucknow Isabella Thoburn College.
2	316	Mani Bhusan Chakar- varti	Allahabad Anglo-Bengali P. School.
	815	Kasi Dat Pande	Fyzabad District School.
4	180	Isvar Prasad Varma	Ajmer Government College.
	95	Lakshmi Narain Mathur	Bulandshahr District School.
5	358	Mazhar-ul Husain	Allahabad A. P. M. High School.
	671	Lalit Mohan Chatterji	Bulha District School.
8	546	Banarsi Das	Muzaffarnagar District School.
9	193	Bidhi Chand	Ajmer D.A.A.-V. High School.
10	740	Jaideva Prasad Varman	Jaunpur C.M. High School.
11	291	Jitendra Nath Chatterji	Aligarh M.A.-O College.
	1225	Bharya Lal	Jaipur Government High School.
13	1006	Parmatma Prasad	Lucknow Jubilee Ditto.
	742	Muhammad Al-Hasan Jafri Zainabi	Jaunpur C.M. Ditto.
14	764	Gyanendra Nath Mukerji	Cawnpore Christ Church Collegiate School.
16	236	Kesari Singh Puncholy	Udaipur Maharana's High School
17	854	Mannan Dube	Gorakhpur Jubilee Ditto.
18	269	Shimbudial Gupta	Aligarh District Ditto.
19	924	Dattatraya Gopal Matange	Jaipur Hitearini Sabha High School
20	310	Jitendra Mohan Chat- terji	Saharanpur Government High School.
	344	Gopal Govinda Ray	Allahabad Anglo-Bengali P. School.
22	82	Mathura Prasad Mathur	Bijnor District School.
	420	Sital Prasad	Fatehpur Ditto.
	480	Basant Lal	Jaunpur Ditto.
	86	Rameswar Prasad	Bijnor Ditto.
25	174	Balkrishna Vishnu Bhagwat	Ajmer Government College.
	688	Rageshwari Prasad	Mirzapur District School.
28	262	Indra Mani Sharma	Aligarh Ditto.
29	1196	Najib-ud-din Ahmad	Dehra Dun A.P.M. School.
30	49	Shiam Lal	Agra St. John's Collegiate School.

766 LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1904.

No in order of merit.	Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of Institution.
31	112	Pershotam Lal ...	Muttra District School.
32	411	Baij Nath Sahai ...	Fatehpur ditto.
	702	Deo Dat Roy ...	Azamgarh C.M. High School.
34	1018	Tej Narain Bahadur ...	Lucknow Jubilee High School.
35	261	Chunni Lal Sharma ...	Aligarh District ditto.
36	220	Kanwar Chain Singh...	Jodhpur Darbar ditto.
	666	Brahmadeo Sinha ..	Ballia District School.
39	710	Muneshwar Trivedi ..	Azamgarh C.M. High School.
	160	Samman Lal Srivastava	Lashkar Victoria Collegiate School.
40	273	Anwar Husain ...	Aligarh M.A.-O. ditto.
	293	Mohi-ud-din ...	Ditto ditto.
	424	Kali Prasanno Mukerji,	Partabgarh District School.
	385	Nalini Nath Bose ...	Alluabad Kayasth Path-shala.
43	421	Suraj Prasad ...	Fatehpur District School.
	542	Sultan Mirza ...	Munadabad ditto.
47	1141	Salik Ram Tandon ..	Sitapur ditto.
	94	Lakshman Chandra ..	Bulandshahr ditto.
49	553	Dwaika Prasad Verma	Pilibhit ditto.
	311	Mathura Das Gupta ...	Sabarapur Government High School.
50	84	Ram Chandra ...	Bijnor District School.
	187	Moti Lal Saraogi ...	Ajmer Government College.
	1126	Gwendline R u b y Mitchell.	Mussoorie Woodstock.
53	345	Khagendra Nath Chat-trji.	Allahabad Anglo-Pengali P. School.
	874	Tamma Venkat Rao ...	Hoshangabad Government High School.
55	106	Jai Narain ...	Etawah District School.
	560	Raghubar Dial ..	Pilibhit ditto
	983	Vithal Vaman Tam-banker.	Jaipur Maharaja's Collegiate School.
58	134	Lakshmi Narayan ...	Orai High School.
	165	Gopal Ram chandra Wakhale	... Morar ditto.
	642	Abhoy Prasad Bagchi...	Benares Jainarain's High School.
61	78	Dwaika Prasad ...	Bijnor District School.
	624	Sayid Muhammad Mus-tafa.	Benares Collegiate School.
	976	Rajbahadur Hukku ...	Jaipur Maharaja's Collegiate School.
64	489	Maharaj Singh ...	Bareilly Government High School.
	972	Kanahya Lal Mathur...	Jaipur M. haraja's Collegiate School.



No in order of merit.	Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of Institution.
66	232	Bindu Lal Bhattacharya,	Udaipur Maharana's High School.
67	21	Marghoob Ahmad ...	Acria Coll gite School.
	188	Munna Lal Avasthi ...	Ajmer Government College.
	252	Narayan Vinayak Vaidya.	Ujjun Madhava College.
	433	Har Narain Singh ...	Ghazipur Victoria High School.
71	696	Pramatha Nath Bhatta- charya.	Mirzapur District School.
	1151	Raja Bahadur Nigam...	Unao District High School.
73	326	Muhammad Umar ...	Allahabad District School.
	367	Narendra Nath Mittra	Allahabad C.A.V. High School.
75	708	Jagpat Lal ...	Azamgarh C.M. High School.
	982	Trivikram Vinayak Gharpure.	Jaipur Maharaja's Collegiate School.
77	37	Diwan Chand Talwar,	Agra St. John's Collegiate School.
78	667	Kamalaksha Mukerji...	Balha District School.
	1079	Rosie Ram ...	Lucknow Isabella Thoburn College.
80	192	Amar Singh ...	Ajmer D.A.A.-V. High School.
	430	Rabindro Nath Mukerji,	Partabgarh District School.
	636	Panchoo Gopal Banerjee,	Benares Bengalitola High School.
83	76	Ali Ahmad Khan ...	Bijnor District School.
	309	Hardwari Singh Verma,	Saharanpur Government High School.
	384	Mahabir Prasad Mathur,	Allahabad Kayasth Pathshala.
	610	Abdus Shakur ...	Benares Collegiate School.
87	494	Parmeshri Sahai ...	Barcilly Government High School.
	1133	Shiva Nand Misra ...	Rai Bareilly District School.
89	645	Mangla Prasad	Benares Jainarain's High School.
90	315	Rikhi Ram Jaini ...	Saharanpur Government High School.
	965	Gangapratap Gupta ...	Jaipur Maharaja's Collegiate School.

## ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1904.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	Name of School.	Passed in Division.
1	Syed Abid Hossain ...	18-0	Muhammadan	Agra Collegiate School.	II
2	Amir Ahmad Khan...	19-0	Ditto	...	II
3	Arjan Nath	16-0	Brahman	...	III

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	Name of School.	Passed in Division.
4	Bakhtwar Singh ...	19-0	Jat	... Aura Collegiate School.	II
5	Bankey Lal ...	16-0	Kayasth	... Ditto	... III
6	Bhagwan Das Tivari,	18-0	Brahman	... Ditto	... II
7	Bhagwat Swarup ...	16-1	Kayasth	... Ditto	... II
10	Daoo Dayal ...	16-0	Brahman	... Ditto	... II
12	Chaturvedi G o p i Nath Misra	16-0	Ditto	... Ditto	... II
13	Jag Mohan Lal Bhat-nagar.	17-0	Kayasth	... Ditto	... III
14	Jaswant Singh	17-0	Kshatriya	... Ditto	... II
16	K u n j Behari Lal Bhatia.	17-6	Ditto	... Ditto	... III
17	Lailaf Hasan	16-0	Muhammadan	Ditto	... II
18	Muhammad Latafat Hosain	18-0	Ditto	... Ditto	... III
21	Marghoob Ahmad ...	17-10	Ditto	... Ditto	... II
23	Raghunath Prasad...	17-0	Brahman	... Ditto	... III
24	Raghubir Sharan ...	17-0	Vaish	... Ditto	... II
25	Rang Bihari Lal ...	18-0	Kayasth	... Ditto	... III
26	Ram Singh	17-0	Kshatriya	... Ditto	... II
27	Sakhawat Ali	18-0	Muhammadan	... Ditto	... II
28	Saroj Kumar Chat-terji.	16-0	Brahman	... Ditto	... II
29	Shankar Lal	16-0	Vaish	... Ditto	... II
30	Shiv Ram Jani	18-0	Brahman	... Ditto	... II
32	Suraj Narain	17-0	Kayasth	... Ditto	... III
33	Kunwar Tej Singh...	19-7	Rajput	... Ditto	... III
34	Ajudhia Parshad Chaube.	16-1	Brahman	... Agra St. John's Collegiate School.	II
37	Diwan Chand Talwar	16-7	Khatti	... Ditto	... I
40	Ganpat Lal	17-5	Brahman	... Ditto	... II
43	Madho Parshad Verma	18-0	Chattri	... Ditto	... III
47	Santosh Kumar Mukarji.	16-9	Brahman	... Ditto	... III
48	Satkori Mitter	16-2	Kayasth	... Ditto	... II
49	Shiam Lal	16-6	Vaish	... Ditto	... I
52	Bans Gopal Kakker,	21-5	Khatti	... Agra Victoria High School.	III
57	Moti Lal Tandan	17-10	Do.	... Ditto	... III
60	Sri Kishen Dass Mehra	19-0	Do.	... Ditto	... II
61	Sirdar Bihari Mathur,	17-9	Kayasth	... Ditto	... III
62	Sayed Hamid Husain	20-6	Muhammadan	... Ditto	... III
64	Brijraj Sahai Varma,	17-8	Kayasth	... Agra Rajput High School.	III
66	Ganga Pershad	18-11	Do.	... Ditto	... II
70	Manak Singh	16-6	Kshatriya	... Ditto	... III
73	Surya Narain Singh,	17-9	Do.	... Ditto	... III
76	Ali Ahmad Khan	17-2	Muhammadan	Bijnor District School	I

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	Name of School.	Passed in Division.
		Y.M.			
77	Babu Rama Sharma,	21-6	Brahman	... Bijnor District School.	II
78	Dwarka Prasad ...	18-11	Vaish	... Ditto	I
79	Fateh Singha Bhargava.	18-10	Bhargava	... Ditto	II
81	Maharaj Sinha ...	19-6	Jat	... Ditto	II
82	Mathura Prasad Mathur.	17-10	Kayasth	... Ditto	I
83	Muhammad Hisam-ud-din.	22-6	Muhammadan	Ditto	III
84	Ram Chandra ...	17-4	Jat	... Ditto	I
86	Rameswar Prasad ...	17-4	Khatttri	... Ditto	I
87	Shiam Sundar Lal ...	22-6	Kayasth	... Ditto	III
89	Vraj Ballabh Sinha ..	19-2	Brahman	... Ditto	II
90	Vrajanandan Saran Varma.	15-11	Kayasth	... Ditto	II
92	Dhanpal Chandra ...	16-8	Vaish	... Bulandshahr District School.	II
93	Ghulam Sajjad ...	17-0	Muhammadan	Ditto	II
94	Lakshman Chandra,	16-1	Vaish	... Ditto	I
95	Lakshmi Narain Mathur.	17-4	Kayasth	... Ditto	I
96	Lila Dhar ...	20-11	Brahman	... Ditto	II
98	Mewa Ram ...	16-6	Kshatriya	... Ditto	III
101	Muhammad Yahya Khan.	18-7	Muhammadan	Ditto	II
103	Sayed Abdullah ...	17-10	Ditto	... Ditto	III
106	Jai Narain ...	19-11	Brahman	... Etawah District School.	I
108	Arshad Ali Khan ...	19-5	Muhammadan	Muttra District School.	III
111	Debi Das Gupta ...	22-6	Vaish	... Ditto	II
112	Pershottam Lal ...	15-11	Bhargava	... Ditto	I
113	Pratap Narain Vatal,	17-1	Brahman	... Ditto	II
115	Sohan Lal ...	18-5	Ditto	... Ditto	II
116	Shanker Lal Pande...	18-0	Ditto	... Ditto	III
117	Tara Chandra Kapur,	16-8	Khatttri	... Ditto	II
118	Chaturbehari Lal ...	20-0	Kayasth	... Manipuri Mission High School.	III
121	Mazhar-ud-din Ahmad	17-0	Muhammadan	Ditto	II
122	Mohamad Karim Bakhsh.	21-0	Ditto	... Ditto	III
124	Profullo Nath Sinha,	17-0	Kayasth	... Ditto	III
126	Balaji Madhava Laghate.	17-4	Brahman	... Orai High School.	III
127	Bishambar Dayal ...	19-6	Ditto	... Ditto	II
132	Kanhaiya Lal ...	22-4	Kayasth	... Ditto	II
134	Lakshmi Narayan ...	17-7	Ditto	... Ditto	I
135	Shambhu Dayal ...	18-6	Ditto	... Ditto	II

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Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	Name of School.	Passed in Division.
		Y.M.			
137	Sayyid Wahid-ul-Hasan.	18-11	Muhammadian	Orai High School.	II
138	Syed Sahib Ali ...	18-2	Ditto	... Ditto	... III
139	Vishnu Nath ...	16-0	Kayasth	... Ditto	... II
141	Mahamed Hidayet Ullah.	18-0	Muhammadian	Bharatpur Sadar High School.	II
142	Pandit Radha Krishna Koul.	17-0	Brahman	... Ditto	... III
145	Atal Behari Lal Mathur.	17-0	Kayasth	... Jhalraipatan Darbar High School.	III
148	Hamid Hussein Rizwi	16-7	Muhammadian	Ditto	... III
149	Jwala Prashad Mathur.	19-3	Kayasth	... Ditto	... III
151	Kesho Lakshman Gandhe.	18-0	Brahman	... Lashkar Victoria Collegiate School.	II
152	Lakshman Ganesh Agashe	18-11	Ditto	... Ditto	... III
153	Lakshman Sham Rao Dane	17-0	Ditto	... Ditto	... III
154	L. M. Zia Abbas Abbasi	16-0	Muhammadian	Ditto	... II
158	Narhari Bindu Rao Bhindar Kvatheker.	18-0	Brahman	... Ditto	... II
159	Raghunath Rao Raja Ram Pathak	16-0	Ditto	... Ditto	... III
160	Samman Lal Sivas-tava	16-0	Kayasth	... Ditto	... I
162	Vishnu Gangadhar Valambe	18-0	Brahman	... Ditto	... III
163	Abu Ali Jaffry (Saiyad)	16-10	Muhammadian	Morar High School.	II
164	Birj Mohan Lal Varma	16-4	Kayasth	... Ditto	... II
165	Gopal Ramchandra Wakhale.	16-0	Brahman	... Ditto	... I
166	Jawad Ahmed Zaidy (Syed).	17-6	Muhammadian	Ditto	... II
168	Kashi Nath Rao Moreshwar Paradkar.	21-4	Brahman	... Ditto	... III
170	Shiva Shanku Dayal	22-0	Kayasth	... Ditto	... III
171	Amer Singh Mehta...	16-2	Oswal	... Ajmer Government College	III
172	Anundi Lal ...	18-1	Kayasth	... Ditto	... II
174	Bal Krishna Vishnoo Bhagwat	17-6	Brahman	... Ditto	... I
175	Brahma Dutta Misra,	16-6	Ditto	... Ditto	... II
178	Gobind Lal ...	18-10	Kayasth	... Ditto	... II

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	Name of School	Passed in Division.
		Y.M.			
179	Hari Kishon Agar-wala.	20-0	Agarwal	... Ajmer Govern-ment College.	III
180	Ishwar Prasad Varma	16-6	Kayasth	... Ditto	I
181	Jodh Raj Nahar	18-0	Oswal	... Ditto	II
182	Kashi Ram	18-4	Khatti	... Ditto	II
183	Lakshmi Narain Rawat.	17-0	Khalchwal	... Ditto	III
184	Magan Mal	16-4	Jain	... Ditto	II
185	Shukh Mohammad Ibrahim.	17-0	Muhammadian	... Ditto	II
187	Moti Lal Sarangi	18-0	Jain	... Ditto	I
188	Munna Lal Avasthi	16-4	Brahman	... Ditto	I
189	Prabhoo Dyal	17-0	Khatti	... Ditto	III
190	Ram Narain	18-8	Brahman	... Ditto	II
192	Amar Singh	19-11	Oswal	... D.A.A.-V. Aided High School.	I
193	Bidhi Chand	17-1	Vaish	... Ditto	I
194	Fateh Lal Khasgi-wala.	17-6	Jain	... Ditto	III
195	Joti Pershad Gupta	16-0	Vaish	... Ditto	II
196	Lakshmi Narain Kapoor.	16-4	Kshatriya	... Ditto	II
197	Madan Singh	20-0	Ditto	... Ditto	II
198	Mon Mohen Ghose	18-3	Kayasth	... Ditto	II
200	Shumbhu Nath Segal	20-0	Khatti	... Ditto	II
201	Sri Niwas Dikshit	17-0	Brahman	... Ditto	II
203	Mohan Masih	18-0	Christian (N.)	Ajmer Unaided Mission High School	III
204	Sayid Amjad Ali	18-0	Muhammadian	... Ditto	II
205	Ulfat Rai Verma	17-0	Kayasth	... Ditto	II
206	Bashu Ahmad	18-0	Muhammadian	Alwar High School.	III
207	Lakshman Dutta Ojha.	21-9	Brahman	... Ditto	II
209	Ram Nath Sinha	17-0	Kayasth	... Ditto	II
211	Mukat Behari Lal	17-10	Brahman	... Beawar Mission High School.	II
212	Jia Lal	18-7	Vaish	... Bikanir Darbar High School.	II
213	Ram Chandra	18-2	Brahman	... Ditto	III
214	Sita Ram	20-9	Ditto	... Ditto	II
216	Amha Das	18-0	Kayasth	... Jodhpur Darbar High School.	III
217	Bias Pachan Das	19-0	Brahman	... Ditto	III
218	Byas Magan Raj	19-0	Ditto	... Ditto	III
219	Lakshmi Nath	18-0	Ditto	... Ditto	III
220	Kanwar Chann Singh	17-0	Rajput	... Ditto	I

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Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	Name of College or School.	Passed in Division.
		Y.M.			
221	Lora Balkishan ...	18-0	Brahman	... Jodhpur Durbar High School.	II
222	Pandit Bhola Nath Kaul.	18-0	Ditto	... Ditto ...	II
223	Sheo Prasada Mathur	16-0	Kayasth	... Ditto ...	II
224	Shimbhoo Nath Modi	18-0	Jain	... Ditto ...	II
225	Ramchandra Gupta	19-0	Vaish	... Kotah H. H. The Maharao's High School.	II
226	Ram Das Seth ...	18-0	Khatttri	... Ditto ...	II
227	Shiva Sahai ...	16-4	Kayasth	... Kotah Noble's High School.	II
228	Sooraj Narain ...	17-0	Ditto	... Ditto ...	III
230	Mohamed Siddiq Hasan.	17-0	Muhammadan	Nasirabad Cantonment High School.	II
231	Nathaniel G. Nath...	16-0	Christian (N.)	Ditto ...	II
232	Bindu Lal Bhatta-charya.	16-3	Brahman	... Udaipur Maharana's High School.	I
233	Chhagan Lal Pun-choly.	18-10	Kayasth	... Ditto ...	II
236	Kesari Singh Pun-choly.	18-0	Ditto	... Ditto ...	II
237	Maigh Raj Bhandari	17-2	Jain	... Ditto ...	II
242	Athalye B a l i r a m Trivikram.	18-3	Brahman	... Ujjain Madhava College.	II
244	Ganesh Ram Chandra Vaidya.	17-0	Ditto	... Ditto ...	II
247	Lele Vaman Ram Chandra.	17-0	Ditto	... Ditto ...	II
252	Narayan V i n a y a k Vaidya.	20-0	Ditto	... Ditto ...	I
254	Parblu Lal Ram Lal	18-0	Kayasth	... Ditto ...	III
260	Chandra Kumar Misra.	21-8	Brahman	... Aligarh District High School.	III
261	Chunni Lal Sharma	20-0	Ditto	... Ditto ...	I
262	Indra Mani Sharma	20-5	Ditto	... Ditto ...	I
263	Jiwan Shankar ...	16-2	Ditto	... Ditto ...	II
266	Ram Nirunjan Lal ...	17-0	Kayasth	... Ditto ...	II
268	Sabir Ali Khan Sharwani.	16-9	Muhammadan	Ditto ...	III
269	Shimbhuddial Gupta	16-2	Vaish	... Ditto ...	I
270	Sumar Singh ...	19-0	Kshatriya	... Ditto ...	III
271	Shiva Lal Gupta ...	21-11	Vaish	... Ditto ...	II
272	Upendra Mohan Banerji.	20-4	Brahman	... Ditto ...	III

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	Name of College or School.	Passed in Division.
Y.M.					
273	Anwar Hosen	18-0	Muhammadian	Aligarh M.A.- O. Collegiate School.	I
274	Amir Mahmud	18-0	Ditto	Ditto	II
275	Aley Mohamed Taqi	19-7	Ditto	Ditto	III
276	Aziz-ul-lah	20-9	Ditto	Ditto	II
278	Abdul Rashid Khan	18-6	Ditto	Ditto	III
281	Abdul Ghaffar Khan	19-0	Ditto	Ditto	III
282	Abdul Rashid Siddiqi	21-0	Ditto	Ditto	II
284	Abid Hosen Khan	21-0	Ditto	Ditto	III
288	Ghazanfar Muham- mad Khan.	16-9	Ditto	Ditto	II
289	Hasan Shah Khan	17-0	Ditto	Ditto	III
290	Hidayet Ahmad Khan	17-5	Ditto	Ditto	III
291	Jitendra Nath Chat- terji.	16-10	Brahman	Ditto	I
292	Krishna Mohan Banerji.	16-0	Ditto	Ditto	II
293	Mohi-ud-din	18-0	Muhammadian	Ditto	I
294	Muhammad Baqur	16-2	Ditto	Ditto	II
295	Mirza Mahmud Beg	19-3	Ditto	Ditto	III
296	Musharraf Ali	17-8	Ditto	Ditto	III
297	Mohsin Ali	16-9	Ditto	Ditto	III
298	Mohamed Hanif Sid- diqui.	17-0	Ditto	Ditto	II
299	Nazir-ud-din	16-7	Ditto	Ditto	II
300	Naqi-ul Hasan Rizvi	17-0	Ditto	Ditto	II
301	Nazir Hasan	19-4	Ditto	Ditto	II
303	Siddiq Hussain	18-8	Ditto	Ditto	II
304	Wali Moham- mad Khan.	16-3	Ditto	Ditto	II
305	Zia-ud-din	20-9	Ditto	Ditto	III
307	Chandrakirti Das	16-0	Jain	Saharanpur Government High School.	III
308	Deep Chand Jaini	17-5	Ditto	Ditto	II
309	Hardwari Singh Ver- ma.	17-0	Rajput	Ditto	I
310	Jitendra Mohan Chatterji.	17-8	Brahman	Ditto	I
311	Mathura Das Gupta	16-9	Vaish	Ditto	I
312	Mula Mal	19-6	Ditto	Ditto	II
315	Rikhi Rama Jaini	19-8	Ditto	Ditto	I
317	Ahmad Ali	16-6	Muhammadian	Allahabad Dis- trict School.	III
318	Amar Nath	17-10	Brahman	Ditto	II
319	Bashir-ud-din Ahmad	17-4	Muhammadian	Ditto	III
321	Bal Chand Verma	20-2	Kayasth	Ditto	II

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Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	Name of School.	Passed in Division.
Y.M.					
326	Muhammad Umar ...	18-6	Muhammadan	Allahabad District School.	I III
327	Muhammad Yousuf	20-6	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	III
328	Nand Kishore Dube	16-2	Brahman ...	Ditto ...	II
330	Ram Sumer ...	20-2	Gawal Banshi	Ditto ...	III
331	Ras Behari Lal	17-6	Brahman ...	Ditto ...	III
333	Sudhansu Kumar Majumdar.	16-5	Kayasth ...	Ditto ...	II
334	Sayed Amjad Ali Musivi.	16-9	Muhammadan	Ditto ...	III
335	Sayed Muhammad Raza Kazmi.	19-4	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	II
336	Tikendra Jung Bahadur.	17-5	Kshatriya ...	Ditto ...	II
337	Wahaj-ud din ...	16-2	Muhammadan	Ditto ...	II
339	Abhay Charan Chatterji.	18-6	Brahman ...	Allahabad Anglo-Bengal P. School.	II
340	Amulya Charan Ghosh	17-0	Kayasth ...	Ditto ...	II
343	Chandi Charan Palit	16-0	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	II
344	Gopal Govinda Ray	16-4	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	I
345	Khagendro Nath Chatterji.	16-0	Brahman ...	Ditto ...	I
346	Mani Bhushan Chakravarti.	16-0	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	I
347	Manmatha Nath Ghosh.	17-0	Kayasth ...	Ditto ...	II
352	Samarendro Lal Mitra.	16-0	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	II
353	Sudhindra Nath Vasu	16-0	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	II
355	Shyama Charan Banerji.	16-0	Brahman ...	Ditto ...	III
356	Abdul Razaq ...	17-5	Muhammadan	Allahabad A. P. Mission High School.	III
357	Brj Mohan Singh ...	22-5	Brahman ...	Ditto ...	II
358	Mazhar-ul Husain ...	17-4	Muhammadan	Ditto ...	I
359	Mirza Jawad Husain	20-1	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	III
361	Surya Din ...	22-4	Kachhi ...	Ditto ...	III
363	Fida Ali ...	23-6	Muhammadan	Allahabad City Anglo-Vernacular High School.	III
366	Mahadeva Prasad ...	19-5	Brahman ...	Ditto ...	II
367	Narendro Nath Mitra	16-0	Kayasth ...	Ditto ...	I
371	Pran Nath ...	17-0	Brahman ...	Ditto ...	III
372	Ram Bharose Singh	18-0	Kshatriya ...	Ditto ...	III
373	Saadat Husain ...	20-1	Muhammadan	Ditto ...	III



Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	Name of School.	Passed in Division.
		Y M.			
376	Basant Behari Lal Mathur.	16-3	Kayasth	... Allahabad Kayastha Pathshala.	III
377	Bindeshwari Prasad	21-2	Ditto	... Ditto	... III
380	Jaipa Prasad	20-6	Ditto	... Ditto	... III
381	Kumta Prasad Sinha	19-3	Ditto	... Ditto	... II
384	Muhabir Prasad Mathur.	16-0	Ditto	... Ditto	... I
385	Nalini Nath Bose	17-6	Ditto	... Ditto	... I
388	Raghunandan Lal	16-1	Khatttri	... Ditto	... II
389	Suraj Prasad	20-7	Kayasth	... Ditto	... III
391	Alexander, Ellen Clara (Miss).	17-2	Christian	(N.) Allahabad Municipal Wannuniker Guls' High School.	III
394	Hore, Eric	16-0	Ditto	(E.) Allahabad St. Joseph's Collegiate School.	III
395	Pope, William Basil	18-0	Ditto	(E.) Ditto	... III
396	Rhubottom Robert William Henry.	20-0	Ditto	... Ditto	... II
397	Thetin Ghu	20-0	Buddhist	... Ditto	... II
398	Anant Prasad	18-11	Vaish	... Banda District School.	II
399	Battu Lal Verma	20-6	Kayasth	... Ditto	... II
400	Devi Chand K. C.	21-3	Khatttri	... Ditto	... II
401	Gurindra Nath Banerji	17-4	Christian	(N.) Ditto	... III
402	Har Shanker Lal	17-0	Kayasth	... Ditto	... III
405	Muhammad Sulaiman Saghir.	17-7	Muhammadan	Ditto	... II
407	Mukhtar Mahdi	17-9	Ditto	... Ditto	... III
410	Uma Shanker	16-2	Kayasth	... Ditto	... II
411	Barj Nath Sabay	20-11	Kayasth	... Fatehpur District School.	I
412	Bhagwant Rai	17-0	Ditto	... Ditto	... II
413	Gaya Prasad	19-2	Ditto	... Ditto	... III
414	Gopal Ram	20-1	Khattik	... Ditto	... III
415	Golab Singh	16-4	Kayasth	... Ditto	... II
416	Kalka Prasad	19-0	Ditto	... Ditto	... II
417	Mahabir Prasad	17-5	Ditto	... Ditto	... II
418	Nazir-ud-din Ahmad	20-8	Muhammadan	Ditto	... III
420	Sital Prasad	18-2	Goldsmith	... Ditto	... I
421	Suraj Prasad	19-0	Brahman	... Ditto	... I
422	Chandrama Prasad	17-11	Kayasth	... Partabgarh District School.	II
423	Fateh Bahadur	17-11	Ditto	... Ditto	... II
424	Kali Prosono Mukerji	18-10	Brahman	... Ditto	... I
425	Lakshman Prasad	17-7	Kayasth	... Ditto	... II
426	Muhammad Hasan	16-5	Muhammadan	Ditto	... II

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Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	Name of School.	Passed in Division.
Y.M.					
427	Nibaran Chandra Chakravarti	16-2	Brahman	...Partabgarh District School.	II
429	Ram Shankar Lal ...	20-8	Kayasth	... Ditto	II
430	Rabindro Nath Mukerji.	18-0	Brahman	... Ditto	I
431	Tafazzul Husain ...	19-2	Muhammadan	... Ditto	II
432	Dip Narayan Rai ...	16-5	Bhumhar	... Ghazipur Victoria High School.	II
433	Har Narayan Singha	16-3	Kshatriya	... Ditto	I
435	Shah Moin-ud-din Hassan Faridi	18-0	Muhammadan	... Ditto	III
436	Mohammad Obaidullah Ahami.	18-0	Ditto	... Ditto	III
440	Babu Nandan ...	17-4	Kayasth	... Mirzapur L.M. High School.	III
441	Bansi Dhar ...	18-6	Agarwala	... Ditto	III
442	Farid-ud-din ...	18-7	Muhammadan	... Ditto	III
447	Salig Ram Tiwari ...	18-3	Brahman	... Ditto	II
448	Satish Chandra Sircar	16-8	Kayasth	... Ditto	III
449	Shiva Deva Tiwari...	20-8	Brahman	... Ditto	II
450	Shiva Shankar Prasad	18-1	Kayasth	... Ditto	III
452	Beni Madhava Jaya Krishna Gadgil.	17-0	Brahman	... Rewah Darbar High School.	II
453	Bishweshwar Dayal Misra.	17-2	Ditto	... Ditto	III
454	Chandra Shekhar Trivedi.	18-3	Ditto	... Ditto	III
458	Ravi Chandra Bahadur	19-0	Kayasth	... Ditto	III
462	Narayan Datt Joshi	19-1	Brahman	... Almora Ramsay Coll. School.	II
468	Durga Datt ...	19-2	Ditto	... Pauri Mission High School.	III
470	Man Mohan Joshi ...	16-10	Ditto	... Ditto	III
472	Ambika Prasada ...	17-8	Kayasth	... Bareilly Government High School.	III
473	Amanat Husain ...	20-8	Muhammadan	... Ditto	III
475	Babu Ram ...	22-10	Vaish	... Ditto	II
476	Brij Nandan Prasad	17-8	Brahman	... Ditto	II
478	Fasih-ud-din ...	17-9	Muhammadan	... Ditto	III
483	Lal Behari Lal ...	16-9	Vaish	... Ditto	III
489	Maharaj Singh ...	18-1	Kayasth	... Ditto	I
490	Muhammad Manzoor-ud-din.	17-8	Muhammadan	... Ditto	III
491	Nazir Ahmad Khan...	18-3	Ditto	... Ditto	III
492	Noni Gopal Chatterji	16-4	Brahman	... Ditto	II
493	Panchanan Chatterji	16-7	Ditto	... Ditto	II
494	Parmeshri Sahai ...	18-2	Kayasth	... Ditto	I

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	Name of School.	Passed in Division.
498	Radha Krishna ...	18-2	Brahman	Bareilly High School.	Govt. III
502	Shiam Behari Lal Gupta.	19-8	Vaish	Ditto	... II
503	Ambika Prasad Sinha	18-4	Kayasth	Amroha Government High School.	Govt. II
504	Muhammad Sibtain	24-9	Muhammadian	Ditto	... II
507	Abdul Rashid	16-11	Ditto	Budaun District School.	II
510	Iqbal-i-Ahmad	17-7	Ditto	Ditto	... II
511	Jhunni Lal	17-11	Ahar	Ditto	... III
512	Karam Ahmad Siddiqi	17-7	Muhammadian	Ditto	... II
513	Muhammad Anwar Ahmad.	17-0	Ditto	Ditto	... II
514	Muhammad Badr-ul Hasan Jafri Zainabi.	18-0	Ditto	Ditto	... II
516	Muhammad Mahmood Ali Khan Lodi.	18-0	Ditto	Ditto	... III
518	Raghubans Sahai Varma.	17-7	Kayasth	Ditto	... II
520	Raja Bahadur Saksena	19-8	Ditto	Ditto	... III
521	Rama Swarupa Saksena.	17-4	Ditto	Ditto	... II
522	Syed Haidar Raza Jafri.	20-9	Muhammadian	Ditto	... III
523	Syed Husain	19-4	Ditto	Ditto	... II
524	Syed Taqi Husain Rizwi.	18-9	Ditto	Ditto	... III
525	Tara Chandra Varma	18-1	Kayasth	Ditto	... II
526	Tota Ram	19-9	Ditto	Ditto	... III
527	Tulsi Ram	19-4	Brahman	Ditto	... III
530	Bal Mokand	16-11	Khatttri	Moradabad District High School.	II
531	Bankey Behari Lal	16-0	Ditto	Ditto	... II
532	Chhote Lal	17-4	Vaish	Ditto	... III
534	Kanhia Lal	16-3	Kayasth	Ditto	... II
535	Krishna Nand Joshi	17-6	Brahman	Ditto	... II
536	Lakshmi Shanker	18-2	Vaish	Ditto	... III
537	Muhammad Taqi	21-10	Muhammadian	Ditto	... II
538	Mool Narain	20-0	Khatttri	Ditto	... III
539	Ranchor Das	16-2	Vaish	Ditto	... III
540	Raghubans Sarup	18-3	Khatttri	Ditto	... III
541	Sheo Ghulam	19-0	Kayasth	Ditto	... II
542	Sultan Mirza	16-3	Muhammadian	Ditto	... I
544	Akhlaq Ahmad	18-8	Ditto	Muzaffarnagar District High School.	III
545	Bakhtawar Singh	16-11	Vaish	Ditto	... II
546	Banarsi Das	16-11	Ditto	Ditto	... I

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Roll No	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	Name of College Passed in or School.	Divison.
		Y.M.			
547	Chatar Sen	16-5	Jaini	Muzaffarnagar District High School.	II
548	Murari Lal	16-4	Vaish	Ditto	II
549	Mustafa Husain	16-11	Muhammadan	Ditto	II
550	Aditya Narain Cousar	19-9	Kayasth	Pilibhit District School.	II
553	Dwarka Prasad Verma	16-4	Ditto	Ditto	I
554	Enayat Husain Khan,	19-9	Muhammadan	Ditto	III
557	Jainti Prasad	19-7	Kayasth	Ditto	II
558	Manohar Nath Kunzroo	16-2	Brahman	Ditto	II
560	Laghubar Dial	18-10	Vaish	Ditto	I
564	Avadh Behari Lal	20-6	Kayasth	Shahjahanpur District School.	III
567	Girdhar Swarup Ma-thur.	24-3	Ditto	Ditto	III
569	Kali Charan	16-6	Goldsmith	Ditto	III
570	Kan'aya Lal	19-6	Brahman	Ditto	III
571	Kunj Behari Tandan	16-6	Khatti	Ditto	II
574	Muhammad Zahoor Khan.	22-2	Muhammadan	Ditto	II
576	Peirey Lal	19-9	Brahman	Ditto	II
577	Quaisar Mirza	18-11	Muhammadan	Ditto	II
581	Shafi Ahmad Siddiqi	20-3	Ditto	Ditto	III
583	Sheo Narain Gupta	20-3	Vaish	Ditto	III
585	Zahir-ud-din	17-6	Muhammadan	Ditto	III
587	Maureen, Joseph muel.	18-10	Christian(N.)	Moradabad Bishop Parker Memorial School.	II
588	Muhammad Ismail Khan.	19-3	Muhammadan	Ditto	II
590	Samuel, Mohan	17-5	Christian(N.)	Ditto	III
594	Indra Lal Sah Phatt,	17-2	Vaish	Naini Tal Di- mnd Jubilee High School.	III
595	Jai Datt Tewary	16-1	Brahman	Ditto	II
601	Kunwar Bishwa Nath Varma.	16-2	Kayasth	Rampur State High School.	III
603	Mas'urul Hasan Khan	17-0	Ditto	Ditto	III
604	Muhammad Badr-ud-din Siddiqi	17-0	Ditto	Ditto	II
607	Ram Prasad Sharma,	18-0	Brahman	Ditto	III
609	Syed Mahmud Hosai-ni-ul-Asghari.	17-3	Muhammadan	Ditto	II
610	Abdush Shakur	16-5	Ditto	Benares Collegiate School.	I
616	Kurnakara Dube	18-0	Brahman	Ditto	II
617	Mahabir Prasad	18-1	Agarwala	Ditto	III
618	Mahabir Prasad Nagar	17-6	Nagar	Ditto	II
619	Padmakara Dube	17-9	Brahman	Ditto	II

## ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

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Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	Name of College or School.	Passed in Division]
Y.M.					
622	Siva Prasad Nagar	17-6	Nagar	Benares Collegiate School.	III
624	Syed Muhammad Mus-tafa.	17-4	Muhammadan	Ditto	I
626	Ambika Prasad	18-10	Kayasth	Benares, Tola High School.	Bengali II
627	Bhagwan Das	22-0	Kshatriya	Ditto	II
629	Indu Bhushan Chat-terjee.	16-4	Brahman	Ditto	II
630	Karali Charan Mukerjee.	18-6	Ditto	Ditto	III
631	Khalil-ud-din Ahmad	17-6	Muhammadan	Ditto	II
632	Khush-bud Bahadur	16-6	Kayasth	Ditto	II
633	Moti Lal Guha	20-11	Ditto	Ditto	II
634	Muhammad Moin-ud-din.	20-10	Muhammadan	Ditto	II
635	Nirada Kanta Sanyal	18-10	Brahman	Ditto	III
636	Panchoo Gopal Banerjee.	17-3	Ditto	Ditto	I
637	Prafulleshwar Phani	17-6	Ditto	Ditto	III
638	Raghu Nath Das	16-3	Khatttri	Ditto	II
641	Uma Nath Banerjee...	18-0	Brahman	Ditto	II
642	Abhoy Prasad Bagchi	17-0	Ditto	Benares Jai Narayan's High School.	I
644	Jang Bahadur Lal	20-0	Kayasth	Ditto	III
645	Mangla Prasad	16-0	Agarwala	Ditto	I
646	Nubut Lal	22-0	Kayasth	Ditto	III
647	S. Dakshinamurty	18-0	Brahman	Ditto	II
648	Shiva Prasad Gupta...	17-0	Agarwala	Ditto	II
649	Abdul Rashid Khan	16-7	Muhammadan	Benares Mission High School.	London II
653	Purushottam Lal	18-1	Koeri	Ditto	III
654	Riyaz-ud-din Khan	16-5	Muhammadan	Ditto	III
656	Dhurjati Charan Shome.	17-6	Kayasth	Benares Hindu Collegiate School.	Central III
658	Mohindra Nath Chat-terjee.	16-11	Brahman	Ditto	II
659	Ram Mittra	21-0	Ditto	Ditto	II
660	Salig Ram Tiwari	16-3	Ditto	Ditto	II
661	Satish Chandra Sanyal	18-6	Ditto	Ditto	III
662	Syam Lal Mukerji	16-11	Ditto	Ditto	II
663	Tara Prosonno Bhatta-charya.	16-5	Ditto	Ditto	II
666	Brahmadeo Sinha	17-5	Kshatriya	Ballia, District School.	I

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	Name of School.	Passed in Division.
		Y.M.			
667	Kamalaksha Mukerji	17-2	Brahman ...	Ballia District School.	I
668	Kashi Prasad	19-7	Kayasth ...	Ditto	... II
669	Kedar Nath	16-0	Ditto ...	Ditto	... III
670	Lakshman Sinha	19-8	Kshatriya ...	Ditto	... II
671	Lalit Mohan Chatterji	16-8	Brahman ...	Ditto	... II
673	Pyare Lal	18-6	Agarwala ...	Ditto	... III
674	Salig Ram	17-7	Kalwar ...	Ditto	... II
675	Shiva Shankar Narayan.	20-3	Kayasth ...	Ditto	... III
676	Abdul Baqa	18-1	Muhammadan	Jaunpur District School.	II
679	Ali Zamin	17-0	Ditto ...	Ditto	... II
680	Basant Lal	17-11	Vaish ...	Ditto	... I
684	Uma Shanker Lal	23-1	Kayasth ...	Ditto	... III
685	Weqar Husain	17-1	Muhammadan	Ditto	... III
686	Abdul Ghaffar Khan,	22-11	Ditto ...	Mirzapur District School.	II
687	Abdul Rahim	16-9	Ditto ...	Ditto	... III
688	Bageshwari Prasad...	18-11	Kayasth ...	Ditto	... I
689	Basant Bihari Mathur	16-6	Ditto ...	Ditto	... II
691	Gauri Shankar Shukla	18-5	Brahman ...	Ditto	... II
695	Nand Kishore Lal	18-4	Kayasth ...	Ditto	... III
696	Pramatha Nath Bhattacharya.	21-11	Brahman ...	Ditto	... I
697	Ramanand Tiwari	21-11	Ditto ...	Ditto	... III
700	Basudeo Narain Sinha.	18-5	Kshatriya ...	Azamgarh Church Mission High School.	II
701	Bitthal Das	17-0	Agarwala ...	Ditto	... II
702	Deo Datt Roy	18-4	Bhuhinhar ...	Ditto	... I
706	Habibullah	18-6	Muhammadan	Ditto	... III
708	Jagpat Lal	20-11	Kayasth ...	Ditto	... I
709	Jasoda Nand	19-11	Ditto ...	Ditto	... II
710	Muneshwar Trivedi,	19-6	Brahman ...	Ditto	... I
712	Oudh Narain Sinha	18-6	Kayasth ...	Ditto	... III
713	Raja Ram	18-6	Bania ...	Ditto	... III
716	Ganga Narayan Lal,	19-11	Kayasth ...	Azamgarh National High School.	III
717	Ghulam Sabir Chishti	16-10	Muhammadan	Ditto	... II
719	Mohamad Maruf	19-11	Ditto	Ditto	... III
722	Shah Muhammad Yahya.	19-10	Ditto	Ditto	... III
725	Shah Mazhar Husain Faridi.	22-0	Ditto	Ghazipur Mission High School.	III
727	Quamar Husain Razvi	17-3	Ditto	Ditto	... III
728	Rajender Pershad	17-3	Kayasth ...	Ditto	... II
732	Vasudev Roy	20-0	Bhuhinhar...	Ditto	... II

Boll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	Name of College or School.	Passed in Division.
		Y.M.			
733	Banwari Lal Chaturvedi.	18-8	Brahman...	Jaunpur Church... Mission High School.	II
736	Dwarka Nath Tiwari,	19-0	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	II
737	Ganga Ram ...	19-5	Mali ...	Ditto ...	III
738	Gaya Prasad ...	17-5	Kayasth ...	Ditto ...	III
739	Guru Prasad ...	17-1	Koeri ...	Ditto ...	III
740	Jaideva Prasad Varman.	17-0	Kayasth ...	Ditto ...	I
741	Khashhti Sinha ...	17-4	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	III
742	Muhammad Al-Hasan Jafri Zainabi.	17-1	Muhammadan	Ditto ...	I
743	Muhammad Taki Khan.	16-2	Ditto	Ditto ...	II
745	Ram Narain Lal ...	16-6	Kayasth ...	Ditto ...	III
746	Ayaz Ali Khan ...	22-4	Muhammadan	Satna Venket High School.	II
747	Ganga Dhar Pant ...	15-11	Brahman...	Ditto ...	II
748	Govind Prasad Capoor	21-5	Khatti ...	Ditto ...	III
752	Hatim Ali ...	20-0	Muhammadan	Cawnpore District School.	II
754	Mahesh Prasad ...	17-4	Kayasth ...	Ditto ...	II
755	Mohammad Ahsan ...	19-9	Muhammadan	Ditto ...	III
756	Ram Bharosey ...	21-2	Brahman...	Ditto ...	III
760	Shiva Piaray Lal ...	21-5	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	III
761	Syed Mohammad Ismail.	20-6	Muhammadan	Ditto ...	III
763	Chandra Narain Dikshit.	16-0	Brahman...	Cawnpore Christ Church College School.	III
764	Gyanendra Nath Mukerji.	17-0	Ditto	Ditto ...	I
765	Hari Charan Ganguli,	16-0	Ditto	Ditto ...	II
767	Mohamed Mohsin Khan.	23-0	Muhammadan	Ditto ...	III
769	Mookut Behari Seth,	20-0	Khatti ...	Ditto ...	II
770	Prakash Chandra Dutt.	17-0	Kayasth ...	Ditto ...	II
771	Promode Nath Nascor	17-0	Christian (N.)	Ditto ...	III
772	Samuel Goodwin ...	16-0	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	III
774	Shiva Sadan Lal Misra.	19-0	Brahman...	Ditto ...	II
775	Shiva Shankar Lal ...	21-0	Vaish ...	Ditto ...	II
779	Chandra Sekhara Sharma.	16-8	Brahman ...	Farrukhabad District School.	III
786	Bansi Dhar Vaishya,	23-0	Bania ...	Farrukhabad Mission High School.	III

782 LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1904.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	Name of School	Passed in Division.
Y. M.					
788	Ganga Dayal Dikshit	18 1	Brahman...	Farrukhabad Mission High School.	II
790	Har Bans Gopal	.. 18 8	Kayasth ...	Ditto	.. II
797	Ram Prakash Srivastava	19 7	Ditto ...	Ditto	... III
801	Narain Rao Joshi	.. 21-1	Brahman ..	Jhansi MacDonnell High School.	II
802	Sharka Nath	. 16-1	Ditto .	Ditto	... III
803	Syed Husain Ali Khan	18 6	Muhammadian	Ditto	... II
805	Gunja Dayal	.. 18-4	Kayasth ...	Kanauj Diamond Jubilee High School	II
806	Gobardhan Das	.. 16-8	Ditto .	Ditto	... II
809	Shiva Adhar	... 19 0	Brahman .	Ditto	... II
810	Ali Hammad	... 16-5	Muhammadian	Fyzabad District School	II
811	Bans Gopal Bajpai	... 17 6	Brahman ..	Ditto	... III
812	Barkat Ali	.. 20-3	Muhammadian	Ditto	.. II
813	Gouri Shanker Misra	. 18 5	Brahman .	Ditto	... II
814	Hal Gobind Parshad Varma	18-4	Kayasth ..	Ditto	... II
815	Kashi Dutt Pande	.. 16 5	Brahman .	Ditto	.. I
820	Zafaryab Ali	... 16-7	Muhammadian	Ditto	... II
821	Bhuvani Prasad Srivastava.	18 0	Kayasth ..	Sultanpur District School	III
822	Daulat Rai Saksena	18-0	Ditto ..	Ditto	.. III
824	Jamuna Prasad Srivastava	19-0	Ditto ...	Ditto	... III
826	Ram Krishna Srivastava.	17 0	Ditto ...	Ditto	... II
827	Rama Nath Vangoo	... 20 0	Brahman ..	Ditto	... III
829	Sita Rama Srivastava	16 6	Kayasth ..	Ditto	... III
831	Abdul Haq	... 16 6	Muhammadian	Balrampur Lyall Collegiate School	II
832	Har Narain Lal	... 19-5	Kayasth ...	Ditto	... II
834	Jagan Nath Prasad	... 19-4	Ditto ..	Ditto	.. II
835	Ram Narain Misra	. 20-6	Brahman...	Ditto	... III
836	Umrao Lal Srivastava	17 4	Kayasth ...	Ditto	.. II
837	Bhagwati Prasad Srivastava	20-0	Ditto ...	Basti Church Mission High School	II
838	Deokaran Nath Misra	17-7	Brahman...	Ditto	... III
839	Ganga Prasad	.. 20-3	Kurmi ...	Ditto	.. III
840	Gajudhar Prasad	. 22 3	Ditto ...	Ditto	.. III
841	Gajpat Rai alias Khatri Lal.	20-9	Kayasth ..	Ditto	... II
842	Lakshmi Narayan Lal	18-6	Kshatriya	Ditto	... II
843	Manik Chand	... 18-5	Kayasth ...	Ditto	... III



Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	Name of School.	Passed in Division
Y.M.					
846	Bhagwati Prashad Vairma.	17 5	Kayesth	... Gorakhpur Andrews' College School.	St. III
847	Faiz Ullah Khan	... 19-2	Muhammadan	Ditto	... III
848	Harnath Prashad	... 19-11	Kayasth	... Ditto	... III
850	Radhakuman Sen	.. 16 3	Ditto	... Ditto	... II
852	Januti Prasad	... 16 8	Ditto	... Gorakhpur Jubilee High School.	II
853	Madhu Sudan Prasad	18 7	Brahman	... Ditto	... II
854	Mannan Lal Dube	18-5	Ditto	... Ditto	... I
855	Muhammad Faiz-ul-Haq	17 1	Muhammadan	... Ditto	... II
856	Sankar Prasad Singh	17-1	Kayasth	... Ditto	... II
857	Vindhyachal Tewari	.. 18 9	Brahman	... Ditto	... II
858	Banwari Lal Gannoo Lal Tewari.	17-0	Ditto	... Hoshangabad Government High School.	II
859	Bhuwan Chandra Bose	17 0	Kayasth	... Ditto	... II
860	Dinker Narayan Pathak	17 0	Brahman	... Ditto	... II
861	Fatechand Shrivastav	17-0	Kayasth	... Ditto	... III
862	Ganesh Lal Verma	.. 17 0	Ditto	... Ditto	... III
683	Ganadhar Malhar Deo.	17-0	Brahman	... Ditto	... II
864	Keshav Narhar Lokas	17-0	Ditto	... Ditto	... II
865	Madho Rambhao Joshi	18 0	Ditto	... Ditto	... III
866	Makundi Lal Tiwari	18-0	Ditto	... Ditto	... II
869	Narbada Prasad Misra	19-0	Ditto	... Ditto	... III
870	Ram Narayan Sita Ram Pujari	17-0	Ditto	... Ditto	... III
871	Sadasheo Dhondo Pant Bhagwat	18-0	Ditto	... Ditto	... III
272	Shambhu Dayal Misra.	17-0	Ditto	... Ditto	... II
273	Sheo Prasad Kanhya Lal Upman.	17-0	Ditto	... Ditto	... III
874	Tamma Venkat Rao	17 0	Ditto	... Ditto	... I
875	T. M. Narayan Swamy Pillay.	17-0	Tamil	... Ditto	... III
876	Yajna Dutta Gupta	17-0	Vaish	... Ditto	... II
877	Dhanna Lal Varma	19-5	Kayasth	... Barda Mission High School.	III
879	Mohammad Abdul Aziz Khan.	17-2	Muhammadan	... Ditto	... III
884	Anant Malhar Prayagi.	17-10	Brahman	... Khandwa Unaided High School.	III

784 LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1904.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	Name of College or School.	Passed in Division.
		Y M.			
888	Hariwallabh Moti Ram Shukla	17-9	Brahman	Khandwa Un-aided High School.	III
889	Jotish Chandra Biswas.	16-0	Kayasth	Ditto	II
890	Laxman Mahadeo Bhale Rao.	16-5	Brahman	Ditto	II
892	Ramchandra Laxman Rao Asrrker.	18-1	Ditto	Ditto	II
895	Syed Hakim Meer	18-11	Muhammadan	Ditto	III
897	Abdul Jalil Siddiqi	18-3	Ditto	Jabalpur Anjuman Islamiya High School.	III
898	Ayodhya Prasad	17-8	Kayasth	Jabalpur Church Mission High School.	II
899	Balbhadra Shukal...	19-2	Brahman	Ditto	II
900	Bhagwan Das Nigam	17-6	Kayasth	Ditto	II
901	Daulat Sinha Chaudhari.	17-9	Kshatriya	Ditto	II
904	Lakshmi Prasad	17-6	Bania	Ditto	II
905	Lalchand Parwar	17-3	Jain	Ditto	II
906	Mahadeo Prasad	18-0	Kayasth	Ditto	III
908	Mohamed Abdul Sattar	17-6	Muhammadan	Ditto	II
909	Mohammad Rashid-Ullah Khan.	18-1	Ditto	Ditto	III
910	Murlidhar	16-8	Darzi	Ditto	II
911	Narmada Prasad Chowbe.	17-9	Brahman	Ditto	II
912	Ramashankar Selot	16-4	Ditto	Ditto	III
914	Shri Krishna Sharma	19-2	Ditto	Ditto	III
915	Vinayak Dhondo Sathaya.	16-10	Ditto	Ditto	II
916	Vinayak Narayan Agtey	16-4	Ditto	Ditto	II
918	Balkrishna Dubey...	16-7	Ditto	Jabalpur Hitcarini Sabha High School.	I
922	B. Soyenna Saidaya	18-5	Tailang	Ditto	II
923	Chandra Bhan Kayasth.	19-4	Kayasth	Ditto	II
924	Dattatraya Gopal Matange.	17-0	Brahman	Ditto	I
926	Hem Chandra Bannarji.	16-10	Ditto	Ditto	II
928	Kashi Nath Raghu- nath Jagaleker	16-9	Ditto	Ditto	III

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	Name of College or School.	Passed in Division.
Y.M.					
931	Laxman Vithal Kulkarni.	17-0	Brahman	... Jabalpur Hit- carni Sabha High School.	II
934	Shew Prasad Verma	17-0	Kayasth	... Ditto	II
937	Shiv Shanker Dubey	17-0	Brahman	... Ditto	II
939	Vishvanath Keshava Hurshey.	18-6	Ditto	... Ditto	III
946	Jagdish Pershada Capoor.	19-0	Khatttri	... Seoni Mission High School.	III
950	Mahadeo Pershad	18-0	Mali	... Ditto	III
953	Muhammad Karim- ud-din.	18-9	Muhammadan	Ditto	III
955	Ramchandra Bal- want Tembey.	18-0	Brahman	... Ditto	III
956	Rameshwar Dayal Singh	19-0	Kayasth	... Ditto	II
960	Badri Narayan Bhargava.	20-0	Bhargava	... Jaipur Maha- raja's Colle- gate School.	III
962	Chatur Singh Varma	17-0	Rajput	... Ditto	II
963	Dukh Bhanjan Nath Ken.	19-0	Brahman	... Ditto	II
964	Ganga Chander Purohit.	20-0	Ditto	... Ditto	III
965	Gangapratap Gupta	16-0	Vaish	... Ditto	I
966	Girja Bhushan Mu- kerji	18-0	Brahman	... Ditto	II
967	Gobind Narayan Tewari.	18-0	Ditto	... Ditto	III
968	Indra Singh Chan- pawat.	19-0	Rajput	... Ditto	III
969	Indubhusan Chat- terji.	17-0	Brahman	... Ditto	II
970	Jaideo Singh Varma	16-0	Kshatriya	... Ditto	II
972	Kanaya Lal Mathur	16-0	Kayasth	... Ditto	I
975	Nathu Lal Mur	19-0	Kshatriya	... Ditto	II
976	Rajbahadur Hukku	17-0	Brahman	... Ditto	I
978	Rameshwar Nath Dar	17-0	Ditto	... Ditto	III
981	Srikumar Sharma	17-0	Ditto	... Ditto	II
982	Trivikram Vinayak Gharpuie.	17-0	Ditto	... Ditto	I
983	Vitthal Vaman Tamhankar.	17-0	Ditto	... Ditto	I
984	Purshotam Das	20 2	Ditto	... Jaipur United Free Church Mission High School.	III

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	Name of College or School.	Passed in Division.
		Y.M.			
989	Bakht Narayan Mulla	18-4	Brahman	Lucknow Jubilee High School.	III
990	Bal Kishore Sukul	17-11	Ditto	Ditto	III
991	Bal Sarup	17-8	Arya	Ditto	II
992	Braj Nath Yaksh	18-0	Brahman	Ditto	III
993	Guptar Nath	21-6	Kayasth	Ditto	III
994	Gurnarayan Lall	17-6	Sikh	Ditto	III
996	He-ra Lal Rastogi	20-6	Rastogi	Ditto	II
998	Konwar Lal Bahadur	22-5	Kayasth	Ditto	III
1004	Mohamad Ghulam Azam.	18-6	Muhammadian	Ditto	II
1006	Parmatma Prasad	17-2	Sikh	Ditto	I
1010	Ant Baksh	19-0	Kayasth	Ditto	III
1011	Shiva Prasad	16-10	Ditto	Ditto	II
1012	Syed Imtiaz Ali	18-6	Muhammadian	Ditto	II
1016	Syed Safdar Husain	18-5	Ditto	Ditto	III
1018	Tej Narayan Bahadur.	16-0	Brahman	Ditto	I
1024	Kashi Prasad	19-7	Kayasth	Lucknow Church Mission High School.	I
1029	Mohamad Naqi	17-6	Muhammadian	Ditto	III
1030	Narayan Das Bose	17-0	Kayasth	Ditto	III
1033	Syed Mohammad Hafiz.	16-9	Muhammadian	Ditto	III
1034	Albert E. Thomson	18-0	Christian (N.)	Lucknow Christian Collegiate School.	II
1035	Bridge Paul Nathan	18-0	Ditto	Ditto	II
1036	Marston, Daniel Boaz.	19-0	Ditto	Ditto	III
1037	R. Claude Bux	18-0	Ditto	Ditto	II
1038	Badri Nath	20-2	Kshatriya	Lucknow Queen's Anglo-Sanskrit School.	II
1040	Bhola Nath Bhargava.	17-7	Bhargava	Ditto	III
1042	Bishen Pearey Lal Srivastava.	22-7	Kayasth	Ditto	III
1043	Bishun Narain	21-5	Brahman	Ditto	II
1045	Janardan Misra	19-1	Ditto	Ditto	III
1046	Jwala Sahai Nigam	17-7	Kayasth	Ditto	II
1051	Satya Kumar Mukerji.	17-0	Brahman	Ditto	III
1053	Shyam Sunder Verma.	17-4	Khatttri	Ditto	III
1054	Shib Chandra Pramanik.	17-7	Tantubai	Ditto	II

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	Name of College or School.	Passed in Division.
1055	Shimbhu Saran Lal	17-3	Kayasth	... Lucknow Queen's Anglo-Sanskrit School.	II
1056	Shiva Doolarey Lal Sukla.	19-7	Brahman	... Ditto	III
1057	Sitla Charan	20-2	Kayasth	... Ditto	III
1061	Magbool Husain	17-7	Muhammadan	Lucknow Wesleyan Mission High School.	III
1062	Thakur Bishambhar Nath Singh.	20-0	Kayasth	... Lucknow Civil Taluqdars' School.	III
1067	Mohammad Abdul Qavi.	19-5	Muhammadan	Lucknow Husainabad High School.	III
1070	Mohammad Usman Khan.	18-11	Ditto	... Ditto	III
1073	Syed Kazim Ali	16-10	Ditto	... Ditto	II
1074	Alice Barnard	18-0	Christian (E.)	Lucknow Isabella Thoburn High School.	II
1075	Angelina Rose LeMaitre.	16-7	Ditto	... Ditto	I
1076	Sonamani Paul	18-6	Ditto (N.)	... Ditto	III
1077	Ellen Pearce	19-7	Ditto (E.)	... Ditto	II
1078	Ida Alice Plair	19-2	Ditto	... Ditto	II
1079	Rosie Ram	17-9	Ditto (N.)	... Ditto	I
1080	Badri Prasad Srivastava.	19-2	Kayasth	... Bahraich District School.	III
1081	Muhammad Badar-ud-din.	21-6	Muhammadan	... Ditto	III
1085	Shiam Sundar Lal Srivastava.	20-1	Kayasth	... Ditto	II
1086	Sheikh Iftikhar Ahmad Shah.	16-1	Muhammadan	... Ditto	II
1087	Shivadhar Misra	16-9	Brahman	... Ditto	III
1088	Sitla Baksh Sinha Srivastava.	23-5	Kayasth	... Ditto	II
1089	Syed Tahawar Husain Khan.	21-5	Muhammadan	... Ditto	II
1090	Ayodhia Prasad	19-2	Halwai	... Bara Banki Govt. High school.	II
1091	Bandey Hasan	20-8	Muhammadan	... Ditto	III
1092	Gurcharan Lal Nigam.	19-1	Kayasth	... Ditto	II
1093	Har Prasad Srivastava.	18-2	Ditto	... Ditto	III
1094	Nazir-ud-din Ahmad	22-5	Muhammadan	... Ditto	III
1095	Oudh Bahadur	17-5	Kayasth	... Ditto	II

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	Name of College or School.	Passed in Division.
		Y. M.			
1096	Suraj Bali Sukla ...	18-8	Brahman	Bara Banki Government High School.	III
1099	Debendro Nath Bahadur Sarkar.	16-3	Kayasth	Gonda Government High School.	III
1100	Govind Saran Bhatnagar.	21-4	Ditto	Ditto	III
1101	Kanahiya Lal Bhatnagar.	16-10	Ditto	Ditto	III
1102	Kandhiya Lal Srivastava.	17-6	Ditto	Ditto	III
1104	Tribhuvan Nath Srivastava.	16-10	Ditto	Ditto	II
1105	Aziz-ud-din Ahmad	17-9	Muhammadan	Hardoi District School.	II
1106	Bachoo Lal Dube ...	22-2	Brahman	Ditto	III
1107	Brij Bahadur Srivastava.	23-8	Kayasth	Ditto	III
1108	Govind Prasad ...	20-2	Kalwar	Ditto	III
1109	Gauri Shanker ...	18-6	Kayasth	Ditto	III
1110	Hardowari Lal ...	19-8	Brahman	Ditto	III
1111	Kali Charan ...	18-9	Ditto	Ditto	II
1112	Muhammad Shamshad Ali Siddiqi.	17-9	Muhammadan	Ditto	II
1113	Shankar Sahai Srivastava.	17-4	Kayasth	Ditto	II
1114	Shiva Prasad Varma	21-6	Ditto	Ditto	III
1115	Shahzad Ali Khan ..	16-3	Muhammadan	Ditto	II
1116	Baij Nath Sinha Chandravansi.	16-6	Kshatriya	Lakhimpur District School.	III
1118	Debi Prasada ...	22-6	Kayasth	Ditto	III
1119	Jang Bahadur ...	17-11	Ditto	Ditto	III
1120	Maharaj Bahadur...	16-7	Ditto	Ditto	II
1121	Mahabir Prasad Verma.	16-5	Ditto	Ditto	II
1122	Mangli Lal ...	22-3	Vaish	Ditto	III
1125	Tej Narain Chakbast	16-3	Brahman	Ditto	III
1126	Gwendoline Ruby Mitchell.	17-0	Christian (E.)	Mussoorie Woodstock.	I
1133	Shiva Nand Misra...	19-11	Brahman	Rae Bareilly District School.	I
1134	Syed Abid Husain Kazimi.	20-7	Muhammadan	Ditto	III
1135	Syed Muhammad Zahid Zaidi.	16-4	Ditto	Ditto	II
1137	Avadh Behari Lal Tandon.	16-8	Kattri	Sitapur District School.	II
1138	Barkat-ulla Khan ...	19-8	Muhammadan	Ditto	III

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	Name of College or School.	Passed in Division.
1140	Peare Lal	... 17-5	Jain	... Sitapur District School.	II
1141	Salik Ram Tandon	... 15-10	Khatttri	... Ditto	... I
1142	Saiyid Ahmad Hasan	19-5	Muhammadian	... Ditto	... III
1144	Gauri Shankar Vajpeyi.	18-2	Brahman	... Unao District School.	High II
1145	Hazari Lal Bajpeyi...	21-0	Ditto	... Ditto	... III
1146	Jugal Kishore Srivastava.	16-6	Kayasth	... Ditto	... III
1147	Lakshmi Narayan Sri-vastava.	19-5	Ditto	... Ditto	... III
1148	Mazhar Uddin Ahmad	18-6	Muhammadian	... Ditto	... II
1149	Mahabir Prasad Nigam.	18-9	Kayasth	... Ditto	... III
1151	Raja Bahadur Nigam	18-10	Ditto	... Ditto	... I
1152	Sarju Prasad Nigam	17-6	Ditto	... Ditto	... III
1153	Shiva Shanker Privedi	17-2	Brahman	... Ditto	... III
1154	Shiva Dayal Awasthi	20-10	Ditto	... Ditto	... III
1155	Bansi Dhar Bajpai	17-3	Ditto	... Mauranwan K D.J. High School.	II
1158	Persotam Nara in Waghray.	18-9	Khatttri	... Ditto	... III
1162	Bishumber Saha Jain.	22-11	Jain	... Meerut Collegiate School	III
1164	Parma Nand Sharma	17-3	Brahman	... Ditto	... II
1166	Pooran Chand Sood	16-8	Khatttri	... Ditto	... III
1169	Tirbani Prasad	... 17-8	Vaish	... Ditto	... III
1172	Azmat Husain	... 21-2	Muhammadian	Meerut Church M. H. School.	III
1173	Badri Prasad	... 16-3	Kayasth	... Ditto	... III
1176	Bans Gopal	... 19-11	Ditto	... Ditto	... III
1177	Debi Sahay Sharma	20-3	Brahman	... Ditto	... III
1178	Dharni Prasada	... 17-11	Vaish	... Ditto	... III
1179	Dhoom Singh	... 18-2	Ditto	... Ditto	... II
1180	Harish Chander	... 20-8	Kayasth	... Ditto	... III
1181	Johnson Gabriel	17-8	Christian(N.)	... Ditto	... III
1187	Raj Rajeshwar	... 17-3	Kayasth	... Ditto	... III
1190	Taqi Ahmad Khan	... 19-2	Muhammadian	... Ditto	... II
1193	Jagan Nain Onial	... 19-4	Brahman	... Dehra Dun A.P. Mission School.	II
1196	Najib-ud-din Ahmad	17-0	Muhammadian	... Ditto	... I
1202	Himayat Husain	... 17-0	Ditto	... Skancrabad A.V. High School.	II
1204	Raghunandan Lal	... 19-5	Brahman	... Ditto	... II
1205	Constance Das	... 18-11	Christian(N.)	Dehra Dun Girls' High School.	III
1206	Devendra Dutt	21-4	Brahman	... Tehri Partap High School.	II
	Katuri.				

# 790 LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1904.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	Name of College or School.	Passed in Division.
1208	Muhammad Ibrahim	19-0	Muhammadan	Nowgong Cantonment High School.	II
1209	Shambhu Dayal	21-0	Kayasth	Ditto	III
1210	Syed Ishtiaq Husain	19-0	Muhammadan	Ditto	III
1214	Muhammad Yaqub Beg.	18-0	Ditto	Charkhari State High School,	III
1215	Banke Behari Lal	16-0	Kayasth	Chhatarpur Maharaja's High School.	II
1218	Moti Lal	16-0	Brahman	Ditto	III
1224	Banshi Lal	16-7	Ditto	Raipur Govt. High School.	II
1225	Bhaiya Lal	16-8	Kayasth	Ditto	I
1226	Dwarika Nath	16-5	Brahman	Ditto	III
1227	Ganesh Laxman Bhushkutey.	17-3	Ditto	Ditto	III
1230	Kanhiya Lal	17-6	Agarwal	Ditto	III
1232	Kishna Damodar Tamaskar.	17-0	Brahman	Ditto	II
1236	Mohan Lal	18-7	Agarwala	Ditto	II
1237	Muhammad Abdur Razzique Khan.	17-10	Muhammadan	Ditto	II
1238	Muhammad Mustafa Khan.	21-0	Ditto	Ditto	II
1239	Narendra Nath Chau dhri.	16-3	Brahman	Ditto	III
1240	Onkar Prasad	17-0	Kayasth	Ditto	III
1241	Pyare Lal	16-7	Thakur	Ditto	II
1243	Rambhadra Pande	18-2	Brahman	Ditto	II
1244	Rambharosa	17-6	Kayasth	Ditto	II
1245	Ram Narayan Tewari	17-0	Brahman	Ditto	II
1246	Sadasheo Gopal naskar.	16-6	Ditto	Ditto	III
1250	Vishwanath Sirothia	17-0	Ditto	Ditto	II
1251	Waman Yadeo Konher	17-7	Ditto	Ditto	III
1252	Y. Sambashiva	18-3	Ditto	Ditto	II
1256	Khanderao Dattatraya	19-0	Ditto	Khanagarh Victoria High School.	II
1257	Rameshwar Kadamb.	18-7	Kshatriya	Ditto	II
1258	Shivaji Rao Kadamb	17-2	Ditto	Ditto	II
1261	Brj Mohan Lal	17-2	Kayasth	Saugor High School.	III
1262	Krishna Nand Joshi	16-9	Brahman	Ditto	II
1263	Kudratulla Khan	16-10	Muhammadan	Ditto	II
1265	Man Mohan Lal	18-8	Kayasth	Ditto	II
1269	Narbada Prasad	17-6	Ditto	Ditto	III



## ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

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Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	Name of College or School.	Passed in Division.
1270	Purshotam Vishnu Shrikhande.	18-0	Brahman	... Saugor School.	High III
1271	Raja Ram Kayasth	... 18-0	Kayasth	... Ditto	... III
1272	Sadasheo Vasudeo Herdikar.	18-0	Brahman	... Ditto	... II
1273	Surendra Nath kerji.	Mu- 16-3	Ditto	... Ditto	... III
1274	Etal Annie Bulach	16-0	Christian(E.)	Mussoorie Woodstock.	II
1546	Jawahir Lal	... 18-0	Kayasth	...Mauranwan J High School.	K. D. III

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792 LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1904

PRIVATE CANDIDATES.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	Name of District.	Passed in Division.
1276	Chaturvedi Bisheswer	19-0	Brahman	... Mainpuri	... II
	Dial.				
1299	Janki Pershad	... 16 5	Vaish	... Bulandshahr	... III
1301	Narain Das Jain	... 20 3	Jain	... Mainpuri	... III
1319	Sa i y i d Muhammad	17-0	Muhammadan	Jaipur	... III
	Raza.				
1320	Kundan Lal Mehta,	18 0	Brahman	... Kotah (Raj)	... III
1323	Murlı Manohar	... 20-0	Vaish	... Aligarh	... II
1329	Devi Shankara	... 20 9	Brahman	... Farrukhabad	... III
1342	Madho Prasad	.. 18-0	Khatrı	... Allahabad	... III
1344	Muhammad Tajam-	19-0	Muhammadan	Ditto	... III
	mul Husain.				
1349	Sa i y i d Mahdi	Uzza- 24-5	Ditto	... Ditto	... III
	man Naqvi				
1361	Gadadhar Parshad	... 16 0	Brahman	... Ditto	... III
1376	Shiva Sahaya	... 21 0	Kayasth	... Cawnpore	... III
1384	Shiva Mangal Prasada	19-4	Ditto	... Patnagarh	... III
1387	Kula Nand Thapliyal	20-5	Brahman	... Garhwal	... II
1391	Kanhaya Lala	... 18-0	Kshatriya	... Bareilly	... II
1404	Mah "omanı	.. 22-0	Muhammadan	Koorkee	... II
1422	Nand Kishore Singh,	19-0	Bhunnhar	... Benares	... III
1425	Sabdeo Chaube	... 17-11	Brahman	... Ditto	... III
1428	Sitaram Singh	... 19-7	Kshatriya	... Ditto	... III
1430	Bhut Nath Chatterji,	19-9	Brahman	... Ditto	... III
1435	Ram Briksha Tiwary,	21-0	Ditto	... Ballia	... III
1451	Binkatesh N a r a i n	18-0	Ditto	... Cawnpore	... III
	Tewari.				
1452	Chhotay Lal	... 23-9	Kayasth	... Ditto	... III
1471	Zulfikar Ali Khan	... 18-0	Muhammadan	Bahraich	... III
1477	Yeshwant Rao Kul-	20-0	Brahman	... Hoshangabad	III
	karni.			(C.P)	
1481	Moreswar Madho	18-0	Ditto	... Burhanpur (C.P.)	II
	Rao Kotasthane.				
1482	Dinkar Balvant Agni-	18-0	Ditto	... Harda	( do.) III
	hoti.				
1486	Munna Lal	.. 18-7	Dheman	... Jabalpur	( do.) III
1496	Har Bans Rai Sri-	17-0	Kayasth	... Lucknow	... II
	vastava.				
1505	Kundan Lal	... 21-0	Bania	... Ditto	... III
1506	N a n d K u m a r Sri-	21-0	Kayasth	... Ditto	... III
	vastava				
1509	Chandi Prasad Sri-	22-0	Ditto	... Gonda	... III
	vastava.				
1510	Satgur Prasad	.. 18-10	Ditto	... Ditto	... III
1513	G i l l w a r P r a s a d	20-11	Brahman	... Hardoi	... III
	Tewari.				
1518	Parmanand Verma	... 17-0	Kayasth	... Rae Bareli	... III
1521	Muhammad Alamgir	16 6	Muhammadan	Sitapur	... III
	Beg.				
1522	Murlı Dhar	.. 18-3	Kayasth	... Ditto	III
1531	Bashir-ud din Ahmad	17 0	Muhamadan	... Meerut	... III
1533	Gopi Nath	... 17-0	Vaishma	... Ditto	... II

## SPECIAL VERNACULAR EXAMINATION, 1904.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Urdu or Hindi (or both).	Name of College or School.
1	Grish Prasad Mathur	Hindi	... Agra College.
2	Maharaj Singh	.. Hindi and Urdu	Ditto.
3	Thammou Singh	... Ditto	Ditto
4	Bal Krishen Das	Urdu	... Agra Victoria High School.
5	Muzi V a l a y a t Hussain Qizalbash.	Do.	... Ditto.
6	Pran Narain	... Do.	Ditto.
7	Ali Ahmad Khan	... Do.	... Bijnor District School.
8	Babu Dama Sharma,	Hindi	... Ditto.
9	Maharaja Sinha	... Do.	Ditto
11	Munnoo Lal Agni-hotri,	Urdu	... Shahjahanpur District School.
12	Atal Behari Lal Mathur.	Do.	... Jhalapitan Darbar High School.
13	Avadh Behari Lal Mathur	Do.	... Ditto.
14	Gowardhan Lal Sharma.	Do.	... Ditto.
15	Hamid Husain Rizvi	Do.	... Ditto
16	Brij Mohan Lal Varna.	Do.	... Morar High School.
17	Jawid Ahmed Zaidy (Suyid)	Do.	... Ditto.
18	Shiva Shanker Dayal	Do.	... Ditto
19	Chandia Kumar Misra.	Do.	... Aligarh District School.
22	Jiwan Shanker	Hindi	... Ditto.
23	Kunwu Bahadur Mathur	Do	... Ditto.
28	Raghuraj Singh	... Do.	Ditto.
29	Shanker Lal	... Do.	Ditto.
30	Shimbu Dial Gupta,	Do.	Ditto.
31	Sari Narain Dubey	Urdu	Ditto.
32	Tota Ram	... Hindi	Ditto.
34	Ramdas Gour	... Do.	... Allahabad Mun Central College.
36	Shyam Lal Dhawan	Urdu	... Ditto.
37	Suyid Izhar Hasan	Do.	Ditto.
39	Banke Bihari Lal	... Urdu and Hindi	Allahabad Training College.
40	Bhagwan Prasad Upadhyay.	Urdu	Ditto.
41	Bhuban Mohan Pak-rasy.	Urdu and Hindi	Ditto.

Roll No	Name of Candidate.	Urdu or Hindi (or both).	Name of College or School
42	Behari Das	... Hindi	... Allahabad Training College.
43	Bhola Nath Batham,	Urdu and Hindi	Ditto.
44	Budeo Pershad	.. Hindi	Ditto.
45	Bachchuji	... Urdu and Hindi	Ditto.
46	Dhanpat Rai Srivas-tava.	Ditto	Ditto.
47	Fateh Bahadur Khan	Ditto	Ditto.
48	Ganga Prasad Vidyarthi.	Ditto	Ditto.
49	Gauri Shanker Asthana	Ditto	Ditto.
50	Gaya Lal Misra	... Ditto	Ditto.
51	Hari Krishan Shastri,	Hindi	Ditto.
52	Jwala Ditt Joshi	... Do	Ditto.
53	Jhamman Lal	... Urdu and Hindi	Ditto.
54	Jagan Nath Misra	... Ditto	Ditto.
55	Jugal Kishore	... Ditto	Ditto.
56	Kinti Prasad	... Ditto	Ditto.
57	Krishna Rao Bhikaji Nene.	Hindi	Ditto.
58	Kazi Muhammad Jalal-ud-din.	Urdu and Hindi	Ditto.
59	Lakshmin Das	... Hindi	Ditto.
60	Muhammad Usman	Urdu	Ditto.
61	Manohar Lal	.. Urdu and Hindi	Ditto.
62	Motee Lal Roy	... Ditto	Ditto.
63	Mohan Lal	... Hindi	Ditto.
64	Mukhu Lal Varma	... Urdu and Hindi	Ditto.
65	Marni Lal	.. Ditto	Ditto.
66	Mukat Bihari Lal	... Urdu	Ditto.
67	Madan Gopal Bhatia,	Urdu and Hindi	Ditto.
68	Manik Chand Bhatia.	Ditto	Ditto.
69	Murari Lal	... Hindi	Ditto.
70	Mahadeo Rao Divakar	Urdu and Hindi	Ditto.
71	Mithun Lal	... Hindi	Ditto.
72	Raghuandan Saran,	Urdu and Hindi	Ditto.
73	Raj Narayan	... Ditto	Ditto.
74	Ram Chandra Rao	... Ditto	Ditto.
75	Shyama Lal Shukla,	Ditto	Ditto.
76	Syam Behari Banerji	Ditto	Ditto.
77	Sarup Narayan	.. Ditto	Ditto.
78	Sitla Prasad Srivas-tava.	Urdu	Ditto.
79	Sri Krishna Kumar	Hindi	Ditto.
81	Tej Shanker Kochak,	Urdu and Hindi	Ditto.
82	Zahir Husain	... Ditto	Ditto.
84	Anant Prasad	.. Hindi	... Banda District School.
85	Devi Chand K. C.	... Urdu	Ditto.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Urdu and Hindi (or both).	Name of College or School.
88	Muhammed Sulai- mam Sighur.	Hindi	... Banda District School
90	Uma Shankar ...	Urdu	... Ditto.
91	Muhammed Mustafa Chisti.	Do.	... Ghazipur Victoria School
92	Rajendra Narain Verma.	Do.	... Ditto.
95	Govind Ballabh Uprety.	Do.	... Almora Ramsay College.
96	Alakh Behari Arora	Do.	... Bareilly College.
99	Kaushal Kishore ...	Hindi	... Ditto.
102	Raghubir Dayal Anandoti.	Do.	... Ditto.
198	Ram Shanker Misra	Do.	... Ditto.
104	Risaldar Bahadur ...	Do.	... Ditto.
105	Shanker Lal ...	Do.	... Ditto.
106	Kaushal Nandan Sahai	Do.	... Ditto.
109	Brij Nandan Prasad,	Urdu	... Bareilly Government High School.
110	Chhete Lal ...	Do.	... Ditto.
112	Kunj Behari Lal ...	Do.	... Ditto.
115	Triveni Sahay Varma	Hindi	... Ditto.
116	Banarsi Das ...	Urdu	... Muzaffarnagar District School.
117	Chatar Sen ...	Do.	... Ditto.
118	Munir Lal ...	Do.	... Ditto.
119	Mustafa Husain ...	Do.	... Ditto.
120	Kishan Swaroop Bhatnagar.	Do.	... Ramapur State High School.
121	Md Badr-ud-din Siddiqi.	Do.	... Ditto.
122	Md Fakhr-ud-din Siddiqi.	Do.	... Ditto.
123	Syed Mahmud Hosain ul Asghari.	Do.	... Ditto.
124	Sundar Sahay Verma	Do.	... Ditto.
127	Har Nandan Prasad	Hindi	... Benares Collegiate School.
130	Abdul Rashid Khan	Urdu	... Benares London Mission High School.
131	Purshottam Lal ...	Do.	... Ditto.
132	Baj Nath Prasad Seth	Do.	... Benares Central Hindu Collegiate School.
133	Brij Lal Prasad ...	Do.	... Ditto.
134	Gaya Prasad ...	Do.	... Ditto.
137	Salig Ram Tiwari	Hindi	... Ditto.
138	Abul Baqa ...	Urdu	... Jaunpur District School.
139	Ganga Dhar Pant Shuma.	Hindi	... Sutna Venkat High School.
140	Ganga Dhar Mahadeo Desamukh.	Do.	... Ditto.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Urdu or Hindi (or both).	Name of College or School.
141	Mahadeo Govind Naphde.	Hindi	... Sutna Venkat High School.
142	Ram Uas	... Do.	... Ditto.
144	Chandra Narain Dikshit.	Do.	... Christ Church Collegiate School.
145	Mukat Behari Seth,	Urdu	... Ditto.
147	Shiva Shanker Lal	... Do	... Ditto.
148	Sundar Lal	... Do.	... Ditto.
149	Abdul Majid Khan	... Do.	... Farrukhabad Mission High School.
150	Aziz Ahmad	... Do.	... Ditto.
151	Bansi Dhar Vaishya	... Do.	... Ditto.
152	Gobind Narayan Bamroo.	Do.	... Ditto.
153	Har Bans Gopal	... Do.	... Ditto.
154	Jai Narain Mathur	... Do.	... Ditto.
155	Kanauji Lal Misra	... Hindi	... Ditto.
156	Ram Prakash Srivastav.	Do.	... Ditto.
158	Maulvi Badri Alam	... Do.	... Fyzabad District School.
159	Abdul Haq	... Urdu	... Balrampur Lyall Collegiate School.
160	Jagın Nath Prashad	... Do.	... Ditto.
162	Umrro Lal Srivastav	Do.	... Ditto.
163	Bikrama Prasad	... Hindi	... Gorakhpur Jubilee High School.
165	Jainti Prasad	... Do.	... Ditto.
166	Madhu Sudan Prasad	Do.	... Ditto.
167	Ram Dhari Tiwari	... Do.	... Ditto.
168	Aditya Narain Kochhar,	Do.	... Lucknow Canning College.
169	Bishambhar Nath Srivastava.	Do.	... Ditto.
170	Ghani Mohammad	... Urdu	... Lucknow C. M. High School.
171	Kashi Prasad	... Do.	... Ditto.
172	Mashuq Ali	... Do.	... Ditto.
173	Mohammad Naqi	... Do.	... Ditto.
174	Nanak Prasad	... Do.	... Ditto.
175	Baqar Husain Khan	... Do.	... Lucknow Jubilee High School.
176	Gur Narain Lal	... Do.	... Ditto.
178	Muhammad Ghulam Azam.	Do.	... Ditto.
179	Muhammad Munir Ahmad.	Do.	... Ditto.
180	Prabhu Dayal, S.V.A.	Do.	... Ditto.
181	Shiva Prasad	... Do.	... Ditto.
182	Syed Imtiaz Ali	... Do.	... Ditto.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Urdu or Hindi (or both).	Name of College or School.
183	Syed Khursheed Ali Hanafi.	Urdu	... Lucknow Jubilee High School.
184	Sant Baksh	... Do.	... Ditto.
185	Bhola Nath Bhargava,	Do.	... Lucknow Queen's Anglo-Sanskrit School.
186	Jwala Sahai Nigam,	Hindi	... Ditto.
187	Ram Shanker Bajpai,	Urdu and Hindi	... Ditto.
188	Syed Ali Qadar	... Urdu	... Ditto.
189	Hari Krishna Saksena,	Do.	... Lucknow Husainabad High School.
190	Muhammad Abul Qavi	Do.	... Ditto.
191	Muhammad Ikram Husain.	Do.	... Ditto.
192	Muhammad Razi-ul Hasan Alavi.	Do.	... Ditto.
193	Muhammad Usman Khan,	Do.	... Ditto.
194	Muhammad Zahir.	... Do.	... Ditto.
195	Sheikh Imtiyaz Ali	... Do.	... Ditto.
196	Syed Kazim Ali	... Do.	... Ditto.
198	Saiyed Shabbir Hussain.	Do.	... Bahraich District School.
200	Ram Jiawan Lal Sinha,	Do.	... Rai Bareilly District School.
201	Shiva Nand Misra	... Do.	... Ditto.
202	Ram Adhin Shukla	... Hindi	... Ditto.
203	Suraj Din Bajpayi	... Do.	... Ditto.
204	Syed Abid Hussain Kazimi.	Urdu	... Ditto.
205	Syed Muhammad Zahid Zaidi	Do.	... Ditto.
206	Jeeti Prasada	... Hindi	... Meerut Collegiate School.
207	Kailash Chandra	... Urdu	... Ditto.
208	Phiru Singh Jaini	... Do.	... Ditto.
209	Ram Sarup	... Do.	... Ditto.
210	Ajudhia Prasada	... Hindi	... Meerut C. M. High School.
211	Nihal Singh	... Do.	... Ditto.
213	Jwala Prasad Chaturvedi.	Urdu	... Private candidate, Bharatpur.
214	Puttu Lal	... Hindi	... Ditto Allahabad.
217	Girija Kishore	... Do.	... Ditto Moradabad.
218	Dori Lal	... Do.	... Ditto Pilibhit.
221	Rajab Ali	... Urdu	... Ditto Cawnpore.
223	Har Bans Rai Srivastava.	Do.	... Ditto Lucknow.
224	Ambika Prasad Srivastava.	Do.	... Ditto Bahraich.

## XV.

### DATES OF EXAMINATIONS IN ARTS, SCIENCE, AND LAW, 1905.

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#### EXAMINATIONS IN ARTS, SCIENCE, AND LAW, 1905.

In 1905—The Intermediate, Entrance and School Final  
Examinations will be held on Thursday,  
the 6th April, and following days.

Fees and Applications to be sent not later than the  
18th February, 1905.

In 1905—The Special Vernacular Examination will be  
held simultaneously with the School Final,  
Urdu and Hindi Examinations.

Fees and Applications to be sent not later than the  
18th February, 1905.

In 1905—The B.A., B.Sc., D.Sc. and M.A. Examina-  
tions will be held on Thursday, the 6th  
April, and following days.

Fees and Applications to be sent not later than the  
18th February, 1905.

In 1905—The LL B. Examination will be held on  
Monday, the 17th April.

Fees and Applications to be sent not later than the  
17th of February, 1905.



COMPARATIVE TABLE, ARTS AND LAW EXAMINATIONS, etc.

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Comparative Table of Arts, Science and Law Examinations of 1889 to 1904.

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\* Agricultural School, Cawnpore.

## XVII.

### LIST OF SCHOOLS RECOGNIZED FOR THE PURPOSE OF THE SCHOOL FINAL-EXAMINATION.

- 
- |  |     |                   |
|--|-----|-------------------|
| 1. Lucknow, Church Mission High School     | ... | Aug. 12th, 1893.  |
| 2. Agra, St. John's Collegiate School      | ... | Ditto.            |
| 3. Cawnpore, Christ-Church School          | ... | Ditto.            |
| 4. Lucknow, Jubilee High School            | ... | Ditto.            |
| 5. Fyzabad, Government High School         | ... | Ditto.            |
| 6. Meerut, Collegiate School               | ... | Ditto.            |
| 7. Allahabad, Government High School       | ... | Ditto.            |
| 8. Bareilly, Government High School        | ... | Ditto.            |
| 9. Jhansi, MacDonnell High School          | ... | Ditto.            |
| 10. Cawnpore, Government High School       | ... | Ditto.            |
| 11. Moradabad, Government High School      | ... | Ditto.            |
| 12. Allahabad, Kayastha Pathshala          | ... | Ditto.            |
| 13. Benares, Queen's Collegiate School     | ... | Ditto.            |
| 14. Saugor, Government High School         | ... | Octr. 31st, 1893. |
| 15. Agra, Collegiate School                | ... | Novr. 2nd, 1893.  |
| 16. Hoshangabad, High School               | ... | Decr. 2nd, 1893.  |
| 17. Benares, London Mission High School    | ... | Ditto.            |
| 18. Lucknow, Husainabad High School        | ... | Jany. 13th, 1894. |
| 19. Cawnpore, Agricultural School          | ... | March 5th, 1894.  |
| 20. Jabalpur, Government High School       | ... | April 7th, 1894.  |
| 21. Raipur, Government High School         | ... | Ditto.            |
| 22. Jabalpur, Hitkarni Sabha High School   | ... | Aug. 11th, 1894.  |
| 23. Lucknow, Queen's Anglo-Sanskrit School | ... | Novr. 3rd, 1894.  |
| 24. Mirzapur, London Mission High School   | ... | Ditto.            |
| 25. Almora, Ramsay Collegiate School       | ... | Decr. 1st, 1894.  |
| 26. Jaipur, Maharaja's College             | ... | Ditto.            |
| 27. Lucknow, Reid Christian College        | ... | Jany. 12th, 1895  |
| 28. Jabalpur, Church Mission High School   | ... | Aug. 3rd, 1895.   |
| 29. Hoshangabad, Mission High School       | ... | Ditto.            |

- |     |   |     |                   |
|-----|---|-----|-------------------|
| 30. | Moradabad Mission Girls' High School                | ... | Aug. 3rd, 1895.   |
| 31. | Gwalior State, Lashkar (Victoria) Collegiate School | ... | Ditto.            |
| 32. | Aligarh, Government High School                     | ... | Nov. 2nd, 1895.   |
| 33. | Ghazipur, Mission High School                       | ... | Jany. 11th, 1896. |
| 34. | Mussoorie, Modern School                            | ... | April 4th, 1896.  |
| 35. | Jabalpur, Anjuman Islamia High School               | ... | Ditto.            |
| 36. | Agra, Victoria High School                          | ... | Nov. 7th, 1896.   |
| 37. | Allahabad, A. P. M. High School, with effect from   | ... | July 1st, 1895.   |
| 38. | Saharanpur, District School                         | ... | Jany. 9th, 1897.  |
| 39. | Aligarh, M. A.-O. Collegiate School                 | ... | Ditto.            |
| 40. | Muttra, District School, with effect from           | ... | July 10th, 1895.  |
| 41. | Etawah do.  | do. | Ditto.            |
| 42. | Sitapur do.   | do. | Ditto.            |
| 43. | Agra, Muft-i-Am School                              | do. | July 3rd, 1893.   |
| 44. | Meerut, C. M. S. High School                        | do. | July 3rd, 1895.   |
| 45. | Benares, Bengali Tola School                        | ... | Novr. 6th, 1897.  |
| 46. | Gorakhpur, Church Mission High School               | ... | Ditto.            |
| 47. | Nasirabad, Cantonment High School                   | ... | Feby. 5th, 1898.  |
| 48. | Ajmer, Collegiate School                            | ... | Nov. 7th, 1898.   |
| 49. | Khandwa, High School                                | ... | March 4th, 1899.  |
| 50. | Ghazipur, Victoria High School                      | ... | Aug. 5th, 1899.   |
| 51. | Gorakhpur, Jubilee High School                      | ... | Jany. 13th, 1900. |
| 52. | Sutna, Venkat High School                           | ... | April 7th, 1900.  |
| 53. | Benares, Central Hindu College                      | ... | Ditto.            |
| 54. | Rai Bareilly, District School                       | ... | Aug. 3rd, 1901.   |
| 55. | Seoni (Chappara), Mission High School               | ... | Novr. 4th, 1901.  |
| 56. | Farrukhabad, District High School                   | ... | Feby. 1st, 1902.  |
| 57. | Almora, do.   | ... | Aug. 2nd, 1902.   |
| 58. | Muzaffernagar, do.                                  | ... | Ditto.            |
| 59. | Shahjahanpur, do.                                   | ... | Aug. 1st, 1903.   |
| 60. | Morar, High School                                  | ... | Novr. 7th, 1903.  |
| 61. | Benares, Jai Narain's Collegiate School             | ... | Jany. 9th, 1904.  |
| 62. | Azamgarh, Church Mission High School                | ... | March 5th, 1904.  |
| 63. | Hardoi, District School                             | ... | Aug. 6th, 1904.   |
| 64. | Akola, Government High School                       | ... | Ditto.            |
| 65. | Amraoti do.   | ... | Ditto.            |

## XVIII.

### DATES OF MEETINGS OF THE SYNDICATE.

---

The following list of dates has been fixed for Meetings of the Syndicate :—

1. The first Saturday in November.
2. The first Saturday in December.
3. The second Saturday in January.
4. The first Saturday in February.
5. The Saturday immediately preceding the Annual Meeting of the Senate, with an Adjournment until after such Annual Meeting.
6. The first Saturday in April.
7. The last Saturday in July or the first Saturday in August.

Important business not calling for immediate decision will be placed as it arises on the Agenda Papers, and postponed, so far as the Syndicate find possible, to Meetings 1 and 5. This arrangement does not debar the Vice-Chancellor from exercising his discretion in convening Meetings under Rule 50 of the University Rules.

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ACT No. VIII OF 1904.

# THE INDIAN UNIVERSITIES ACT, 1904.

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THE FIRST SCHEDULE - *Ex-Officio* FELLOWS OF THE  
UNIVERSITY.

## THE SECOND SCHEDULE.—ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

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*An Act to amend the law relating to the Universities of  
British India.*

WHEREAS by Acts II, XXII and XXVII of 1857, Act XIX of 1882 and Act XVIII of 1887, Universities were established and incorporated at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore and Allahabad;

And whereas by Act XLVII of 1860 the Universities of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay were empowered to confer such degrees as should be appointed in the manner provided by the Act;

And whereas by Act I of 1884 the Universities of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay were further empowered to confer the honorary degree of Doctor in the Faculty of Law;

And whereas it is expedient to amend the law relating to the Universities of British India;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and com-  
mencement

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Universities Act, 1904; and

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Government may fix in this behalf by notification in the Gazette of India or the local official Gazette, as the case may be.

2. (1) This Act shall be deemed to be part of each of the Acts by which the said five Universities were respectively established and incorporated.

Interpretation

(2) In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(a) the term “College” or “affiliated College” includes any collegiate institution affiliated to or maintained by the University:

(b) the expression “the Government” means in relation to the University of Calcutta the Governor-General in Council, and in relation to the other Universities the local Government: and

(c) the expressions “the University” and “the Act of Incorporation” and any expression denoting any University, authority or officer or any statute regulation, rule or by-law of the University shall be construed with reference to each of the said Universities respectively.

### *The University.*

3. The University shall be and shall be deemed to have been incorporated for the purpose (among others) of making provision for the instruction of students, with power to appoint University Professors and Lecturers, to hold and manage educational endowments, to erect, equip and main-

Incorporation and powers of the University.

tain University libraries, laboratories and museums, to make regulations, relating to the residence and conduct of students, and to do all acts, consistent with the Act of Incorporation and this Act, which tend to the promotion of study and research.

4. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Act of Incorporation, the Body Corporate of the University shall consist of—  
 Constitution and powers of the Senate.

(a) the Chancellor.

(b) in the case of the University of Calcutta, the Rector ;

(c) the Vice-Chancellor.

(d) the *ex-officio* Fellows ; and

(e) the Ordinary Fellows—

(i) elected by registered Graduates or by the Senate,

(ii) elected by the Faculties, and

(iii) nominated by the Chancellor.

(2) The Ordinary Fellows shall, save as herein otherwise provided, hold office for five years :

Provided that an Ordinary Fellow who has vacated his office may, subject to the provisions of this Act, be elected or nominated to be an Ordinary Fellow.

(3) The Body Corporate shall be the Senate of the University, and all powers which are by the Act of Incorporation or by this Act conferred upon the Senate, or upon the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows in their corporate capacity or in the case of the University of Calcutta, upon the Chancellor, Rector, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows in their corporate capacity shall be vested in, and exercised by, the Senate constituted under this Act, and all duties and liabilities imposed upon the University by the Act of Incorporation shall be deemed to be imposed upon the Body Corporate as constituted under this Act

(4) No act done by the University shall be deemed to be invalid merely by reason of any vacancy among either class of elected Ordinary Fellows, or by reason of the total number of Ordinary Fellows or of members of the profession of education to be included among Ordinary Fellows, being less than the minimum prescribed by this Act.

#### *Fellows.*

5. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Act of Incorporation, the persons for the time being performing the duties of the offices mentioned in the list contained in the first schedule

*Ex-officio* Fellows.

to this Act or added to the said list under sub-section (2) shall be the *ex-officio* Fellows of the University.

(2) The Government may by notification published in the Gazette of India or in the local official Gazette, as the case may be, make additions to, or alterations in, the list of offices contained in the said schedule :

Provided that the number of *ex-officio* Fellows shall not exceed ten.

6. (1) In the case of the Universities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, the number of Ordinary Fellows shall not be less than fifty nor exceed one hundred ; and of such number :—

- (a) ten shall be elected by registered Graduates ;
- (b) ten shall be elected by the Faculties ; and
- (c) the remainder shall be nominated by the Chancellor.

(2) In the case of the Universities of the Punjab and Allahabad, the number of Ordinary Fellows shall not be less than forty nor exceed seventy-five ; and of such number—

- (a) ten shall be elected by the Senate or by registered Graduates ;
- (b) five shall be elected by the Faculties ; and
- (c) the remainder shall be nominated by the Chancellor.

(3) The election of any Ordinary Fellow shall be subject to the approval of the Chancellor.

(4) Elections of Ordinary Fellows by the Faculties and nominations of such Fellows by the Chancellor under this section shall be made in such manner as to secure that not less than two-fifths of the Fellows so elected and so nominated respectively shall be persons following the profession of education.

7. (1) Once in every year, on such date as the Chancellor may appoint in this behalf, there shall, if necessary, be an election to fill any vacancy among the Ordinary Fellows elected by registered Graduates.

(2) The Syndicate shall maintain a register on which any Graduate who—

- (a) has taken the degree of Doctor or Master in any Faculty, or
- (b) has graduated in any Faculty not less than ten years before registration,

shall, subject to the payment of an initial fee of such amount as may be prescribed by the regulations, be entitled to have his

name entered upon application made within the period of three years from the commencement of this Act or of one year from the date on which he becomes so entitled :

Provided that, if such application is made after the expiry of either of the said periods, the applicant shall be entitled to have his name entered on payment of the said initial fee, and of such further sum as may be prescribed by the regulations.

(3) The name of any Graduate entered on the register shall, subject to the payment of an annual fee of such amount as may be prescribed by the regulations, be retained thereon and, in case of default, shall be removed therefrom, but shall, at any time, be re-entered upon payment of all arrears :

Provided that a Graduate whose name has been already entered on the register may at any time compound for all subsequent payments of the annual fee by paying the sum prescribed in this behalf by the regulations.

(4) No person other than a Graduate whose name is entered on the said register shall be qualified to vote or to be elected at an election held under sub-section (1).

(5) A graduate registered under this section shall be entitled to such further privileges as may be determined by the regulations.

8. (1) The provisions of section 7 shall not apply to the University of the Punjab or to the University of Allahabad until the Ordinary Fellows elected by Senates. Chancellor, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council and by notification in the local official Gazette, so directs; and until such time the Ordinary Fellows of the said Universities, who would be elected by registered Graduates if the said provisions were in force, shall be elected by the Senate.

(2) In the case of the University of the Punjab and the University of Allahabad, there shall, if necessary, be an election, once in every year, on such date as the Chancellor may appoint in this behalf to fill any vacancy among the Ordinary Fellows elected by the Senate.

9. (1) Once in every year, on such date as the Chancellor may appoint in this behalf, there shall, if necessary, be an election to fill any vacancy among the Ordinary Fellows elected by the Faculties. Election by the Faculties.

(2) An election under sub-section (1) shall be held, subject to such directions prescribing the qualifications of the persons to be elected as may, from time to time, be given by the Chancellor, with a view to secure the return of duly qualified persons and the fair representation of different branches of study in the Senate.



10. Subject to the provisions of section 6, the Chancellor may nominate any number of fit and proper persons to be Ordinary Fellows.

Nomination by the Chancellor.

11. (1) Any Ordinary Fellow may, by letter addressed to the Chancellor, resign his office.  
Vacating of office.

(2) Where any Ordinary Fellow has not attended a meeting of the Senate, other than a Convocation, during the period of one year, the Chancellor may declare his office to be vacated.

*Transitory Provisions.*

12. In their application to the election and nomination of

Election and nomination of Ordinary Fellows within one year after commencement of Act, and temporary continuance of existing University administration.

Ordinary Fellows within the period of one year after the commencement of this Act and to the current business of the University, the provisions of this Act shall be read as subject to the following restrictions and modifications :—

- (a) In the case of the Universities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, the Chancellor shall, as soon as may be after the commencement of this Act, make an order directing that the Ordinary Fellows who under the said provisions are to be elected by registered Graduates, shall be elected by the elected Fellows holding office at the commencement of this Act, or by such Graduates of the University as the Chancellor may determine, or partly by elected Fellows and partly by such Graduates, and in such manner as the Chancellor may direct.
- (b) When the Ordinary Fellows mentioned in clause (a) have been elected, the Chancellor shall proceed to the nomination of Ordinary Fellows under section 6, sub-section (1), clause (c).
- (c) The Ordinary Fellows mentioned in clauses (a) and (b) shall, as soon as may be after their appointment and in such manner as the Chancellor may direct, elect the Fellows who under the said provisions are to be elected by the Faculties.
- (d) In the case of the Universities of the Punjab and Allahabad, the Chancellor shall, as soon as may be after the commencement of this Act, proceed to nominate Ordinary Fellows under section 6, sub-section (2), clause (c).

- (e) When Ordinary Fellows have been appointed under clause (d), the Chancellor shall make an order directing that the Fellows who under the said provisions are to be elected by the Senate shall be elected by the Ordinary Fellows appointed under clause (d), or by elected Fellows holding office at the commencement of this Act, or partly by such Ordinary Fellows and partly by elected Fellows, in such manner as the Chancellor may direct.
- (f) The Ordinary Fellows mentioned in clauses (d) and (e) shall, as soon as may be after their appointment, and in such manner as the Chancellor may direct, elect the Fellows who under the said provisions are to be elected by the Faculties.
- (g) An election under clause (c) or clause (f) shall be made subject to such directions prescribing the qualifications of the persons to be elected as may be given by the Chancellor, with a view to secure the return of duly qualified persons and a fair representation of different branches of study in the Senate.
- (h) As soon as Ordinary Fellows have been nominated and elected under clauses (a), (b) and (c), or under clauses (d), (e) and (f), as the case may be, and the persons so elected have been approved by the Chancellor, the Chancellor shall declare that the Body Corporate of the University has been constituted in accordance with the provisions of this Act, and shall append to the declaration a list of the Senate, and shall forward the said declaration and the appended list to the Governor-General in Council, who shall cause the declaration and list to be published in the Gazette of India.
- (i) The seniority of the Fellows included in the list mentioned in clause (h) shall be determined by the order in which their names appear in the list.
- (j) Until the said declaration is published under clause (h), the Fellows holding office at the commencement of this Act shall, together with the Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor, continue to be the Senate of the University, and shall be entitled to exercise the powers conferred upon them by the Act of Incorporation.
- (k) Every Ordinary Fellow elected or nominated under this section shall, unless his Fellowship is previously vacated by death, resignation or any other cause, hold office for not less than three years.

- (l) At or about the end of the third year from the publication of the declaration mentioned in clause (h), the names of, as nearly as may be, one-fifth of the total initial number—
- (i) of Ordinary Fellows elected under clause (a) or clause (e), as the case may be,
  - (ii) of Ordinary Fellows elected under clause (c) or clause (f), and
  - (iii) of Ordinary Fellows nominated by the Chancellor (after deducting from the said one-fifth the names in each class which have previously been removed from the list mentioned in clause (h) by reason of death, resignation or any other cause), shall be drawn by lot from among the elected and the nominated Ordinary Fellows whose names were included in the list mentioned in clause (h), and those whose names are so shown shall thereupon cease to be Ordinary Fellows.
- (m) At or about the end of the fourth, fifth and sixth years from the publication of the said declaration, the names of Ordinary Fellows shall be drawn by lot from each class of Ordinary Fellows included in the said list, in the manner provided in clause (l), so as to secure that, as nearly as may be, one-fifth of the Fellowships of the Ordinary Fellows so included in each class shall be vacated in each year.
- (n) An Ordinary Fellow elected or nominated under this section, who has not previously vacated his Fellowship, shall cease to be a Fellow at the end of the seventh year from the publication of the said declaration.
- (o) The Vice-Chancellor holding office at the commencement of this Act shall continue to hold office until the publication of the said declaration, and shall, if he is a member of the Senate as constituted under this Act, continue to hold office as Vice-Chancellor for the remainder of the term for which he was originally appointed.
- (p) The members of the Syndicate holding office at the commencement of this Act shall continue to conduct the executive business of the University until the publication of the said declaration; and, upon such publication, the Senate shall, in such manner as the Chancellor may direct, appoint a provisional Syndicate to conduct the executive business of the University until the Syndicate has been constituted under this Act.

- (g) The Senate as constituted under this Act may give orders for the provisional constitution of Faculties, Boards of Studies and of any Board or Committee of the Senate, pending the constitution of such Faculties, Boards and Committees in conformity with the regulations.
- (r) University Examiners and all officers and servants of the University shall continue to hold office and to act subject to the conditions governing their tenure of office or employment, except in so far as such conditions may be altered by competent authority.
- (s) The statutes, regulations and by-laws of the University in force at the commencement of this Act shall continue to be in force, except in so far as the said statutes, regulations and by-laws shall be altered or repealed by competent authority.

*Honorary Fellows.*

13. (1) (a) A Fellow holding office at the commencement of this Act shall cease to be a Fellow.  
 Honorary Fellows. (b) Where a Fellow included in clause (a) does not become a Fellow under this Act, he shall be an Honorary Fellow for life.

(c) Where a Fellow included in clause (a) becomes a Fellow under this Act, he shall, whenever and so often as he ceases to be a Fellow under this Act, become an Honorary Fellow as provided in clause (b).

(2) The Chancellor may nominate any person to be an Honorary Fellow for life, who is eminent for his attainments in any branch of learning, or is an eminent benefactor of the University or is distinguished for services rendered to the cause of education generally.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in this section, any Fellow who at the commencement of this Act is entitled as such to vote for the election of any person to be a member of any Council for the purpose of making laws and regulations or of any local authority shall continue to be so entitled as if this Act had not been passed.

*Faculties and Syndicate.*

14. (1) Nothing contained in the Act of Incorporation shall be deemed to prohibit the constitution of a new Faculty or the abolition or reconstitution of any existing Faculty by the Senate under regulations made in accordance with the provisions of this Act.  
 Faculties.

- (2) Regulations made under sub-section (1) may—

- (a) provide for the assignment of Fellows to the several Faculties by order of the Senate ; and
- (b) empower the Fellows so assigned to add to their number, in such manner and for such period as may be prescribed, Graduates in the Faculty and other persons possessing special knowledge of the subjects of study represented by the Faculty :

Provided that the number of persons so to be added to the Faculty shall not exceed half the number of Fellows assigned to the Faculty.

- (3) A person added to a Faculty under sub-section 2, clause (b), shall have the right to take part in the ordinary business of the Faculty, and in any election of an Ordinary Fellow by the Faculty, but shall not be entitled to take part in the election of the Syndicate.

15. (1) The executive government of the University shall be vested in the Syndicate, which shall consist of—

- (a) the Vice-Chancellor as Chairman;

- (b) the Director of Public Instruction for the Province in which the head-quarters of the University are situated; and, in the case of the University of Allahabad, also the Director of Public Instruction in the Central Provinces : and

- (c) not less than seven or more than fifteen *ex-officio* or Ordinary Fellows elected by the Senate or by the Faculties in such manner as may be provided by the regulations, to hold office for such period as may be prescribed by the regulations.

- (2) The regulations referred to in sub-section (1) shall be so framed as to secure that a number not falling short by more than one of a majority of the elected members of the Syndicate shall be Heads of, or Professors in, Colleges affiliated to the University.

- (8) If in the case of any election the question is raised whether any person is or is not a Professor within the meaning of sub-section (2), the question shall be decided by the Senate.

*Degrees.*

16. The Senate may institute and confer such degrees, and grant such diplomas, licenses, titles and marks of honour in respect of degrees and examinations as may be prescribed by regulation.

Degrees, diplomas, licenses, titles and marks of honour.

17. Where the Vice-Chancellor and not less than two-thirds of the other members of the  
 Honorary degrees Syndicate recommend that an honorary degree be conferred on any person on the ground that he is, in their opinion, by reason of eminent position and attainments, a fit and proper person to receive such a degree and where their recommendation is supported by not less than two-thirds of the Fellows present at a meeting of the Senate and is confirmed by the Chancellor, the Senate may confer on such person the honorary degree, so recommended without requiring him to undergo any examination

18 Where evidence is laid before the Syndicate showing that any person on whom a degree, diploma, license, title or mark of honour conferred or granted by the Senate has been convicted of what is, in their opinion, a serious offence the Syndicate may propose to the Senate that the degree, diploma, license, title or mark of honour be cancelled, and, if the proposal is accepted by not less than two-thirds of the Fellows present at a meeting of the Senate and is confirmed by the Chancellor, the degree, diploma, license, title or mark of honour shall be cancelled accordingly.

#### *Affiliated Colleges.*

19. Save on the recommendation of the Syndicate, by special order of the Senate, and subject to any regulations made in this behalf, no person shall be admitted as a candidate at any University examination, other than an examination for matriculation, unless he produces a certificate from a College affiliated to the University, to the effect that he has completed the course of instruction prescribed by regulation

20 Any College affiliated to the University before the passing of this Act may continue to exercise the rights conferred upon it by such affiliation, save in so far as such rights may be withdrawn or restricted in the exercise of any power conferred by the Act of Incorporation or by this Act.

21. (1) A College applying for affiliation to the University shall send a letter of application to the Registrar, and shall satisfy the Syndicate—

- (a) that the College is to be under the management of a regularly constituted governing body ;
- (b) that the qualifications of the teaching staff and the conditions governing their tenure of office are such

as to make due provision for the courses of instruction to be undertaken by the College ,

- (c) that the buildings in which the College is to be located are suitable, and that provision will be made in conformity with the regulations, for the residence, in the College or in lodgings approved by the College, of students not residing with their parents or guardians, and for the supervision and physical welfare of students ;
- (d) that due provision has been or will be made for a library ,
- (e) where affiliation is sought in any branch of experimental science, that arrangements have been or will be made in conformity with the regulations for imparting instruction in that branch of science in a properly equipped laboratory or museum ,
- (f) that due provision will, so far as circumstances may permit, be made for the residence of the Head of the College and some members of the teaching staff in or near the College or the place provided for the residence of students ,
- (g) that the financial resources of the College are such as to make due provision for its continued maintenance ,
- (h) that the affiliation of the College, having regard to the provision made for students by other Colleges in the same neighbourhood, will not be injurious to the interests of education or discipline , and
- (i) that the College rules fixing the fees (if any) to be paid by the students have not been so framed as to involve such competition with any existing College in the same neighbourhood as would be injurious to the interests of education.

The application shall further contain an assurance that after the College is affiliated any transference of management and all changes in the teaching staff shall be forthwith reported to the Syndicate.

(2) On receipt of a letter of application under sub-section (1), the Syndicate shall—

- (a) direct a local inquiry to be made by a competent person authorized by the Syndicate in this behalf ,
- (b) make such further inquiry as may appear to them to be necessary , and
- (c) report to the Senate on the question whether the application should be granted or refused, either in

whole or in part, embodying in such report the results of any inquiry under clauses (a) and (b).

And the Senate shall, after such further inquiry (if any) as may appear to them to be necessary, record their opinion on the matter.

(3) The Registrar shall submit the application and all proceedings of the Syndicate and Senate relating thereto to the Government, who, after such further inquiry as may appear to them to be necessary, shall grant or refuse the application or any part thereof.

(4) Where the application or any part thereof is granted, the order of the Government shall specify the courses of instruction in respect of which the College is affiliated; and, where the application or any part thereof is refused, the grounds of such refusal shall be stated.

(5) An application under sub-section (1) may be withdrawn at any time before an order is made under sub-section (3).

22. Where a College desires to add to the courses of instruction in respect of which it is affiliated, the procedure prescribed by section 21 shall, so far as may be, be followed.

23. (1) Every College affiliated to the University, whether before or after the commencement of this Act, shall furnish such reports, returns and other information as the Syndicate may require to enable it to judge of the efficiency of the College.

(2) The Syndicate shall cause every such College to be inspected, from time to time, by one or more competent persons authorised by the Syndicate in this behalf.

(3) The Syndicate may call upon any College so inspected to take, within a specified period, such action as may appear to them to be necessary in respect of any of the matters referred to in section 21, sub section (1)

24. (1) A member of the Syndicate who intends to move that the rights conferred on any College by affiliation be withdrawn in whole or in part, shall give notice of his motion and shall state in writing the grounds on which the motion is made.

(2) Before taking the said motion into consideration, the Syndicate shall send a copy of the notice and written statement mentioned in sub-section (1) to the Head of the College concerned together with an intimation that any representation in writing submitted within a period specified in such intimation on behalf of the College will be considered by the Syndicate :

Provided that the period so specified may, if necessary, be extended by the Syndicate.



(3) On receipt of the representation or on expiration of the period referred to in sub-section (2), the Syndicate, after considering the notice of motion, statement and representation, and after such inspection by any competent person authorized by the Syndicate in this behalf, and such further inquiry as may appear to them to be necessary, shall make a report to the Senate.

(4) On receipt of the report under sub-section (3), the Senate shall, after such further inquiry (if any) as may appear to them to be necessary, record their opinion on the matter.

(5) The Registrar shall submit the proposal and all proceedings of the Syndicate and Senate relating thereto to the Government, who, after such further inquiry (if any) as may appear to them to be necessary, shall make such order as the circumstances may, in their opinion, require.

(6) Where by an order made under sub-section (3) the rights conferred by affiliation are withdrawn, in whole or in part, the grounds for such withdrawal shall be stated in the order.

#### *Regulations.*

25. (1) The Senate, with the sanction of the Government, may, from time to time, make regulations consistent with the Act of Incorporation as amended by this Act and with this Act to provide for all matters relating to the University.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such regulations may provide for—

(a) the procedure to be followed in holding any election of Ordinary Fellows ;

(b) the constitution, re-constitution or abolition of Faculties, the proportion in which the members, other than the *ex-officio* members, of the Syndicate shall be elected to represent the various Faculties, and the mode in which such election shall be conducted ;

(c) the procedure at meetings of the Senate, Syndicate and Faculties and the quorum of members to be required for the transaction of business ;

(d) the appointment of Fellows and others to be members of Boards of Studies, and the procedure of such Boards and the quorum of members to be required for the transaction of business ;

(e) the appointment and duties of the Registrar and of officers and servants of the University, and of Professors and Lecturers appointed by the University ;

- (f) the appointment of Examiners, and the duties and powers of Examiners in relation to the examinations of the University ;
- (g) the form of the certificate to be produced by a candidate for examination under section 19 and the conditions on which any such certificate may be granted ;
- (h) the registers of Graduates and students to be kept by the University and the fee (if any) to be paid for the entry or retention of a name on any such register ;
- (i) the inspection of Colleges and the reports, returns and other information to be furnished by Colleges ;
- (j) the registers of students to be kept by Colleges affiliated to the University ;
- (k) the rules to be observed and enforced by Colleges affiliated to the University in respect of the transfer of students ;
- (l) the fees to be paid in respect of the courses of instruction given by the Professors or Lecturers appointed by the University ;
- (m) the residence and conduct of students ;
- (n) the courses of study to be followed and the conditions to be complied with by candidates for any University examination, other than an examination for matriculation, and for degrees, diplomas, licenses, titles, marks of honour, scholarships and prizes conferred or granted by the University ;
- (o) the conditions to be complied with by schools desiring recognition for the purpose of sending up pupils as candidates for the matriculation examination and the conditions to be complied with by candidates for matriculation, whether sent up by recognized schools or not ;
- (p) the conditions to be complied with by candidates, not being students of any College affiliated to the University, for degrees, diplomas, licenses, titles, marks of honour, scholarships and prizes conferred or granted by the University ; and
- (q) the alteration or cancellation of any rule, regulation, statute or by-law of the University in force at the commencement of this Act.

26. (1) Within one year after the commencement of this Act,  
New body of regulations. or within such further period as the  
Government may fix in this behalf—

(a) the Senate as constituted under this Act shall cause  
a revised body of regulations to be prepared and  
submitted for the sanction of the Government;

(b) if any additions to, or alterations in, the draft submitted  
appear to the Government to be necessary, the  
Government, after consulting the Senate, may  
sanction the proposed body of regulations, with such  
additions and alterations as appear to the Govern-  
ment to be necessary.

(2) Where a draft body of regulations is not submitted by  
the Senate within the period of one year after the commence-  
ment of this Act, or within such further period as may be  
fixed under sub section (1), the Government may, within one  
year after the expiry of such period or of such further period,  
make regulations which shall have the same force as if they  
had been prepared and sanctioned under sub-section (1).

#### *Miscellaneous.*

27. The Governor-General in Council may, by general or  
Territorial exercise of special order, define the territorial  
powers. limits within which, and specify the  
Colleges in respect of which, any powers  
conferred by or under the Act of Incorporation or this Act  
shall be exercised.

28. (1) The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the time  
being shall be the Rector of the Uni-  
Rector. versity of Calcutta and shall have pre-  
cedence in any Convocation of the said University next after  
the Chancellor and before the Vice-Chancellor.

(2) The Chancellor may delegate any power conferred upon  
him by the Act of Incorporation or this Act to the Rector.

29. The Acts mentioned in the second schedule are hereby  
Repeals. repealed to the extent specified in the  
fourth column thereof.

## THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

(Section 5.)

## EX-OFFICIO FELLOWS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

*The University of Calcutta.*

The Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

The Lord Bishop of Calcutta.

The Civil Ordinary Members of the Council of the Governor-General.

The Directors of Public Instruction in Bengal, Burma and Assam.

*The University of Bombay.*

The Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

The Bishop of Bombay.

The Ordinary Members of the Council of the Governor of Bombay.

The Director of Public Instruction in Bombay.

*The University of Madras.*

The Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Madras.

The Bishop of Madras.

The Ordinary Members of the Council of the Governor of Madras.

The Director of Public Instruction in Madras.

*The University of the Punjab.*

The Chief Judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab.

The Bishop of Lahore.

The Director of Public Instruction in the Punjab.

The Representatives of such Chiefs (if any) of territories not comprised in British India as the Local Government may, by notification in the local official *Gazette*, specify in this behalf.

*The University of Allahabad.*

The Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces.

The Bishop of Lucknow.

The Directors of Public Instruction in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh and in the Central Provinces.

## THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

(Section 29.)

## ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

Year.	No.	Short title.	Extent of repeal.
1857	II	The Calcutta University Act, 1857	In section 2, the word "said" wherever it occurs. In section 3 the first sentence and the words "Provided that." In section 5, the words "in the Calcutta Gazette." Section 6. Section 8, except the first sentence, Sections 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14.
1857	XXII	The Bombay University Act, 1857	In section 2, the word "said", wherever it occurs. In section 3, the first sentence and the words "Provided that." Section 6. Section 8, except the first sentence. Sections 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14.
1857	XXVII	The Madras University Act, 1857	In section 2, the word "said," wherever it occurs. In section 3, the first sentence and the words "Provided that." Section 6. Section 8, except the first sentence. Sections 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14.

Year	No	Short title.	Extent of repeal
1860	XLVII	The Indian Universities (Degrees) Act, 1860	The whole Act
1882	XIX	The Punjab University Act, 1882	<p>Section 6</p> <p>In section 7, sub-section (1)</p> <p>In section 8 in sub-section (1), the words after the word 'follow' to the end of the sub-section and in section (2), the words from the word "appointed" to the words "this Act"</p> <p>In section 9, the words "under this Act"</p> <p>Sections 10 and 11</p> <p>Section 12, except the last paragraph</p> <p>Sections 13, 14, 15 16 and 18</p> <p>In section 20, the words "made or," "section six, clauses (b) and (c) and "under sections fourteen, fifteen and sixteen"</p> <p>In the Schedule, Part I.</p>
1884	I	The Indian Universities (Honorary Degrees) Act, 1884	The whole Act.
1887	XVIII	The Allahabad University Act, 1887	<p>Section 5</p> <p>In section 6, sub-section (1)</p> <p>In section 7 sub-section (1), and in sub-section (2) the words after the word 'follow' to the end of the sub-section</p> <p>Sections 10 11, 12 13, 14 15 and 17, in section 20, the words and figures, appointments made and, "under section 5 sub-section (1) clauses (b) and (c), "under sections 14 and 15" and "under section 17"</p> <p>In the Schedule, Part I.</p>

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.  
HOME DEPARTMENT.

EDUCATION.

*The 20th August 1904.*

No 717 — In exercise of the powers conferred by section 27 of the Indian Universities Act, 1904 (VIII of 1904), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to define the territorial limits hereinafter set forth below as those within or in relation to which the powers conferred upon the Universities respectively entered against them by or under the Act of Incorporation or the said Indian Universities Act, 1904, shall be exercised

TERRITORIAL LIMITS		University
Province (including any Native State under its political control and any foreign possession included within its boundaries)	Native State or Colony.	
Bengal, Burma and Assam .	.	Calcutta
Madras and Coorg	Hyderabad, Mysore and Ceylon	Madras.
Pombay and Sind	Baroda .	Bombay
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh the Central Provinces (including Berar) and Ajmer Merwara	The States included in the Rajputana and Central India Agencies	Allahabad
Punjab North-West Frontier Province and British Baluchistan	Kashmir, Baluchistan	Punjab.

*Declaration under section 12 (h), Act VIII of 1904, Universities Act.*

I hereby declare under section 12 (h), Act VIII of 1904, that the Body Corporate of the Allahabad University has been constituted in accordance with the provisions of the aforesaid Act, and I append hereto a list of the Senate.

(Sd.) J. DIGGES LATOUCHE,  
*Chancellor, Allahabad University.*

12th November, 1904.

LIST OF THE SENATE OF THE ALLAHABAD  
UNIVERSITY.

*Chancellor.*

The Hon'ble Sir James John Digges LaTouche, B.A., K.C.S.I.

*Vice-Chancellor.*

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Knox.

*Ex-officio Fellows.*

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces.

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Lucknow.

The Director of Public Instruction of the United Provinces.

The Director of Public Instruction of the Central Provinces.

*Ordinary Fellows.*

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Knox (*Vice-Chancellor*).

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Aikman, M.A., LL. D. (*Ex Vice-Chancellor*).

The Hon'ble Mr Justice Banerji, B. A., B. L.†

Raja Jai Kishen Das, Sahib Bahadur, C.S.I.

Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Adityaram Bhattacharji Sahib, M.A.

---

† Signifies elected by the Faculties.



Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das Sahib, M. A.  
 Shams ul-Ulama Maulvi Saiyid Amjad Ali Sahib, M. A.  
 Pandit Sundar Lal Sahib, B.A.  
 Dr. G. F. W. Thibaut, Ph. D.  
 A. H. Pirie, Esq.  
 A. Venis, Esq., M. A.  
 A. W. Ward, Esq., M. A. \*  
 Muhammad Abdul Majid, Esq., Bar-at-Law.  
 H. Cox, Esq., M.A.  
 Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Sudbakar Dube Sahib.  
 T. Morison, Esq., B.A.  
 J. Murray, Esq., M.A.  
 Revd. G. H. Westcott, M. A.  
 Babu Abhya Charan Sanyal Sahib, M. A., F.C.S.  
 Rai Bahadur Gyanendra Nath Chakravarti Sahib, M.A.,  
 LL.B.  
 W. K. Porter, Esq., Bar-at-Law.  
 Karamat Husain, Esq., Bar-at-Law.  
 J. G. Jennings, Esq., M. A. \*  
 Mahendra Nath Datt, Esq., M.A.  
 T. Cuthbertson Jones, Esq., B.A.  
 E. G. Hill, Esq., B.A. †  
 Maulvi Saiyid Ashraf Ali Sahib, M. A.  
 C. F. De la Fosse, Esq., M. A. \*  
 Rai Bahadur Lala Baij Nath Sahib, B.A.  
 W. Knox Johnson, Esq., M.A., Bar-at-Law. \*  
 Revd. A. Crosthwaite, B.A. \*  
 Dr. Satish Chandra Banerji Sahib, M.A., LL.D. \*  
 The Hon'ble Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya Sahib, B.A.,  
 LL.B. \*  
 M. B. Cameron, Esq., M.A., B.Sc. \*  
 G. S. Carey, Esq., M.A.  
 Revd. C. L. Bare, M.A., B. D.  
 Babu Kula Bhushan Bhaduri Sahib, M.A.

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\* Signifies elected by the Senate.

† Signifies elected by the Faculties.

J. W. D. Johnstone, Esq, F R G S.  
 Revd. H. B. Durrant, M.A.  
 Pandit Ikbāl Kishen Sahib, B.A. (Professor).  
 H. Sharp, Esq, M.A.  
 Babu Sanjivan Gangoli Sahib, M.A., F. R. S. E.  
 Dr. A. Richardson, Ph. D., F.C.S. \*  
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 F. L. Reid, Esq.  
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 R. Burn, Esq., I.C.S.  
 Muhammad Hadi, Esq, M. R. A. C., M. R. A. S.  
 Muhammad Ahmad, Esq., M.A., LL.M, Bar.-at-Law.  
 Rao Bahadur Waman Rao Kolhatkar Sahib.  
 Pandit Suraj Prakash Sahib, M.A.  
 Nagendra Chandra Nag Sahib, M.A.  
 Vasudeo Ramkrishna Pandit, Esq., M.A., Bar.-at Law  
 Pandit Ganga Nath Jha Sahib, M.A.  
 Munshi Gokul Parshad Sahib, M.A., LL.B.  
 Pandit Iqbal Kishen Sahib, M.A. (Assistant Inspector)  
 E. C. Cholmondeley, Esq, B.A.  
 E. A. Richardson, Esq., B.A. †  
 J. H. Towle, Esq, B. A. †  
 G. Gardner Brown, Esq., B. A. \*  
 Raja Rampal Singh Sahib, C. I. E.  
 Khan Bahadur Haji Muhammad Mozammil-ullah Khan  
 Sahib.

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\* Signifies elected by the Senate.

† Signifies elected by the Faculties.

A C. Datta, Esq, B.A., F.R. Met, S. \*  
Ganesh Srikrishna Khaparde Sahib, B.A., LL.B.  
Shaikh Naushad Ali Khan Sahib.  
Revd. Father H. Norman, D.D.  
Babu Ganga Parshad Varma Sahib.

(Sd.) J DIGGES LATOUCHE,  
*Chancellor, Allahabad University.*

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\* Signifies elected by the Faculties.